The Railroad Candidate.

Regarding the alleged popularity of

Chauncey M. Depew in New York,

there is no evidence of it beyond the

claims of the men who are booming

him. The New York Evening Post is

authority for the statement that when

Depew ran for lieutenant governor in

1872 on the democratic ticket his vote

was nearly four thousand behind that of

his associates on the ticket, and yet he

was then thought to be quite as "mag-

netic" as he is now claimed to be. It is

further disclosed respecting Mr. Depew

at that time that he was one of the most

vigorous in denouncing the republican

party and condemning Grant, while Mr.

Blaine he characterized as a demagogue.

In a speech made in the campaign

of 1872, Depew said: "Greeley beside

and constitutional government, with

honesty and purity, or Grant with ab-

senteeism, dishonesty and party legis-

lation, with land-grabbers and stock

speculators at the helm." He promptly

rehabilitated himself in the republican

party after the re-election of Grant,

and ever since Mr. Depew has been a

self-seeker in politics, keeping at com-

mand a coterie of admirers who could

be depended upon to boom him for any-

thing. His name is not heard now for

the first time as a possible presiden-

tial candidate, but his friends have

never before been able to work up so

formidable a support for him as he ap-

pears to have at present, obviously for

the reason that in his present position

of a railroad president he has an aid to

his boom in the friendly concern of the

corporations which hitherto he did not

possess. Every hireling and servitor

of the railroads who will sit in the Chi-

cago convention, or who can exert any

influence there, may confidently be ex-

pected to do his level best in the in-

terest of Depew. These are the men

who have been and are now active in

urging him as the most available man

for the republican party to nomi-

nate as its presidential candi-

date, and they will be pres-

ent in force at Chicago, on the Inside

and on the outside of the convention,

prepared and determined to secure his

nomination if it be possible to do so.

Their success would mean the certain

defeat of the republican party in No-

vember, with the probability that it

could not survive the blow as a political

Thurman's Capital.

The chief and the most valuable capi-

tal which Judge Thurman will con-

tribute to the democratic campaign is

the fact that while in congress he was

one of the most prominent advocates of

legislation to compel the subsidized

railroad corporations to keep faith with

the government. The Thurman act,

requiring the Pacific railroads to es-

tablish a sinking fund for meeting their

expected, was an important measure

which will perpetuate the name of its

author as long as those roads shall last.

The democrats can be depended upon

to make the best possible use of this por-

tion of the record of their candidate for

to cover a multitude of political sins

which Mr. Thurman has been guilty

of. When that statesman's entire re-

cord is laid bare a great many people,

including the younger race of demo-

crats, will be surprised to learn how

the most prominent and active men in

the democratic party during the retel-

lion period, and he was in full sympathy

with the declaration of the party in

it was the duty of the government to

seek a peaceful settlement with the

confederacy. In the first year of the war

he said to a democratic convention

of his state that some of the southern

states had cause for revolution. He ex-

tolled the southerners as a brave peo-

ple, and declared that the states of the

south could not be held by force. All

of his public addresses during that

eventful period were in harmony with

the prevalent democratic feeling in the

north, and of a character to give aid

and comfort to the enemy. Mr. Thur-

man was originally a hard money man

and believed the government had no

constitutional right to issue green backs,

vet he became one of the most ardent

of greenback advocates when the party,

and particularly the Ohio branch of it,

took that drift, and held to this

position as long as it seemed

politic to do so. Other facts

in the record of Mr. Thurman will be

brought to light which will show that

with all the boasted political virtues

and statesmanship of the democratic

candidate for the vice presidency, he

was less a friend of the union than of its

enemies when it was assailed by rebel-

lion, and that since that period he has

been involved in most of the vagaries

into which his party drifted in its long

But it may be that the people will give

greater regard to the creditable fea-

tures of Mr. Thurman's record than to

those which doubtiess he would himself

be glad to have forgotten, and this sug-

gests the necessity of the republicans pre

senting candidates who shall be wholly

free from suspiciou of sympathy with

any form of corporate monopoly. The

republican ticket must be so clean and

unassailable in this respect that the

principal capital which Mr. Thurman

will bring to the democratic ticket shall

not be available to attract to the sup-

port of that ticket a single anti-monop-

oly republican. It must present can-

didates about whose regard for the in-

terests of the people, as opposed to the

selfish interests of the corporations and

the monopolistic combinations, there

can be no doubt or question. Such can-

didates can be elected, and the highest

welfare of the party demands that they

be chosen. Granting that the tariff is

to occupy the foremest place as an

issue in the campaign, it will

not be the only question that the

people will be called upon to consider,

and there are portions of the country

where it may easily take an inferior

place in the popular regard if the rail-

road corporations and their allies

should succeed in dominating the na-

struggle to regain power.

organization.

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Ftste of Nebraska, | s.s.
County of Douglas, | s.s.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 8, 1886, was as follows:
Saturday, June 2 18,425
Sunday, June 3 20,750
Monday, June 4 18,222
Tuesday, June 5 18,150

10.021 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Eworn to and subscribed in my presence to 9th day of June, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

8. 8. 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, 14,161 copies; for September, 1887,
14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333 copies; for
November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December,
1887, 16,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 coples; for February, 1888, 15,202 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 19,021 Total for the Week - - - 133,147

ALL roads are leading to Chicago, and all eyes are turned on the approaching republican convention.

St. Louis has been surfeited with too much talk at the democratic hubbub. This may explain why the telephones are being removed from that

It is claimed that ninety thousand dollars were spent by citizens of St. Louis in entertaining visitors, and it is a pretty poor ticket to show up for so much money.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' book on the war will be issued in the autumn. It is confidently asserted that democrats north of Mason and Dixon's line will not use it as a campaign document.

ALL the democratic nominations can not make the old Roman who lives in Ohio as happy as he was on the day when in company with Cincinnatus he planted cabbages in ancient Rome.

FOUR lines more of the tariff bill have been passed by the committee of the whole. This makes nine lines in all. In view of Mr. Watterson's brilliant manifesto, this is, on the whole, doing quite well.

ADVICES from Washington have it that both Secretary Whitney and Attorney General Garland make no secret of the fact that upon March 4, 1889, they propose to retire to private life. The American people are also making no se-

THE man who was too old in 1885 for a seat in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet now feels "ten years younger." There is nothing like a presidential nomination as a health-giving tonic. Patent medicine men should label it and sell it to the people in yellow covers Lat popular

ONE of the signs of the times is the avidity with which investors are putting their money in Milroad bonds, instead of rushing to Wall street to speculate in stocks. The time has come when people put very little trust in stocks which fluctuate with every breath of air.

RAILROAD track building for the five months of the current year compares very favorably with the record of 1887. Since January 1, 2,271 miles of steel rails were laid on new railroads in the United States. In 1887, for the corresponding time, 2,851 miles of railroad track were built. The difference is only eighty miles, and 1888 is supposed to be an "off" fear for railroad extension.

THE exportation of gold to Europe has ceased, while the reserves in New York banks have increased more than a million and a half dollars in the past week. This brings the surplus, over and above the reserve required by law, to \$27,500,000, which is near the highest point attained this year. It is such facts as these which contradict the false statements of alarmists, that the exportation of gold is a sure sign of an approaching money stringency in the

THERE does not at all seem to be lamb-like disposition of the Iowa railroads to conform to the new distance tariffs recently prepared by the Iown commissioners. In fact, they are arching their backs and showing their teeth in a way disappointing to the general expectations that they would quietly obey the law. At a meeting of the general freight agents at Chicago, there was strong talk of fighting back. The conference resulted in the framing of a vigorous protest against the enforcement of these new rates, which are claimed to be 35 to 40 per cent below the rates now in effect in Iowa. But it is apparent that the state commissioners will not be influenced by any remonstrance, no matter how vigorously drawn up. Their work was most carefully prepared. The freight rates were such as railroads themselves at times adopted. The purpose of the state commissioners is to make such rates as shall be equitable to the people and the railroads. The railroads have opposed any movement of this kind, and it was high time for the people to act in their own de-

tional republican convention and forcing upon the party candidates identified with and representing their interests and aims. The expression of eastern republicans in behalf of a railroad president has already aroused a feeling among many republicans in the west which permits no doubt as to where they would be found in the event of the nomination of this eastern candidate, and should the convention commit so grave a blunder thousands of such republicans may be expected to give their support to the ticket which in part represents anti-monopoly

sentiment. It will be wise, therefore, for republicans not to lose sight of the principal, if not the only, capital which Mr. Thurman brings to the Grant was a giant compared with a democracy. It has its value, the impigmy, and the question was Greeley portance and extent of which will depend very largely upon what shall be done at Chicago.

THE new city ordinance creating a board for the inspection of buildings in the city of Omaha, and providing for the construction of all kinds of houses, does not differ essentially from the ordinance, No. 1027, just repealed. The rules and regulations governing the construction or alteration of buildings are in themselves valuable. But the question is, will the building ordinance be enforced to the letter by the board of inspection? The city has now on its pay roll a high salaried superintendent of buildings, clerks and inspectors. But no one ever saw any one of these functionaries with the architect's plans in hand inspect a building from cellar to garret as prescribed by the ordinance. There are any number of buildings in this city of faulty construction, which have been erected without even a protest. There are fire-traps now going up in direct violation of the ordinance. All of which proves that the board of inspection is not attending to its duties. With regard to fees for the issue of building permits, the reduction made by the new ordinance is a step in the right direction, but the old principle, which has operated as an embargo to the construction of buildings involving an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, is adhered to. There would, perhaps, be no objection to the fee of fifty cents for each one thousand dollars in excess of five thousand up to say one hundred thousand dollars, but beyond this the fee of fifty cents on each thousand dollars of estimated cost is

exceedingly large, and it is unwise and impolitic to exact it. TEXAS is developing a system of tenant farming that is likely to cause that state no end of trouble. In certain agricultural districts the landlord system has taken a firm hold and already the evils which afflict Ireland have come to the surface in Texas. About a third of obligations to the government, although the farmers of the cotton belt are it has failed to accomplish all that was renters and pay annually on cotton lands seven dollars an acre. Just after the war the owners of large plantations farmed them out to tenants, taking as rent a share of the crops raised. Gradually the of tenant-farming became vice president. It is about the only eral and a cash rental was fixed. The portion that they can use with any result has been that, the original land hope of advantage, and it may serve owners have sub-let their property to tenants, and the rule is for these landlords to live in the cities. There is, in consequence, a feeling of discontent on the part of the large class of tenant farmers, who, at their own expense and labor, enrich the owners. vulnerable it is. Thurman was one of Another cause for complaint exists in the fact that these land owners invest their money in outside speculation instead of using it in improving their farm lands. It will be seen that the 1864 that the war was a failure and that germs of Irish landlordism have taken root in Texas, and it is manifest that the system of tenant farming is detrimental to the best interests of the state.

> THE stand taken by Attorney General Leese in insisting that the state of Nebraska shall be paramount over corporations in our state has evidently induced Attorney John F. Dillon, of the Union Pacific, to waive all claims to the contrary. No other course was open to the Union Pacific. The precedent of the Kansas stipulations and agreements, bearing on the sovereignty of that state over the Union Pacific within its borders, has fixed the rulings of the courts in case of an appeal to them. The attorney general has won a great victory for the people of Nebraska, and the Union Pacific has shown good sense in not forcing an issue.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska. The Superior boom continues unabated. Hardy, Nuckolls county, has a population

The Bohemian oats swindler is getting in his work in Saunders county. A lively fight between the prohibs and antis is in progress at Dunbar, Otoc county. Nance county has a new paper-the Ful erton Post. Simon pure democracy is its

The Crete Globe estimates that there will 25,000 people at the assembly in that city on July 4. The agricultural editors throughout the

mrk in a chorus, "this is good corn weather. Lushtown is the name of a village in York ounty, and strange to say there is not a aloon in the place.

Every city, town, village, hamlet and hitching post, it seems, will celebrate the Fourth. And it is well. The closing exercises of the Central City

college passed off smoothly and were a nessed by a large number of visitors. There are now six towns north of the city of Kimball, in Cheyenne county, and Kim-ball is the shipping point for five of them. Sheriff Foster of Greely county was an rested last Thursday on a warrant sworn out by Thomas Ward, charging him with refusing to serve papers placed in his hands by Justice of the Peace Fish, who granted the prisoner a continuance and admitted him to

ail in the sum of \$100. The Wahoo Wasp thus talks concerning the wolf scalping industry: Some portions of this county are reported to be badly infested with wolves that are committing many rav-ages upon young stock and becoming a great nuisance. A number have been killed and their scalps brought to the county clerk fo bounty but as no money has been appropriates either by the county or state for this purpose there is no way of paying the bounty pro-vided for in the statutes.

California. Stockton has 2,850 children of school age. Diphtheria is prevaient in Elko, and one use has proved fatal.

Five hundred hands are working at Petaluma putting up cherries. The estate of George A. Cowles, deceased. of San Diego, has been appraised at \$237,-

Riverside property owners have paid out \$25,000 for concrete sidewalks.

The Auburn boy burglar and his mother and sister have been held for trial. The Santa Rosa & Carquinez railroad depot will be an elegant structure 250 feet in

The government jetty at Yaquina bay has been seriously damaged by the recent high tides. The matter of the endowment of the Pacific

length.

Methodist college by the citizens of Santa Rosa is meeting with success. Frank Lindsay, the Carson wrestier, had his leg crushed in one of the saw mills at Lake Taboe on June 4th by a carload of

J. D. Peters, of Stockton, has given a contract for a new winery to be built at the ranch near Atwater, San Joaquin county. It

will be 106x50 feet. Surveys bave been made for a ship canal from the San Joaquin river to Fresno. It will be of sufficient size to carry sternwheel steamers that will run direct from San Francisco. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The Northwest. Mr. F. Stanton was drawn into a settling pan at Typo, Nev., last week and received fatal injuries.

The steamer Ancon sailed from Seattle on Monday for Alaska. She carried 250 passen-gers and 1,000 tons of freight. A valuable setter dog of Mr. Bishop's, of Portland, Orc., went mad last Monday and had to be killed by its owner.

Washoe county sheep growers are bringing this season's clip into Reno for shipment to California. The clip has been a very satis-

factory one. The pay-rolls of the Comstock mines during May amounted to \$38,575. Of this sum more than \$150,000 was repaid by the workmen in assessments. Owing to the small sum (\$25) offered by

the board of regents for the successful plan of the projected experimental station buildings at the Nevada state university, architects will not compete. The Scindia, the largest sailing vessel affoat, owned by Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebant of Liverpool, has sailed from that port on her maiden voyage to Calcutta. The di-mensions of the Scindia are: Length 318 feet, beam 45 feet, depth 26% feet, gross ton-nage 3,073. The vessel has four masts, with double topsail and double topgallant.

Nebraska at Chicago. The committee on decorations, accompanied by a portion of the joint committee, start for Chicago Wednesday evening to prepare for and to observe the earliest work of the republican party at president making. It has not yet been decided over which route this band of Nebraskans will go, but the state will be among the first represented at

the field of the coming political battle.

The Gore hotel, situated within five blocks of the auditorium, the building recently built for the express conveniences of the convention, and where the convention is to be held, will be very handsomely decorated and it is safe to presume that the state will be heard from even though Union Pacific Thurston fails to get there. A row of ears of corn will be stretched across the street of corn will be stretched across the street and from the center of the row a banner will be hung, the frame of which will also be made from ears of corn, in the center of which will be the in-scription: "Nebraska For The Nominee," and at the botton: "Corn Is King." On the reverse side will be: "Nebraska, Land of Republicans and Corn." Inside the build-ing will be found some of the finest ing will be found some of the finest specimens of fruits obtainably, taken, we understand, from Mr. Robert Furnas' collection. Some fine specimens of tame grasses, grown in Nebraska this year, will also be on exhibition. The state will not be a nonentity at the convention this year. Her exhibits alono will be an attraction. Secretary Seeley says that full six hundred Nebraskans will be in attendance, most of whom will be quartered at the Gore, which has been selected as headquarters for the boys from this state.

Is Your lee Pure?

The danger of an impure ice supply has been the subject of a very thorough investigation by the Massachusetts board of health, which attributes many cases of typhoid fever occurring in cities in autumn to bad water and the results of bad drainage, or none at all, in the summer resorts. The board therefore, urges upon people who are considering the question where to spend the summer, the importance of selecting places which have proper drainage and pure water supply. In places where ponds are made for the purpose of collecting water for a supply of ice, it is almost certain to be contaminated with sewerage, freezing does not kill but only conceals bacteria. A most mystericase of wholesale poisoning at a summer hotel was finally traced to the impure ice which had been from neighboring shallow ponds. Upon analysis the melted ice

was found to contain, in suspension, a large quantity of decomposed vegetable The organic matter mostly settled at the bottom of the vessel, but the lighter matter remained diffused through the water. The pond, the source of supply, was examined and found stagmant, and at one end a putrescent mass emitted an intolerably offensive odor. It was reasonably supposed that the ice was the cause of the ickness, and upon its disuse the epidemic abated. Professor Raphael Pumpelly, who made investigations for the national board of health, has no doubt that ice can carry any disease that the water from which it is frozen can convey, and that there is even more danger from the ice than there is from the water itself, since sewage is more easily decomposed in summer than in winter While in cities the greater part of the ice received is pure, in towns where the supply is taken from shallow ponds both the water and the ice may be a source of danger.

The Magic South. Depend upon it, the south is going to oom in the next census report, says the Memphis Avalanche. There is enough in the data which has already been accumulated by national and state officials without reference to the census, to indicate what wonderful progress has been made in every branch of trade, mining and manufacture, in the fine arts and in educational facilities. The output of pig iron and of coal, for instance three times as great as when the last census was taken, and in all the rush and Burry and competition with older mining and manufacturing sections, strikes and boycotts have been unknown. The number of miles of railroads in the south to-day are nearly twice the number in operation seven years ago, and everywhere the waste places are being built up by the artisan, or put in culti-vation by the farmer. Mortgages are decreasing, half again as much grain is produced, and those states from which ccurate returns have been received. show a gain in the assessed value of property nearly \$1,000,000,000, in farm products of \$170,000,000, and in stock \$182,000,000. Surely this is the magic south.

Cabinet Resignation.

Manuin, June 11 .- The cabinet has resigned after accepting the resignation of General Campos, governor general of the province, of New Castile. This will enable Sagasia, the prime minister of the retiring cabinet, to form a new liberal government

No Hopes.

Lowell, Mass., June 11 - Physicians have now no hope for the recovery of Mrs. Viller and, Alfred, her son, and Mrs. Baisert, who were burned last night in a tenement house. Three of Mrs. Villerand's children perished

OUR SAN FRANCISCO BUDGET.

A Wisconsin Thumper to Fight With McAuliffe.

SPOOKS FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.

A Japanese Delegation Arrives-The School Census-Crops-The Natal Day-Hotels in Trouble-Eli Perkins at Large.

The Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 .-- [Corre-

spondence of THE BEE.] --- In the sport-

ing world there is little going on. The

sensation among the gloved-knockers is the written desire of Mike Conley of Wisconsin, who yearns to fight Mc-Auliffe. Conley is considered a ery good man in the town where he resides, and men of money have been desirous of backing him in a fight with Pat Killen, who does not appear overanxious to feel the weight of the Itasco giant's maulcys on his anatomy. Killen has been industriously engaged of late "faking" up objections to any proposition that Conley and his friends had to make, and the people of the northwest are quietly dropping to Mr. Killen, or "Hard-fisted Pat," as he is familiarly dubbed. Conley sees that the prospects for a fight with Killen are not particularly inviting, and he throws his defiances at Joe McAuliffe, who is very liable to take them up, provided he does not hear from Joe Lannon, the South Boston pugilist, in a short time. McAuliffe is anxious to meet Lannon first, because his abilities are well known to the sporting fraternity, while Conley's are practically an unknown quantity. But as the Ashland man challenges McAuliffe to fight according to London prize ring rules, the Pacific coast champion notes a weakness in his would-be opponent, else he would fight Marquis of Queensbury rules. A match is liable to be fixed up botween them yet. Lannon has not been heard from directly, although he informed me that he would fight Mc-Auliffe in August for \$2,500 a side in this city. It is the opinion of the sporting men in this city that Lannon is having some trouble in finding backing. There are a number of eastern pugilists who claim to be anxious to meet the coast champion that will find it uphill work getting backing after McAuliffe has again demonstrated that he is a hitter from away back.

The spiritualists of the coast have been holding their fourth annual powwow and camp meeting at Oakland in the presence of a gathering of four or five thousand people. The camp ground, the same as last year, is pleasantly situated upon the peninsula at the south-eastern corner of Lake Merrit, from which a romantic view of the pleasant sheet of water as well as of the numer-ous elegant mansions dotting its western shores and the rising heights to the north is obtained. The grounds are thickly studded with liveoaks, whose spreading evergreen foliage furnishes abundant shade. *
Those who attended the meetings did

not trust themselves entirely to the care of Nature and Providence in the matter of shelter, as was evidenced by the long rows of tents which crowd the grounds, in the midst of which rise the hree tall masts supporting the roof of the great public pavilion, in which are seats for 2,000 people. The main cap-tains of the affair, at will would bring forth spirits from the pretty-soon and from jugs with wonderful skill. One of the speakers harangues the crowd in this fashion: "Honest and noble curiosity, like honest and noble skepticism." said the speaker, "goes before belief. The great key to all the knowledge of the world was the desire to discover the truth. With this, admission could be gained to the holy of holies in spiritual science as in all else." speaker closed by earnestly exhorting his hearers to place spirituality first in their lives, intellect second and appetite third. "And, in your affections," he said, "remember to let the love of truth come first, the love of humanity second and the love of self last."

At the evening meeting of the first day Mrs. R. S. Lillie delivered an inspirational address, prefaced by a touching invocation to her spirit guides. Her lecture took the form of answers to a number of questions propounded by the audience, including the following: man a free moral agent?" "What life like in the spirit sphere?" "W General Sheridan rally?" etc.

To the last question the lecturer replied with a pleasant smile, "Without any desire to assume the position of uttering a direct prophecy, I yet answer, Sheridan will rally.

As the gallant general has lived unil this morning, the 8th, those who claim that spooks are fraudulent creatures of the brain, are wondering to themselves and declaring that Mrs. Lillie is a good guesser.

On board the steamship Oceanic, which arrived from Yokohama recently was a party of Japanese, prominent among whom was Manimitsu Mutsu, the Japanese minister to the United States, who succeeds Minister Kuki, who re-cently left Washington for Japan. With him came Almaro Sato, the private secretary, who graduated from the De Pau university in Indiana, four years ago, and J. Oda, editor of the Asashishinbun, an influential newspaper published at Osaka. Other members of the party, in addition to Min-ister Mitsu's wife and daughter were fine young men who will attend school at Washington. Mr. Oda said his object in coming to America was to study the American system of running newspapers. "My paper, the Asashishinbun, of Osaka," he stated, "has a circulation of 41,000 daily copies. Osaka is the second city of Japan, has a population of 600,000, and five newspapers. I desire to study the American plan of up newspapers, and I think it will be to my interest to make a few observations. We editors in Japan do not enjoy the freedom of speech that characterizes and makes your papers really great. We have telegraph facilities about like yours, and our local news is gathered by a force of twenty-five reporters, who ceive from \$20 to \$50 a month each for their services. I have been in the business for many years but I have still something to learn

The party will leave for the east in a day or two.

The school census of San Francisco has just been completed. The figures may be interesting: The increase in the number of chil-

dren of native born parents and the decrease in the number of children of forrign born parents is noticeable last year's report it was shown that the total number of white children in the city between the ages of five and seven teen was 77,114. This year the total number is 81,592, an increase of 4,478 The total number of children of ali races between the ages of five an seven-teen last year was 78,246. The number

this year is 32,693, an increase of 4,447. The total number of white children under five years of age is 17,128.

Concerning the crop outlook the Chronicle thus comments editorially: There is at this time every indication that the grain crop of the season of 1888 will be rather below than above the average, although some localities report that land which was believed a month ago to be not worth harvesting will yield a fair crop. The truth is that even yet the crop cannot be judged with absolute certainty, owing to the great difference in time of maturity in different parts of the state; but the probabilities are that the crop will not be up to the average. In the fruit dis-tricts, on the contrary, the prospects are good for an excellent yield, except in pricots, which do not appear to be doing as well this year as usual. All other fruit are reported in excellent condi tion, both in quantity and quality, and in some parts of the state the crop of fruit promises to be exceptionally

The glorious Fourth of July will be celebrated in a style becoming American citizens. The second meeting of the executive committee of the general Fourth of July committee of 200 appointed by the board of supervisors to arrange for the Fourth of July celebra-tion, has been held. The principal feature will be the unveiling of the statue of Francis Scott Key at Golden Gate park on the Fourth. The chief ceremony of the unveiling would be the transfor of the statue from the Lick Trust to the park commissioners, but nothing would be done to interfere with the city's celebration.

The hotel-keepers are in a hot box, to use a care-worn metaphor. The railway companies have issued an order refusing to admit hotel runners on the ferryboats plying between Oakland and Frisco. The officials refuse to rescind their order, and obscure hotels are short on customers. This strict order is the result of fantastic tricks indulged in by runners dressed in a little brief authority and a badge bearing the name of a dollar-a-day house.

Eli Perkins, the elastic professional liar and good-natured humorist, has been here this week. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. andon informed me that he was in Nebraska a short time ago, and sug-gested that I might say in my next letter that his interview as it appeared in THE BEE, relative to the railroad strike, was genuine and authentic.

Chief of Police Crowley expects, with the assistance of the courts, to be able to drive the jawhawking jehus at the ferries out of business, or at least force them to cease their law-defying practices. They are to be prosecuted as public nuisances. F. W.

Public Works. The board of public works held a meeting vesterday afternoon, Messrs. Balcombe, Mayne and Heimrod being present.

The following sums received from contractors were ordered paid: Daniel Delancy, sewer, Leavenworth from Fourteenth to Thirtieth, and Pacific from Twenty-ninth avenue to Poppleton avenue, \$1,337.43; Twentieth from Harney to Howard, \$18.24; P. H. McCauley, Eighteenth from

Charles to Locust, \$477.78; Hugh Murphy, Dodge, Twenty-fifth avenue to Twentyeigth avenue, \$168.01; alley between Capitol avenue and Davenport and Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth, \$103.50; Fox & Co., sonth branch North Omaha sewer, \$1,346.97; Ryan & Walsh, extension south branch South Omaha sewer, \$321.53; James Fox, extension west branch South Omaha sewer, \$855.40. Bills were allowed: C. D. Woodworth,

sand, \$5.55; Churchill Pump company, \$7.00. Estimate of sidewalks laid by J. E.

nowles, \$6,297.96, allowed. The following contracts were allowed: Curbing Dodge from Seventeenth to Eighteenth, Colorado sandstone, C. D. Woodworth; Twentieth from Capitol to Izard. Berea sandslone, J. E. Riley; paving Twentieth from Capitol to Izard, Stony Falls granite; Eleventh from Mason to Williams, Colorado sandstone, Hugh Murphy; paving Williams from Thirteenth to Sixteenth; Grace from Sherman to Belt Line, Sioux Falls granite; Pierce from Fifth to Tenth, Colorado sandstone, Hugh Murphy; curbing Leavenworth, Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh Twenth-fourth from Patrick to Wirt; Capitol avenue, Sixteenth to Twentieth; Jackson Thirteenth to St. Mary's avenue, Colorado sandstone, Hugh Murphy; paving Leaven-worth from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth; Capitol avenue, from Sixteenth to Twetieth; Jackson, from Thirteenth to St. Mary's ave nue, cypress blocks, Regan Brothers & Co.; paving Twenty second from Davenport to California, cedar blocks, J. B. Smith & Co.

Bids for street sweeping were received rom Fanning & Slaven, John A. Swobe and Mount & Griffin. The first mentioned firm were the lowest for sweeping the streets nce a week for one, two or three weeks The board discussed the advisability of let the contract for more than one year. ting the contract for more than one year. Mr. Balcombe filed a protest against the granting of the contract to Fanning & Slaven on the ground that they had not performed the ground that they had not performed the contract. having their work according to contract, having been dilatory in sweeping streets removing rubbish, leaving stuff sticking to pavements

and then not sweening streets ordered.

Mr. Mayne moved that the contract be let to Fanning & Slaven for two years. Mr. Heimrod said that the contract re-quired the city engineer to report upon the umber of yards of street swept and that the board could pay for the same upon that meas-

irement.

Mr. Heimrod seconded the motion and he nd Mr. Mayne voted in the affirmative, Mr. Balcombe voting in the negative. He appended to the contract his protest. derstanding is that if sweeping is to be done twice a week it is to cost 71 cents per 1,000 yards, the price for once a week being 82 cents per 1,000 yards.

Grain in Sight and Store. CHICAGO, June 11 .- The visible supply for the week ending June 9, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows: Wheat..... 25,753,000

213,000 Barley A New Idea.

Instead of violets and geranium leaves in finger bowls, try a few drops of Colgates & Co.'s Violet Water.

Chief Galligan leaves this afternoon for Chicago to receive treatment for his eyes. He may stop en route at Clinton to attend the annual tournament of the Iowa state firemen's association.

Drink Malto at soda fountain.

Fred E. Eldred, representing the Garden City type foundry of Chicago is n the city.

St-Jacobs Oil

RAMPS COLIC CRAMP COLIC STOMACHACHE DIARRHEA @ Rub the stampach well with St Jacobs Dil. Apply flannel steeped in hot water and wrung out. BOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

SIDEWALK PAVING.

Pertinent Remarks Concerning the City's Sidewalks.

The Old Plank Sidewalk Must Go-One of the Pavers Makes a Plain Statement of Fact, for

Publication. A stroll about the business part of the city shows every day an increased activity among the pavers. In almost any direction can be seen new stdewalks, among which the granofithte pavement seems to predominate. In another month Omaha will be second to none in street and sidewalk paving. It is a settled fact the old plank sidewalk must go, in every few cities can they be found except in the lumber countries. The writer of this article, while strolling about the city recently, had his attention attracted to a gang of men who were laying a granolithic sidewalk on one of our prominent streets and stopped to watch the operation, which is quite interesting, and when fluished makes as fine a sidewalk as can be found anywhere. While watching the paving process the writer made the acquaintance of one of the men, to whom the writer is indebted for the following narrative which is wholly true, and can be substantiated. The gentleman in question is Mr. John Fried,



of No. 1213 Cass street, he works at present for the Van Court and Benedict Paving company. Mr. Fried, has lived in Nebraska for over seven years and for hearly four years he has lived in Omaha, for three years he has vorked for the Omaha Barb Wire company, having recently left their employ, to work for the Paving company. Mr. Fried says: "For more than five years I have been a terrible sufferer, my head seemed to be aching constantly, especially between the eyes, and my nose would stop up, first on one side, then on the other, often both nostrils. Then I began to notice singular noises in my ears—roaring or buzzing sounds they appeared to me to be, and sometimes sounds like whistling and hammering. About this time my throat also began to give me agreat deal of trouble. I would always be hawking and hemming and trying to clear my throat, often raising little hard lumps, sometimes of a greenish, at other times of a yellowish color.

I would often have pains in the chest, extending to the right shoulder blads. When drawing a long breath I could hear a kind of wheezing noise in my chest. And sometimes it would seem to me as if I was breathing through a sponge—I seemed to be able to hear the sir passing through. I began to fear that I was going into consumption. I was more firmly convinced of this when, before long, I commenced to cough a kind of hollow cough. The sharp pains in my chest would extend around to the small of my back.

"Try to prevent it as I might, I was forever catching fresh cold. I never was without them. Mucha would run from my nose, and quite frequently my nose would breed. At my work I have to stoop over quite frequently, and when I did so I would become dizzy and everything seemed to swim before my eyes. At high tmy sleep did not refresh me at all, and in the morning would feel as tired and languid as when I want to bed.

"My stomach was affected, too. I would sit down to the table with what seemed a good appetite, but after a mouthful or two my appetite would leave me. Everything would seem t

waiking a block or two my head would perspire and my limbs would ache as if I had done some very heavy work.

I had heard considerable talk about the success of Dr. McCoy in such cases and read several of the testimonials published in the daily papers and concluded I would try him. It was with smail hopes, however, for I had tried sever different physicians and tried about a barrel of patent medicines and was about discouraged. I visited his office in Ramge block and consulted him. After a careful examination he told me I had catarrh and that he could treat me successfully for it. I was impressed with the idea that he knew his business and started treatment and I have not been a bit serry that I did, for he has mady a new man of me, I have no more of the symptoms I told you of, and in short, I feel better today than I have for five long years, and I owe it all to the skill and success of Dr. McCoy, and do not hesitate at all to re ommend him to anyone who is suffering from catarrh.

Mr. Fried, whose portrait graces the column above, resides at No. 1213 Cass street, and is willing to corroborate this statement to anyone dombting it.

willing to corroborate this statement to anyone doubting it. TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS. 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

n your cars;
Do you feel as though you must sufficient
when lying down?
Are you troubled with a hacking cough and
general debility? Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently inflamed?

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

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

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

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

Are you losing your sense of smell and is your sense of taste becoming duited?

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

Doe you frequently feel nizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

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

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

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

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

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

Have you lost all interest in your calling or business or former pleasures, all ambition gone, and do you feel indifferent whether to-morrow finds you alive or dead?

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

The above are some of the many symptoms of catarrh and the beginning of lung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but every one affected will have all of them, but every one affected will have a few or many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more deangerous your condition. This class of disease is treated very successfully by Dr. McCoy and h

DOCTOR J. CRESAP McCOY.

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