CORRESPONDENCE. i communications relating to news and edi at matter should be addressed to the EDITOR

OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances about do addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. OMARA. Drafts, checks and postomice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Estate of Nebraska, | s.s. |
County of Douglas, | s.s. |
Geo. H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 1, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, May 20 | 18,240
Sunday, May 21 | 18,240
Monday, May 28 | 18,046
Thesday, May 39 | 18,065
Thursday, May 30 | 18,057
Thursday, May 31 | 18,293
Friday, June 1 | 18,081

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCA.

Eworn to and subscribed in my presence this N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

County of Douglas,

George B. Tzschuck, being first fully 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, 14,093 copies; for August,
1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887,
14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,253 copies; for
November, 1887, 15,252 copies; for December,
1887, 16,511 copies; for January, 1888, 15,265 copies; for February, 1888, 15,923 copies; for March,
1898, 16,689 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 - - - 127.064

THAT congress should be favorable to a million dollar postoffice is enough glory for Omaha in one day.

MISFORTUNES never come singly. There was harmony at the convention and Tammany Hall burned down.

THE Thurman bandana sells for ten cents. It is a poor democrat who can't decorate himself with Jeffersonian simplicity.

"THE star-eyed goddess of reform" is suffering with a very bad pig stye since Henry Watterson has taken her under

THE reception of the Alaska delegation to St. Louis was much more chilling than the coldest day ever experienced in that land of ice and polar bears.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is called "the white czar of mugwumpia." That comes from prodding Grover Cleveland as a backslider from civil service re-

JUDGE GRESHAM carries five bullet scars on his body. A man who could face a rebel battery in that style need not fear the pop-gun shots of his de-

THE tariff plank was pretty well hacked and split by the Gorman element in the committee, but Chairman Watterson had it all nicely glued together again when it was brought into the convention.

THERE are two men in the senate older than Mr. Thurman, who was born November 13, 1813. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was born April 14, 1810, and Senator Payne, of Ohio, counts his years from November 30, 1810.

Nor three days ago a letter was sent to the editor of the Philadelphia Record asking where employment could be secured for "300 able-bodied Italians who are willing to do any kind of labor at sixty cents a day." This is a deplorable showing for the high protection state of Pennsylvania where labor must go a begging for hard work at starvation

IT would not be at all astonishing if petroleum were found in the Mackenzie valley in Canada. Recent explorations in that slightly developed region have confirmed the belief that vast mineral deposits are there. The Canadian Pacific railroad will undoubtedly push into that country ere long, and the great northwest will become as familiar to the ear as Manitoba or Vancouver.

IT looks after all as if General Sheridan might live to put the finishing touches to his "Personal Memoirs." The work is practically finished and in the printers' hands, but up to the moment of his fatal illness General Sheridan continually revised it. There is no doubt but that next to General Grant's memoirs this military history will be the most valuable contribution of the kind to our literature.

THE latest statements from the Chi cago, Burlington & Quincy were issued a few days ago which is a fair index of the cost of the strike to that road. The report shows a decrease of \$500,000, about 25 per cent, in gross earnings, and a decrease of \$750,000, about 70 per cent, in net earnings for the month of April. From January 1 to April 3 the net earnings of the Burlington for 1888 are \$875,000. For the corresponding period of last year they were \$4,266,000 -a loss of \$3,391,000. If the Burlington claims to have won a victory at this price, such another victory will bankrupt the road.

THERE is favorable promise that the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for a federal building in Omaha will be approved by the conference committee. which will be conclusive so far as congress is concerned. The bill will then have to run the gauntlet of the president, and there is reason to fear that it may not receive his approval. He is not showing any more willingness than formerly to approve liberal expenditures for public buildings, but the case of Omaha is so much stronger than most of those presented that Mr. Cleveland may find little difficulty in convincing himself that the proposed building is a necessity.

A Railway Campaign. The audacious action of the executive committee in fixing August 23 as the time for holding the republican state convention is only what was to have been expected. It is simply in furtherance of the scheme conceived by the railway managers, and in part already executed by their hirelings, to capture the entire machinery of the party and again place the state under railway domination. Inspired with their suc cess in controlling the congressional conventions in the Second and Third districts, they have the brazen effrontery to attempt another game of snap judgment on the people, the result of which will be that every state officer nominated must wear the brass collar and every legislator chosen by the party

AS A STORY THAT IS A TAN

will be a creature of their choice. To defeat prepared slates of railway rings and obtain an expression of the people, it is necessary that each voter take part in the primaries. This the captains of the corporation brigades know full well. And with the knowledge that the primaries would be called at a time when the farmer is busiest, in the name of the party they thus make their raid. With two congressmen already chosen and a delegation to represent them at Chicago, together with a programme cut and dried to elect all of the state officers-brought about by chicanery and in defiance of general customs and former neages in Nebraska, it behooves the people to organize and to act. This high-handed procedure

is an insult to all the farmers in the state. It means that they will have no representative in the legislature; that the railway commission-to decide between the people and the corporations, and the board of equalization to assess their property-will se composed entirely of railway men; that laws will be enacted in defiance of the popular will, and that the iron yoke of monopoly will bear still heavier upon the producer.

The republican party can ill afford to make mistakes this year. The bum: mers and strikers who will seek supremacy cannot count on the outside strength of a presidential nominee. The voters of Nebraska, regardless of the decisions of packed conventions, will assert their rights. The presidential ticket will save no local candidate.

Briefly, if the republican party expects success in November, it must no longer lie in the bed it has been compelled to make with the railway managers.

The Democratic Challenge.

The democratic national platform de clares that it welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power by Grover Cleveland, and challenges the most searching inquiry concerning the fidelity and devotion of the party to its pledges made four years ago. The bombastic challenge was unnecessary. The administration of Mr. Cleveland has been under steady scrutiny since it begun, and the exposure which is certain to be made of its many weaknesses and shortcomings during the national campaign will not fail to keep the democratic intellect very busy in finding explanatory reasons and defensive arguments. The party, also, will receive full consideration with regard to its pledges and the character of its

fidelity to them. It must not be forgotten that the ad ministration which is now so rapturously extolled by the democratic party was, during the first two years of its existence, vigorously condemned by the party from one end of the country to the other. While Mr. Cleveland was listening to mugwump counsel and rewarding mugwump service there was no denunciation too bitter for democrats to apply to him. He was ignored by the party leaders, to whom in turn he declined to show any regard. Men who had the courage boldly attacked him on the floors of congress. No attention was paid to his recommendations, and his opinions on public questions were made a subject of ridicule. The majority of the democrats of his own state became strongly embittered against him and made use of every opportunity to manifest in the most aggressive manner their dis pleasure. The mention of his name more frequently elicited hisses than applause. Eighteen months ago no man conspicuous in the democratic party had fewer friends than Grover Cleveland, and at that time he could not have obtained a hundred delegates in a national convention. The change that has been wrought since is not difficult to account for. One reason is the utter poverty of the democracy in men available as presidential candidates. Hill was for a time a hope, and the only hope of those who despised Cleveland, but being a mere demagogue he could not hold the advantage which he once clearly possessed. Had Hill been equal to his opportunity it may fairly be doubted whether Cleveland would have secured a renomination. Another reason is that when Cleveland became fully imbued with the ambition to succeed himself he lost no time in pandering to that great majority of the party which he had deeply offended by his undemocratic professions of opposition to the spoils system. The civil service reform policy which was to receive its highest development under his administration was allowed to fall into neglect. Wherever it was found not to be congenial to democrats

no respect was paid to it, and very gen-

erally throughout the country federal of-

fice holders, in open disregard of exe-

cutive mandate, were active in cau-

cusses and conventions. Mr. Cleveland

had the shrewdness to see that only this

was needed to bring the party to his

feet, and he did not hesitate to adopt

the expedient, although to do so was to

stultify all his lofty professions and

pledges before and after he entered the

presidency. It was successful, and Mr.

Cleveland is enjoying whatever gratifi-

cation he can derive from a renomina-

tion obtained by the almost complete

abandonment of the position in which

he paraded before the country four

years ago. Even the Civil Service Re-

form league, which has been most

patient with the president, because

him, was compelled in candor to re cently say of the late policy in the civil service that "it can be attributed only to partisan pressure for wholiy partisan objects, which the president has unfortunately not resisted.' The platform boasts of the financial

policy of the administration, yet throughout it has been conducted in lines favorable to the interests of Wall street. Mr. Cleveland went into the presidency with a publicly proclaimed hostility to silver, upon which the democratic majority in the house pronounced an unqualified condemnation, and his first secretary of the treasury administered the affairs of the department with reference under all circumstances to the welfare of Wall street. The present secretary under great pressure has departed somewhat from the course of his predecessor, but even his policy has not left out of consideration what might be most favorable to the eastern money centers. It is not questionable that if the administration could have had its way unchecked the financial situation of the country would be very different from what it is, and very much worse, so far as the currency is concerned. Silver, at least, would have been driven out altogether.

The conspicuous interest of the president in southern statesmen with strong confederate records will receive attention, and particularly the illustration given of it in the appointment to the bench of the supreme court of a man who had no fitness for the office in professional experience or service, and whose selection was a defiant insult to the loval sentiment of the country. In respect of our foreign affairs, no administration since the organization of the government brought so much humiliation upon the country. The history of our foreign relations under Mr. Cleveland is an almost unbroken story of stupid blundering and degrading concession. Stress is laid upon the course of the administration in restoring lauds to the public domain, but well doing in this direction did not last, and the officials who were most active and zealous in promoting this policy were punished for their exertions by being driven from their places, unquestionably to satisfy the demand of the land-grant

corporations. It will thus be seen that the administration has a history which strongly invites scrutiny and inquiry, and in which enough can be found to command the interest and reflection of the people during the five months' campaign. It will be laid bare as never was the history of an administration before, and we venture to think there are some parts of it the exposure of which will not be welcomed by the democrats.

THERE is no reason why Texas cattle

should not be shipped to the South Omaha stock yards. The quarantine regulations against Texas cattle have outlived their usefulness. These state regulations have virtually given Chicago and Kansas City the monopoly of the Texas business to the detriment of our interests. The commissioners of the Nebraska Live Stock association are now seeing the mistake, and are anxious to re-establish the shipment of Texas cattle to our market. All that is necessary for a revival of the business is a modification of our state quarantine laws. With a little encouragement, the Texas shipments to Omaha can be wonderfully stimulated. By the completion of the Denver & Fort Worth road, there is now an all rail connection be tween the Texas ranges and Omaha. Cattle can be shipped from Texas to our stock yards within less than a week. Three years ago the cattle were driven from Texas to Ogalalla and from there transported to Omaha. All this is done away with now. There will be a great saving in time, in expense and in shrinkage by sending the Texas herds to Omaha by rail. The ready market which South Omaha offers, and its nearness to the ranges will still further advance the little giant as a distributing center. For that reason South Omaha is more preferable than Chicago or Kansas City In all probability, within a very short time, the former city will absorb the bulk of the trade which has been turned away from it by the quarantine regulations. Exertions, therefore, should be put forth by our local stockyards company to make the shipment of Texas cattle here as attractive and profitable as possible.

THE delegation of representative citizens from Atlanta, Ga., whose visit to Omaha is so pleasantly remembered, have just returned home from their tour of the west. The citizens of Atlanta turned out en-masse to welcome them back and to hear from their lips the wonderful stories of the great west. Omaha came in for a good share of their praise. The delegation was especially pleased with the hospitality of our city as extended by the board of trade. They were impressed that "one firm was doing a thriving business here It was represented by the initials C., B. and P., and the firm was Cash, Brains and Pluck." It is a matter of satisfaction to our citizens that in the eyes of these southern gentlemen Omaha was the equal of any city they visited. It is a compliment to our energy and to our business abilities that we have caught the spirit of the age and grapple with the live commercial questions of the hour.

LOVERS of the speed ring and of horse flesh will be able to gratify their expectations of good racing on June 12. The spring meeting of the Omaha Pair and Exposition association takes place on that date and continues four days. The large purse which is to be divided among the winners, the number of noted fivers entered for the track and the admirable management of the association are sure to draw an immense crowd to the races.

ONE by one the Nebraska delegates are straggling home from St. Louis with guilty consciences and with splitting headaches.

Now that the big circus is over, th the little Morton-Boy sideshow will give an original entertainment, in which the break-down will be a conspicuous feamost of its members helped to elect ture.

Other Lands Than Ours. The late action of the tory administratio of Great Britain in proclaiming the chief cities of Ireland has called renewed attention to the cruel and tyrannical policy for crushing out the cause of Irish liberty. This latest evidence of tory despotism is another desperate effort to crush the league, and, like its predecessors, it will fail, because the people of Ireland are united agaist the party in power, and neither threats of arrest nor arrests can hinder them from making their protests against the iniquity of landlord rule. There are over forty thousand tenant farmers in Ireland to-day who have been warned out by their landlords. They have no hope save in the Irish National league. With the league behind them they can make a good fight. Without it they must certainly lose their holdings and be turned out to starve on the bogs. Therefore the tenants stand firmly by the league, and the league will continue to stand between them and the cruelty of their landlords, even though every city and village in Ireland is proclaimed and every agitator for Irish liberty goes to prison.

The British government is almost at loggerheads with the Australian colonies on the Chinese question. They have for some time past levied a poll tax of \$50 on every Chinese immigrant, and restricted the number to one for every 100 tons of the ship's burden. They now propose to prohibit Chinese immigration altogether and ask the imperial government to follow the example of the United States by negotiating an exclusion treaty with China. This the ministry has thus far declined to do, and even threatens to veto Australian legislation for the same object; the result is great excitement in the colonies Lord Carington, the governor of New South Wales, has sent home a dispatch at the instance of the colonial premier, Sir Henry Parkes, in which the latter makes known that if the proposed treaty be not promptly negotiated, "the Australian parliament must act from the force of public opinion in devising measures to defend the colonies from consequences which they cannot relax in their efforts to avert." As there is not the smallest interest in the matter in England, the probabilities are that the colonists will eventually have their own way.

Prussia, the first within the memory of men not yet past middle life, and it affords the strongest proof yet given that the change which has come about in Prussia and Germany is real and radical. This crisis differs in its nature and in its probable outcome from the crises which were not infrequent incidents of the reign of William. The Emperor Frederick has rebuked Puttkamer, the vice president of the council of ministers and minister of the interior, for an abuse of the government power in elections, something like the "offensive partisanship" occasionally exhibited in this republic, and refuses to promalgate the law extending from three to five years the legislative period unless his letter to Puttkamer be mublished with the law. The ministers resolved to resign. The present emperor's father rarely had any trouble with his ministers. Under the lead of Bismarck they were sufficiently pervaded with the spirit of reaction and absolutism to make them ready to concede everything to the imperial demand. And when difficulties arose with the deputies in the kingdom or the empire the

"crisis" was commonly ended in a summary

fashion by dissolution. The present Prus-

sian crisis is a healthy sign for the German

people, and it will give new courage to the

progressists, and to all liberal-minded Ger-

A genuine ministerial crisis has arisen in

mans, though there is reason to fear that the excitement incidentato the affair may have grave results for the emperor. The complete failure of General Boulanger in the French chamber on his first appearance with his plan of constitutional revision will not necessarily close his political career. but it must greatly discredit him. A Casar, or "savior of society." who discusses is lost. None of the others, Julius Cæsar, Cromwell, or Napoleon, ever put themselves in positions where they could be answered or inveighed against publicly. The part which Boulanger played was, in fact, that of a parliamentarian or "avocat," as the French love to call the glib-talking politician whom he denounces so much, and in a game of this sort, although he has made one or two good hits in debate in times past, he was sure to get the worst of it. Floquet mauled him badly, ruined his "dignity," a very serious matter in France, and presented him to the public in the attitude of a feeble, helpless man, in fact, anything but the stuff for a dictator. He still continues however, to be the outward and visible sign of a discontent which is stronger in the country at large than in Paris, and which nobody seems quite able to explain further than that the low price of cattle and the failure of the vineyards have something to do with it. The French farmers have not, in fact, been so badly off since 1815, and have not got over the old habit of blaming the government for low prices, and the doings of the chambers have certainly not been calculated to make

the republic seem much of a providence. A slight speck of war looms up over an island in the English channel, which is so small and insignificant that even the gazet teers do not mention it. The british gunboat Mistletoe has visited the spot and warned the French that they must quit Maitre Isle, over which they have raised the tricolor. The French claim the island, but England says that it belongs to her. It would be rather strange if the war, toward the possibility of which Sir Charles Dilke has recently been directing the attention of the English, and in which Russia and France were to form a coalition against Great Britain, should break out because the tricolor has been displayed on little Maitre Isle. Of late the English newspapers have been saying that England would be in a bad case if any of the continental powers should attack her, and that the great necessity of the day is that she should be prepared to meet an invasion. As regards Russia, England fears for Persia, and fully believes that both Russia and France would be perfectly willing to break her power, providing a reasonable opportunity for doing so should be afforded. She does not look complacently at the prospect of seeing the Mediterranean turned into " French lake," and at present she is very touchy, so that it is by no means impossible that the trouble in regard to Mastre Isle may

have serious consequences. The report that the crar is to be crowned emperor of Central Asia at Samarcand by way of offsetting Queen Victoria's Indian title is not unlikely, nor would the coronation be merely the piece of flummery that it at first appears. It is reported that it gratifies the queen to be called Kaisar-i-Hind, and to be able to sign herself "Victoria R. I.," though it is doubtful whether the assumption has any more solid advantages. But there was no actual investiture in India, while a coronation at Samarcand, with the pomp that Russia would give to it, would without doubt be a clover political stroke. It would create a deep impression of the Russian power among the populations already subject to Russia, and among the populations of the debatable land whom it is still more desirable to impress. A ruler who despises ceremony and display foregoes the readlest method of gaining control over people in the stage of development of those Assatics for the control of whom Russia and England are now con-

The Russian engineer who has completed

the Trans-Caspian system is now to undertake a new and colossal undertaking. This is the trank line through central and southern Siberia to the Pacific ocean. Surveys have already been made for a railway from Tomsk to irkutsk, and this line when finished is to be extended to Viadivostock, on the coast. As the Trans-Caspian now makes a close approach to western Ohina, the Siberian will complete the circuit of the Colortial empire on its northern border. If the consent of the Chinese government can be obtained, branches will be built from Irkutsk to Pekin, Shanghai and other centers of population. Within five years it is expected that this gigantic enterprise will be accomplished and St. Petersburg brought into direct communications with Vladivostock. The journey from the capital to the Pacific can then be made in a fortnight; and if Chinese markets can be opened to Russian traders, a marvellous change in the conditions of Asian commerce and intercouse will be effected.

Peru, under the domination of an English syndicate, presents a spectacle of the kind that angels are supposed to weep over, Since the war with Chili the Peruvian republic, bankrupt, down-ridden, has in the hands of the Britishers who have come to her aid practically become an English dependency. To the syndicate she has assigned the right to work her mines and guano deposits now discovered or yet to be discovered. The syndicate is also given the free use of all the highways, railways and quays in existence, and an apparently complete control over all the commerce of the country. It has the right to establish a bank, and it receives a percentage on the custom house dues. All these concessions may be mortgaged to the amount of \$26,000,000. Furthermore the syndicate is exempted from taxation and import duties. No nation on earth was more completely bound hand and foot than is this South American republic-once independent and meas urably proud.

An exhibition has been projected, under the sanction of the German government, to take place at Berlin from April to June, 1889, the object of which is to illustrate and spread the knowledge of all devices for the prevention of accidents. All nations have been invited to participate. All life-saving inventions or articles or machines that relate to the protection of laborers, and all plans for the promotion of the welfare and safety of persons and property, will be admitted and considered. The scheme covers a very wide range of production, and must result in great benefit if the general co-operation of civilized countries shall be secured. The government in its comprehensive paternalism has given great attention to schemes of insurance against accident, and this exhibition will no doubt enable it to make new rules and regulations that will reduce the present life risk.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Inventor Edison is quoted as saying that he would give all his fame to be rid of his deafness.

Walt Whitman's favorite author is Sir Walter Scott, whose works he reads over and over again. Jay Gould has removed his family from

his New York residence to Irvington, where his magnificent country seat lies.

Sam Randall's health is really in a more shaky condition than has been supposed, and his friends are concerned about him. It appears that Rider Haggard went to

Icelana to obtain relief from headache. His overheated imagination needs a cool climate. Chen Ven Hoon, the Chinese minister, has put on foot a scheme to build a \$150,000 American-Chinese hospital at San Francisco.

Oscar Wilde and his wife, once so picturesque, are no longer. Both are stout, ordinurily dressed and possess prosaic counte-Governor Foraker of Ohio, if reports are

Chicago convention. He is said to be against Sherman. A report that Senator Hoar may not be a candidate for re-election next year is not

true, contemplates making himself felt at the

causing much hopefulness among senatorial aspirants in Massachusetts. John Quincy Adams, of Boston, a gentle-

man of culture and refinement, has built for himself a yacht which he calls the "Baboon," in honor of his Simian ancestry. Senator Stanford's losses go by threes. He now monrus his \$10,000 horse, which died of

pneumonia; his pedigreed mastiff, which ex-

pired of the same disease, and his splendid stables, burned at Palo Alto. Mr. Endicott is irreverently spoken of by the Boston Globe (Dem.) as "our sedate and highly-starched secretary of war-evidently one of those rare artists who don't dare to

be as funny as they might be." Senator Stanford does not smoke, but he keeps royal cigars for his friends and visitors he likes are initiated into the hiding place of the "weeds"-a repository back of a big clock in the senator's office.

James Russell Lowell, unlike many other authors, made money on his first book. He printed it at his own expense, and when only a few copies had been sold the rest were burned up by a fire which gutted the publishing house and compelled the insurauce companies to hand over a large sum, part of which went to the young author.

New York World. "After Blaine, what?" Why, the deluge

of favorite, sons, to be sure.

A Poor Prophet. Philadelphia Times,

The Deluge.

In the distant west Mr. Dana raises his eloquent voice to assert that Chauncey M. Depew could carry New York against any lemocratic candidate except D. B. Hill. Mr. Dana is readily recalled hereabouts as the man who predicted Ben Butler's election in '84.

A Sign in the Heavens. Buston Transcript.

That Mr. Struble, a republican congress man from Iowa, should favor the reduction of the present tariff duties 50 per cent furnishes conclusive evidence of the strength of tariff reform sentiment among the farming population of the west. This is a sign which eastern manufacturers should beed and concede something before the west shall demand the destruction of all protection.

Fools.

Commercial Advertiser. They smothered a chicken yesterday at Ningara Falls in sending it over the cataract in the barrel in which Messra, Potts and Haslett had safely shot the whirlpool rapids. The unfortunate chicken was not to blame for his sudden demise, but it is probable that pefore the summer shall be gone some hu man beings who ought to have more sense than a chicken will meet their death through this sort of adventurous folly.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Homer was flooded by a water spout Mo my might. The festive cut worm is getting in

work throughout the state. The new Hustings directory will show opulation for that city of over 13,000. Work has begun on the new \$8,000 school house to be erected at South Sioux City. Without a street car line Nebraska City people will bring forth the travel-stained leads. The North Nebraska annual conference

A 254 PR. 1 V.

DATES THE RESIDENCE STREET

RECENT EXPOSURES

That the Press of Omaha Have Recently

Some of the Quacks and Humbuge

That Infest the City-Advertis-

ing Doctors in General &c.

"It would asionish you," remarked a citizen a week age, "if you knew the number of quack doctors, jugglers, montebanks, fortune tellers, scamps and scoundrels masquerading as skilled and schooled physicians in Omans. The law prohibits them from even claiming to be doctors, but by purchasing bogus certificates they are allowed to bunglingly administer their infermal drugs, and credulous and ignorant people suffer. If they effect a cure, nine times out of ten it is by mere chance. They gillly talk of their wonderful experience and largely increasing practice. They pretend to talk lastin when they have only a smattering of English, beture 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 fraudulent professional mutherers 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 discuispons who had preyed upon Omaha, quietly ieft 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. If seems to me that the Bee cannot do a nobler work than to again ventilate these nostrum nuisances, so disgustingly plentiful in Omaha, —theff, in Bee of May 2.

the mind and body. It seems to me that the Bee cannot do a nobler work than to again ventilate these nostrom nuisances, so disgustingly plentiful in Omaha, —theff, in Bee of May 27.

While we believe the above to be true in regard to some of the pretenders who are now to-cated 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 gains 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, corper Fifteenth and Harney streets, is an evidence that he is neither a humbing nor a quack. The following expressions from some of the citizens of Omaha are taken from the testimonials that are eiter the doctor.

)maha are taken from the testimonials that are

he is neither a humbing 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 Pacific shops and who resides at No. 709 North Fourteenth street, says: "Dr. McCoy cired iny catarrh and made mefeci 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. 2025 Patrick avenue, after sufering 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 minstrel, and night watchman at the Dally Bee 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 ant 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 part."

Mr. Jacob Lininger, a prominent member of the K. of I. 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 Cunning and Elizabeth streets, says: "Mr. 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, out the reason

Can Catarrh be Cured.

The past age might be called a superstition

one. The present can more properly be calle

The past age might be called a superstitious one. The present can more properly be called an age of surprises, for many things once classed among the impossibilities have now become everyday possibilities. It would be superfluous to enumerate them. But have we reached the utmost limit? Have we? Physicians who claim to make certain allments 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 saving 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. Gresap McCoy or his associates do not make claims to anything marvelous, such as raising the dead and giving them new life; neither do they claim to give sight to the blind; but by their new and scientific method of treating catarrh they have cured and do cure catarrh, as well as bronchial and throat troubles. They make catarrh a specialty because it is one of the most prevalent and troublesome diseases that the people of this climate are heir to. Since Dr. McCoy and his associates have located in this city they have treated with success hundreds of persons whom

associates have located in this city they have treated with success hundreds of persons whom other physician's have told their discusse 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, giving 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

will convene at Central City, Wednesday, September 5, Bishop Foss presiding, The Edgar Post issues a neat and

tive boom edition, well filled with facts and figures and pictures showing the town's realities and prospects. The recent tremendous floods and rains in

Dixon county have done much damage, but they have not hurt the crops one-tenth as much as was feared at first. The Sutton Creamery association has com-

menced the construction of a cold storage building 20x70, capable of holding ten car loads of butter and eggs. The Hall county Agricultural society has just distributed its premium list for its thir-teenth annual fair to be held at Grand Island, September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1888.

The valuation of property in Wymere, including that portion of the township south and west of Wymere as returned by the assessor is as follows: Real estate, \$195,632; personal property, \$63,181. Total, \$363,813. Says the Ponca Journal: "The Fourth of Says the Fonce Journal: The Fourth July is slowly getting nearer. It is deter-mined to have a celebration at this place. The miners will probably strike the 49-foot coal vein about that day. We can celebrate the two events at the same time."

Commencement exercises of the Weeping Water academy will be held June 17, 18 and Condition of the Condition 19. Sermon to graduating class Sunday evening, June 17. Oratorio of Messiah, Monday evening, June 18. Graduating exer-cises of the class of '88, June 19.

Saline county, according to the recent school census, has 7,346 children of school age and ranks fifth in number. Douglas has 23,129; Lancaster, 15,482; Gage, 8,016; Cass, 7,570. Otoe county follows Saline with 7,202

Three brothers by the name of Wallingford, one from Illinois, one from Iowa and one from Nebraska, met at Schuyler to visit with their sister, Mrs. A. Mefferd. This is the first time that they have all been to gether for thirty-seven years. Their ages are respectively fifty-eight, sixty-seven,

What Logan wants is a steam flouring A majority of 194 votes decided in favor of waterworks at Vinton. The seventeen-year locusts have arrived by

The city council of Des Moines has passed an ordinance requiring the butcher shops to close on Sunday. The school board at Sac City has decided

to raise the course one year. In the past five days eight cases of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever have been reported to the board of health at Davenport. In the state shooting tournament at Des Moines the Hampton gun club won the state trophy, killing twenty straight birds. The team consists of K. S. Cole and F. M. Mitch-

The grand lodge of Dakota will leave Sioux City for Whitewood, D. T., over the Sious City & Pacific railway Sunday, June 10, at 8 o'clock a. m., by special train consisting of three sleepers and two coaches.

The members of the Broadway Methodist church at Council Bluffs are considering the question of erecting a new church edifice. The present church is not large enough to meet the demands of the congregation. The report of the industrial school made to

the state auditor shows that during the month of May there was at the boys' depart-ment at Eldora an average number of 355 inmates and that their cost of maintenance wa \$2,924. In the girls' department at Mitchel ville there was an average number of 116, maintained at a cost of \$1,160.

The Huron Huronite will hereafter be issued in the morning.

Sioux Falls wants a tow mill and is ready to court propositions. A term of the district court will begin in Hughes county June 19.

Lust Tuesday night the electric light was established as a street light at Yankton. Bob Burdette, the humorist, will lecture in Bismarck about the middle of next month. The semi-annual teachers' institute for Burleigh county will begin at Bismarck

The citizens of Madison are making a strong effort to persuade the Sioux Falls, Aberdeen & Montana road to build into the

Orders have been issued warning all stock owners to keep their herds off the Fort Sully military reservation, underpenalty of having them impounded if found trespassing. The town of Oakes is now a full-fledged

city, with Thomas F. Miller mayor. That is the way Dakota towns spring up. Three years ago the town was on paper—now it is a live, enterprising city, with three railroads, a number of elevators, good hotels and bust. The question now agitating the minds of

the people of Bismarck is the forthcoming election for superintendent of schools. Bis-marck is an independent school district, and the new law provides only for an election in the sub districts. All agree that the city ought to vote, but there is a difference opinion as to the policy of so doing.

The Methodists.

Rev. Dr. Maxfield, of this city, has returned from New York, where he went as a delegate to the general conference of the M. E. church. He expresses himself as highly elated over the success which attended the efforts of the Nebraska delegation to secure the next general conference. It took hard and constant work to accomplish the end sought, together with the assistance of other prominent men of the church throughout the west. Dr. Maxfield said that Bishop Newman, whose Episcopal residence has been fixed in Nebraska, could at his own op-tion reside in Omaha or Lincoln. The church people of the latter city had memor-ialized the bishop to take up his residence within its gates, but it was highly improb-able that he would do so. In fact, the bishop n a recent conversation on the subject, expressed a strong preference for Omaha. One reason for this is the fact that we are on the transcontinental line of railroad.

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Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently inflamed?

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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 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 nesse always feel stopped up, forc-ing you to breathe through your mouth? Bo 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 phicguir

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