#### DAILY BEE. THE

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#### The Bee Fublishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Bate of Nebraska, | 8.8.
County of Douglas. | 8.8.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 2-) Ps7, was as follows:
Saturday, Nov. 28. | 15,215
Sunday, Nov. 29. | 15,315
Tuesday, Nov. 29. | 14,925
Wednesday, Nov. 30. | 14,620
Wednesday, Nov. 30. | 14,630 sday, Nov. 20 Inesday, Nov. 30...

(SEAL.)

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for
the month of December, 1886, 18,237 copies;
for January, 1887, 16,236 copies; for February, 1887, 14,187 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400
copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May,
1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,117 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,037 copies; for August, 1887, 14,
151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,339 copies; for
October, 1887, 14,335; for November, 1887, 15,226
copies.

GFO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
5d day of December, A. D. 1887. (SEAL.)

IF Mr. Sparks had only waited Lamar would have been out of his way.

THE bloody Third, in being represented in the city council by the Hon. Patford, is to be congratulated.

NEBRASKA CITY, in her efforts to prove that a solid growth beats a boom. has put her recently discovered wild boy in a cage and found natural gas.

THE legislature is about to meet in New York state. In Nebraska, and we are thankful, the legislature meets but once in two years.

THERE is reason for believing that General Bragg, of Wisconsin, will next be appointed minister to Mexico. The question now is, is he an adept with Mexican mescal?

And now comes Washington city, with malaria and uncertain quality of exhilerating elixirs and asks: Why is the national capital not also a fit place for the republican convention?

THE bob-tail car is again causing the citizens of New York trouble. There are two things which go to fill up the uncertainties of this life-the bob-tail car and the bob-tail flush.

A DENVER paper says Judge Cooley is proposed for the United States supreme court as a sop to the mugwumps. This is the first intimation we have had that Julius Seizure Cooley, of Omaha, was a mugwump.

MR. WALTER PICKERELL, who was conspicuous in the oil room lobby at Lincoln last winter, has been appointed some kind of a messenger for the senate. As a messenger boy Mr. Pickerell will prove an adept in handling viands.

THE great after-dinner orator. Chauncy Depew, is opposed to the goverument control of the telegraph. The president of the New York Central is probably opposed to interference by the government with all kinds of monopoly.

A MINNESOTA genius has invented a machine for heating passenger coaches without the use of fire, steam or electricity. This invention will be just the thing to heat cars propelled by a Keely

THE inter-state commission has decided that colored people may be assigned separate cars on equal terms in the south, but second-class comfort for first-class pay will not do. There is both common sense and justice in this decision.

THE Minneapolis Tribune laments the fact that for sixteen years no democrat has represented Minnesota in the national legislature. In the Fiftieth congress there are three of 'em. This shows the great lesson of party bossism against popular will.

Good judges of the cattle market predict's sharp advance in the price of beef before long. This is not unlikely, as various causes have tended to reduce the amount of live stock in the country during the past year. Prices have likewise been too low, and a reaction is in the nature of things.

THE Atlanta Constitution, now that its editors have buried the hatchet and are again working in Sappy harmony, is turning its attention to the rights of negroes. We all know that in the south the negro has a right to vote-provided he wants to exercise that right at the muzzle of a shot-gun.

SENATOR PALMER, of Michigan, in a wild desire to get before the people, proposes to introduce a bill restricting foreigners from coming to this country who will become anarchists. Mr. Palmer, like Mr. Laird, should post himself on our laws. Paupers, criminals and other species of the undesirable foreign element are already prohibited.

THE old street sweeper continues to make regular trips. The streets continue to be covered with dirt and filth. With a little rain mud is two inches thick on paved streets. In justice to contractors, however, they are entitled to great credit in making a clean sweep when it comes to collecting their monthly bills.

Two Decisions For State Rights. In the multitude of matters at this ime requiring attention it is likely that unsatisfactory to him, and he unquestionably believes not to the advantage too little consideration will be given to the two important decisions rendered of the party. His evident feeling is by the supreme court of the United that the duty and the advantages of the States last Monday affecting the rights party lie in meeting this issue courageof the states. One of these related to ously, and not paltering with it. by dethe cases under the prohibition law of vices and expedients which go but part Kansas and involved the question of the way in remedying existing difficulties and can give only temporary relief, constitutionality of that law, and also the right of distillers and manufacturers Assuming that the revenue reform democrats in the house will be in symof liquors to compensation for property destroyed or rendered valueless under pathy with this feeling, what hope is the operation of the law. With regard there of any reduction of, taxation by the present congress? The to the first of these questions very little doubt was entertained that the court actual democratic majority in the would adhere to former decisions and is only eleven, while house the faction opposed to any extensive rereaffirm the right of a state, in the exercise of its police powers, and for the duction of tariff duties is claimed to protection of public morals, public to number from twenty-five to thirty. The leader of this faction is reported to health or public saftey, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors, and this have said that the president having it did. With hardly a qualification the forced a fight he can have it. Not more decision declares that it is the province than half a dozen republicans can be of the legislature of a state to determine counted upon to support a policy of tariff what measures are necessary for the reduction alone, and the urgent appeal protection of the public morals, health to party considerations that will be and saftey, and this authority may be carmade is yery likely to induce some of ried to the extent of requiring each citithese to act with their party. If the zen so to conduct himself and so to use his effect of the brave stand taken by the own property as not to unnecessarily inpresident is to more firmly unify the jure another. Thus the legislature may advocates of tariff reduction, that result not only prohibit the public manufaccan hardly fail to strengthen the deture and sale of liquor, but may do so in the case of persons manufacturtermination of the opposition to combat such reduction. And it is unfortunately ing for their own use if such manufacture is found to endanger or affect the enough to have its way. rights of others. With regard to the question of compensation for property a

great deal of interest was felt. Judge

Brewer, in the circuit court, held that a

state, before putting in operation a pro-

hibition law, was bound to compensate

distillers and manufacturers for property

that would be practically destroyed by

the law, and this view had been widely

approved as just. It was quite generally

believed that this position would be sus-

tained by the supreme court, in which

case prohibition would receive a blow

almost as damaging as a decision against

its constitutionality. The decision of

the supreme court, however, overthrows

this position and leaves the manufac-

turer no redress. It says that all prop-

erty is subject to the condition that it

shall not be used so as to injuriously

affect the rights of a community and

thereby become a nuisance, and that

Kansas having the right to prohibit the

manufacture of liquor on the ground

that it is an injury to the community

did not thereby take away the property

of the manufacturers, but simply abated

a nuisance. The far-reaching impor-

The other decision related to the

Virginia case. The legislature of that

state passed a law directing the state

officials not to receive for taxes coupons

cut from the state bonds. These offi-

cials brought suits against par-

ties who had offered coupons and re-

fused to pay their taxes in money. The

parties applied to the United States cir-

cuit court for a restraining order, which

was issued. The officials refused to re-

arrested for contempt and imprisoned.

An application for habeas corpus was

Roscoe Conkling and others. The de-

cision of the court declared that the

circuit judge proceeded throughout with-

out constitutional warrant, inasmuch as

the matter presented to him was really

against the state of Virginia, though

nominally against individuals, and in

effect holds that a state cannot

be sued or coerced in a fed-

ing action against the state by

name or against its officials acting in

The most radical defender of the

sovereignty of the states would have

great difficulty in finding in either of

these decisions anything repugnant to

The Paramount Issue.

There can no longer be a question as

to the position which the tariff issue is

to occupy in the attention of the country

and in the contest of parties until the

next presidential election. The presi-

dent, as the head of the democratic

party, bas declared it to be the ques-

tion of paramount importance, and the

republican leaders have manifested an

entire willingness to have it so regard-

ed. The supporters of the high tariff

are said to cordially welcome the clear

and unambiguous declaration of the ad-

ministration's policy and the invitation

to a battle in well-defined lines which

it presents. The majority of the demo-

cratic party must acquiesce in

the position of the president or re-

nounce his already acknowledged

leadership, and there cannot be a doubt

as to which alternative will be accepted.

The party having practically conceded

the necessity of making Mr. Cleveland

again its candidate could not now

recede from its proclaimed allegiance

without producing disaffection and dis-

sensions in the organization that would

render defeat in the next national elec-

tion inevitable. It has no leader whom

it could enthrone in the place of Mr.

Cieveland who would command the full

party support. Adherence to the pres-

ident is not simply an obligation, the

acknowledgment of a debt due him for

having carried the party to victory; it

is a necessity to the very life of the

party. The majority will therefore

stay with the president and must per-

force adopt the policy he has pro-

claimed. That policy will direct the

course of the representatives of this

majority in congress, and it will be en-

grafted upon the platform of the na-

tional convention. Thus the democratic

party may be said to be already com-

mitted to tariff reduction as the only

proper policy for relieving the people

of taxation and reducing the revenue of

The position of the president is un-

friendly, if not absolutely hostile, to the

propositions of compromise in dealing

with the revenue question which came

from various democratic sources before

the assembling of congress. While Mr.

Cleveland does not say that he would

disapprove measures dividing the reduc-

tion of revenue between excise and cus-

toms taxation, and may therefore without

inconsistency yield to circumstances com-

pelling such measures as the alterna-

tive to a complete failure of all efforts

the government.

their official capacity.

court either by bring-

tance of this decision is apparent.

the case that this opposition is strong Thus while the president has clearly defined the policy of the administration and proclaimed the course which he desires his party to pursue, and which as we have already said it must pursue or renounce his leadership, he has not rendered the situation less unpromising than before of the revenue legislation which the emergency demands. With more than fifty million dollars of surplus on hand, increasing at the rate of nearly ten million a month, the country must look in the face the fact that there is hardly a possibility that the present congress will give any relief from this damaging and dangerous condition.

#### Time To Act.

The followers of Payne and Couch. the Oklahoma boomers, whose souls go marching on, will doubtless find a realization of their wildest dreams in the actions of the Fiftieth congress. There is one project on foot to create a separate territory, to be known as Cimarron, to be carved out of the region now known as No Man's Land, while some more prolific congressman proposes the settlement of those lands to which Payne and Couch and their following were denied admittance.

The fact has long been apparent that the Indian Territory is larger than any necessity required; that there is a vast tract of valuable land lying idle, and that congress should take the matter in hand and either divide the Territory or designate a certain part to be occupied by the Indians and leave the greater portion for white gard the order, whereupon they were settlement.

Commissioner Atkins, in his report of one year ago, said concerning these made to the supreme court and the case lands and the need of legislative action: was argued on behalf of the officials by

The vast surplusage of land in the Indian territory, much of it, too, not surpassed anywhere for fertility and versatility of prodection, which can never be utilized by the Indians now within its borders nor by their descendants (for it is not probable that there will be any material increase in numbers of Indian population), must sooner or later be disposed of by congress some way or other. Were all the Indians of the United States to be uprooted and transplanted to this territory, all living Indians, including those now resident there, could have 158 1-11 acres

In a very exhaustive article upon the subject the New York Sun says the official statistics show that there' are in the Indian territory 41,102,546 acres, of which almost exactly two-thirds are east of ninety-eight degrees and the remainder west. But while there are 68,183 Indians east of that meridian, there are only 7,616 west of it. It also happens that while there are thus only oneninth as many Indians west as east of the line, rather more than one-eighth of the lands on the eastern side are now unoccupied and ready for any proper use by the government.

The idea of the Indian commissioner is to remove all the Indians east of the meridian, and throw the land lying west open to settlement. This vast area, according to the commissioner, would found a state equal in size to many states of the union. It is time, certainly, for congress to make a final disposition of the "Oklahoma lands."

Figures Tell. Foreign directories, railroad guides. maps and other things that are false quote Omaha's population at 30,000. These figures are based on the census of 1880, and no account is taken of the city's growth during the last seven years. In 1885 the state census gave Omaha a population of over 61,000:

The school reports and statistics for this year furnish valuable information concerning the city's increase. Three years ago there were sixtysix teachers emyloyed in the city schools. The average attendance of scholars was 3,092. Now there are 168 teachers and an average attendance of nearly 8,000 scholars. By taking for a basis of calculation the state census of 1885, it will be seen that the population of Omaha to-day cannot be less than 100,000. The census of 1890 will show that no other city in the United States has experienced greater growth and

development than Omaha. The only misfortune is that foreign compilers of statistics insist upon basing our population upon the census of seven years ago-when the city was a hamlet compared with its present dimensions.

In extending the time for saloonkeepers to pay their yearly license until April 1, Mayor Broatch did a just thing. His action was in response to the appeal of a majority of the representative business men of Omaha. A long continued custom, allowing quarterly payments, was regarded as law, and the peremptory demand for \$1,000 found many men wholly unprepared. After April 1, however, Mayor Broatch must rigidly enforce the law. Any man who fails to meet its requirements must

pay the license is ad THERE were over sixteen hundred trials by court-me till in the army dur-ing the past year. This is a falling off as compared with the last three years, but the percentage is still much too large considering the number of troops. Some thing is wrong about our military system when one soldier in every twelve or lifteen subjects himself to the ordeal of a court-martial. J

THE latest news from Washington is to the effect that Omaha is standing a very fair chance to secure the national convention. In these times, when glory and distinction travel on the wind, there is nothing like having a lightning-rod up.

THE commercial drummer has gained another point. In the United States district court at Galveston, Judge Sabin decided that the Texas state law compelling drummers to pay license was in conflict with the federal constitution.

OMAHA will soon have rapid transit. With favorable weather the cable cars will be in operation before the first of the year. Omaha's citizens are eagerly awaiting this new order of things.

## PROMINENT PERSONS.

The duke of Marlborough has gone hom to England. Powderly is in New York trying to regu

late a boycott. Parnell is getting better-there is no can cer about him.

Susan B. Anthony is working up a femal sufferage boom in Indiana. Congressman Carlisle is said to look wor ried and to show his age more than usual. William D. Howells says that in the future

he will explain his efforts to save the Chi cago anarchists. Mrs. General Sherman and her daughters will remain at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New

York, during the winter. The desks in the senate occupied by Conkling and Blaine have been given, respec tively to Senators Chandler and Hale.

Samuel J. Tilden's will is still in the courts, and the parties who were remembered are wondering when they will get their

Potter Palmer, the Chicago millionaire. was a clerk in a country store in Pennsyl vania, at a salary of \$10 per month before he migrated west. Mr. A. Bronson Alcott celebrated his

eighty-third birthday recently. It found him stronger and in health better than for many months past. Governor P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut

who does not permit the officers on his staff to drink wine, also denies himself the privilege of imbibing stimulants. Governor Marmaduke of Missouri is but a shadow of his former recently robust self.

He strikes with pained surprise one who has not seen him for a score of years or more. In a forthcoming novel Walter Besant, the popular English writer, gives a description of the millenium. It is interesting as offering a striking contrast to affairs in England

at present. Mr. Polydore de Keyser, the new lord mayor of London, is a Roman catholic, a Freemason and a liberal-unionist. He is a Belgian and speaks fluently English, German, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and French.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox believes in pre-natal influence. She says she was made a poet before she was born by her mother's devotion to Lalla Rookh at that period. She also believes in mirrors, and never passes one without looking into it. Numerous New York friends of Count

Ferdinan de Lesseps sent their congratulations to the veteran canal-cutter on his eighty-third birthday anniversary last Saturday. It is rumored that he will visit this city in January next, on his way to Panama. Wong Chin Foo, the naturalized Chinaman

who was recently taxed \$50 on the Canadian border by the dominion government, is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Bayard saying that he has forwarded Wong Chin's formal complaint to Minister Phelps in London, who will lay it before the British government for explanation.

Not for Winter Wear. Boston Post,

Men who cover themselves with glory sometimes find that they are, after all, very thinly clad.

> What We Are Coming To. San Francisco Alta.

The latest monopoly is tne "Slate Pencil Trust." Pretty soon our trust in God will be incorporated and held at fancy prices.

A Missing Howl. Philadelphia Press. There was a big howl six months ago about the alleged necessity of repealing the inter-

state commerce act. Where is that howl now? The Only Difference.

## Philadelphia Record.

After all the fuss in Atlanta the only thing really decided was that a man may hereafter take his beer with the door open, instead of drinking it with the door bolted.

He Never Keeps Company. Boston Transcript.

Jay Gould's advice to boys is "Keep out of bad company and go to work with a will.' And if you can't keep out of bad company my boy, do as Jay does and wipe out the

company. . School Time. Oh! the busy buzz and whatter

Of these little girls and boys; Finding books, and slates, and school bags-Putting up the scattered loys. Sharpening the box of pencils, Polishing each rosy face; Brushing hair, and shoes and jackets,

While the questions By apace: Mother, hear my definitions Beech—a tree. The strip of sand That borders ocean, lake or sea, Is also called the beach, or strand.

'And now I'll say my little piece, It's all about that man ca make believe that I'm the Pa And that my boy is Robbie Tate.

'And Robbie asks: 'How big this man was (Alexander 'tis you know.) And then I say: "Twas not his stature, But his deeds that made him so!" And, mother, tell me where is Spain

I've looked and looked, and cannot find. Dear-me! I had the Asia map. I see it now! Well - never mind.

'Wo're off. But-please, this button sew; I meant to tell you, but forgot— know I'm little, 'careless Kate?'' Thanks, mother. Now come, Dimple Dot

We're just in time." A good-by kiss. They're gone—and gone is all the noise!— But, ah! if they were gone for aye! God bless our little girls and boys.

A Fine Mutual Need. Philadelphia Record.

There is an opening now for Henry W. Grady. The prehibitionists need a presiden-

for revenue reduction, he leaves no doubt that such a compromise would be make room for the who are willing to cal boost. These two needs fit together like a plug and a hole to put it in.

A Sad Requiem.

Chicago Herald. The untimely taking away of a popular barender in an Arizona town moved the local editor to write a heartrending obituary under the caption "Death's Dirty Work."

Consolation That Does't Console. Drake's Magazine.
It is poor consolation for a sick man to know that better men than he have died.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A large grist mill is being built at

Broken Bow has been made a railroad division station. Beatrice has a paper company in fact

as well as in name. Capital \$25,000.

J. S. Marshall, of Garrison, Butler county, has an old "bull's eye" watch of the crop of 1666. The Schuyler Sun longs for the time

when woman will display more bustle at

home than on the streets. Nebraska City could not content herself in peace for a stright week. She has broken out with a small bore and burns freely.

Amos Lundfelter, a fourteen-year-old Dakota county boy, was terribly man-gled about the face and neck last week by a ferocious bull which attacked him. The real estate transfers in Fremont for the twelve months ending with November amounted to \$1,130,480. This

is a remarkably fine record for the rich underpinning of the prettiest. Contests have broken out in Cass for the offices of county clerk and district court clerk. The contestants are democrats who are not satisfied with the

trouncing they got at the polls. The sage who remarked to Tiberius that "lying in bed was more enjoyable than on a Roman throne," had no knowledge of the existence of Nebraska City, or he would have adviced him to move forthwith.

The Grand Island Independent is convinced from observation and experience, that "men don't get rich who spend seven days in the week whining and squirting tobacco juice at a crack in the sidewalk.

The Beatrice Democrat is convinced. and rightfully, too, that the cry for the removal of the state capitol comes purely from boodlers. The feeble cry first came from the consumptive lungs of the Omaha Republican..

The straw pull in Dakota county has developed a legal scalping contest. Wilkinson and Davey will enter the courts to determine their rights to the creasurership and the force or folly of Winnebago votes at \$1 a head.

"The Omaha BEE of Sunday," says the critic of the Hastings Gazette-Journal. "contained nearly eight columns of special cablegrams from Europe and the subject matter was of a most intensely interesting nature. The BEE walks along at the head of the procession and has no rival west of Chicago."

An interior contemporary exclaims: 'Our circulation is increasing faster than the most sanguine could have expected. The county superintendent of the poor has favored us with an order for two dozen copies, which will go far toward relieving the want of the unfortunate. The Dry Rot Buzzard can rage and squirm, but we are getting there with both feet."

The Beatrice Democrat establishment opened for business without the usual prayer, Saturday morning. The meek and modest chief of staff was suddenly called to the postoffice, where a package, postage short, awaited him. Borrowing penny from a prolific friend, the package was secured and hastily opened. was from a local divine, outlining in luminous terms his sermon for the Sabbath and requesting its publication free. The amount of gall displayed helped to fatten the office cat.

A Long Pine dog who had inserted his teeth in the quivering pants of a small boy cailed out the bulk of the population for a practice shoot recently George Washington Lame took the lead as a marksman, closely pressed by the village marshal. Bullets and small shot rained in town for twenty minutes. The digestion of one family was impaired by a stray bullet flattening itself on a ledge of rocky corned beef. A stone was peppered in another house, and the town pump shattered by a stray shot. The dog was finally clubbed to death.

The Engineering News of New York thus punctures Lincoln's exclusive railroad scheme, with coupon attachment: These railroad projects which are got ten up for the purpose of booming real estate, often show a marvelous facility in leaking through the little end of th horn. If the projectors can raise the \$4,000,000 or so required for building their road, among patriotic citizens of Lincoln, they may succeed in their scheme. Otherwise it would be well to consider whether the proposed line has a reasonable chance of paying its oper-ating expenses, and (at?) fixed charges. when run in competition with its powerful rivals."

lowa Items.

The supreme court has decided that cider is an outlaw.

A colored man, thirty-five years of age, attends school in Davenport. The voters of Dickinson declined to

authorize a bounty for gopher scalps. The Burlington rolling mill is crowded with orders from all western points. Davenport reports forty-three deaths during November, Burlingten twenty-

Davenport claims to be the Lowell of he west, but Lowell is pretty nigh dead just now. Among the hopeful signs abroad in

Sioux City is the increased number of beer joints. Bob Monnia, one of the brakemen injured in the Eagle Point collision, died

ast Monday. An old maids' auction is among the social freaks at Spencer. The stock must be shelf worn. The street improvement record of

Sioux City for the season shows four miles each of curbing and paving, and five miles of sewers. The Sioux City Journal suggests that the only sure way to "avert the impend-ing disaster, so graphically pictured by

cratic party." The city of Dubuque has a bonded debt of \$761,000, which is \$116,000 in excess of the limit fixed by her charter. In addition to this she has a floating debt of about \$75,000, and upon this entire sum has to pay interest amount-

Mr. Cleveland, is to remove the demo-

ing to about \$48,000 annually. A four-foot vein of coal has been struck on the farm of Robert Ferham, three-fourths of a mile north of Blairstown, at the depth of 150 feet. A shaft will be sunk at once, but of course there is nothing definite as regards the extent of the vein.

Enterprising liquor dealers in the state are now importing goods and selling them in unbroken packages. Pro-hibition pullers cannot touch the stuff as it is under the protection of the government. One hundred boxes of Irish whisky were turned loose in Creston

last week, and sold in twenty-four

The annual report of Secretary Lamar shows that the Sioux City & Pacific rail-road, with a total length of road of 1074 miles (nearly), owns twelve locomotives, fourteen passenger cars and 196 freight and other cars. Its lands were sold in bulk April 15, 1875, for \$200,000. The amount of subsidy bonds received from the government was \$1-628,320, and the amount of interest paid by the government \$1,806,244.69, making a total of about three and a half

Dakota.

Ore from the Tornado mine assays \$174 to the ton-The artesian well at Buffalo Cap has

reached a depth of 1,000 feet. A Chicago syndicate is negotiating for the marble quarries near Buffalo

The owners of the Elk Point Blizzard succeeded in freezing creditors out of

Thirty-five tons of tin ore have been shipped from the Hills to England for treatment. An offer of \$12,000 was refused for a

wenty-foot front on Main street in Deadwood Saturday. The last clean-up from the Caledonia,

Homestake and associate mines amounted to \$123,000.

The Dolphin group of mines near Custer City have been sold to the Har-ney Peak company for \$40,000. The largest cow in Dakota is reported from Cass county. She stands six feet high at the shoulders and, though thin

in flesh, weighs 1,800 pounds. Great excitement prevails at Bismarck over the killing of one of the largest panthers ever seen in that country. It measured eight feet from tip of nose to tip of tail.

### BENCH AND BAR.

The United States Court.

A BAD INDIAN FROM ARIZONA.

Deputy United States Marshal Hepfinger came in from Rulo, Neb., yesterday with two prisoners in his custody - David Rulo and Edward Pyle-accused with having sold liquor to a couple of Indians from the Sac and Fox reservation. One of the aborigines to whom it is said these men sold whisley is a notorious character known to the whites along the frontier as Tom Donan and to the redskins as Oonomah the Apache. He is a magnificent speci men of his race-tall, graceful as an arrow, and of prodigious strength. It is said of him that he has been a leading spirit in all the later Apache uprisings, that he is cruel, mer ciless and revengeful, and when in liquor: disturber, an insurrectionist, a devil. He got drunk on the fire water sold to him by Rulo, and went back among the Sac and Foxes and kicked up a big rumpus. Finally he attacked a young Sac buck with a knife, and had his face smashed in with a club. Recovering, he wanted his pony, and left the reservation swearing that he would kill the first Sac or Fox he met. The two men, Rulo and Pyle, were arraigned pleaded not guilty, and were bound over to the next term in the sum of \$500 each. WARD, COCHRAN AND FLANNAGAN.

The ejectment suit of Ward vs. Cochran, for the possession of a tract of land near the fort, is still dragging before Judge Dundy. The old negro, Tim Flannagan, continues to edify the audience with his testimony. Flan-nagan, it will be recollected, has re-sided on the ground in controversy for the past twenty-eight years, and Cochran claims to have purchased of him, which the African corroborates, while Ward is endeavoring to prove that he bought it of the original pre emptors.

PROLONGING THE SESSION. The present session of the United States court will probably continue for two weeks longer, as there is yet a voluminous docket to be disposed of. The next term will commence January 2.

Police Court. S. Zendt and Tom Fink were run in yesterday morning as suspicious characters. They were caught in the depot in the act of doing a drunken countryman. Fink had \$65 on

his person and Zendt some ten or twelve. S. Allen, a vagrant, went over the hill for five days vesterday. Otto Emenhouser was fined \$5 and costs for breaking George Koster's nose, while Charles Wheelock was given ten days for begging on the streets. T. H. Miller, for indecent conduct, forfeited a bond of \$15.

Fritz Ruhe, who runs a saloon and boarding house out on Fortieth street, and who has achieved some notoriety on account of his anarchist propensities, had Pat Fleming arrested yesterday for cleaning out his "shebang," as he styled it. In telling his story to the court, Rube said Fleening came into his house, insulted his wife and then proceeded to demolish the place. He upset the supper table, kicked over the chairs and fired small articles of brie-a-brac through the windows. In rebuttal, Fleming said he was only getting even for a beating Ruhe's two sons had given him a week previous. He was fined \$10 and costs for giving Ruhe a sample

of anarchy. Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Neil Cook and H. Morrison, alias H. Gran were taken into custody yesterday by officer Johnson for obtaining money under false pretenses from Dan McGuckin. Neil Cook was the time keeper for Alexander Black who had contracted to grade some property for McGuckin at South Omaha. Black diecook took advantage of this situation to report work done by men who had never even lifted a shovel there. One of these was Grant, who had thereby secured money he had not earned. McGuckin got wind of the fraud and swore out a warrant for the arres of the two. At the time they were run i they were drinking together in Crawford's

Her Child Carried Away.

Mrs. J. B. Marion stepped off the Overland mail yesterday to have some baggage re checked, and left in the sleeping car her three-year-old daughter. Before Mrs Marion had completed her business the train pulled out. The lady rushed frantically after the rain, but was stopped by the officers to save her from any accident. They assured the ady that the child was safe, and a message was sent to the transfer depot to take care of the child. The mother's anxiety was not a layed, however, until word was received that

# Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption, is therefore singular that those afflicted with this tearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive emedies connected by ig norant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of a great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the mose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so clongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

Sanyone's Radical Curs meets every phase of entarch, from a simple head cold to the most loathsone and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, ecomical and never failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the Radical and constitutions of the contains one bottle of the Radical Catarrh makes and descending of the Radical Catarrh makes and devertible of the Radical Catarrhy makes and devertible of the Radical Catarrhy makes and devertible of the Radical Catarrhy makes and devertible of the Radical Catar and undoubtedly leads on to consumption.

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Each package contains one bottle of the Rabi CALCURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an Improved Inhales, with treatise; price, si POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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Full of comfort for all Pains, Infammation, and Weakness of the
Aged is the Curticura Anti-Pain
Plaster, the first and only pain-killing Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible. Vasity superior to
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TER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

SHORT-HAND Writing thorough-Best and shortest system now in use. Circulars Free. Prot. A.N. GAEBLER, Sox 604. St. Louis.

# THANKSGIVING DAY.

ts Gene ral Observance in Omaha Last Thursday.

Its Origin Purely American-What Omaha People Had to Be Thankful For.

Thanksgiving day has come and gone. In 1921, on the 25th day of December, the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America, and immediately set aside a day to be observed in general Thanksgiving and fasting. Thanksgiving day has since become a general holiday in the United States, it being appointed first by the president by proclamation, after which the governors of the several states also issue their proclamation to their own constituency. The people of Nebraska had plenty to be thankful for; the crops during the year have been plenty and fruitful; no epidemic has devastated the state, and no serious accidents have marred the record of the year. Among the many people of Omaha none had more cause to be thankful on that day than the family of Mr. Wiggs, residing at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Burdette streets. Last July Blanche, a little five-year-old daughter of Mr. Wiggs, was taken sick with scarlet fever. She recovered from the disease, but in a few days after an abscess formed on her neck under the right ear, a chronic abscess that was continually discharging pus. Chronic abscess appears under various designations, such as cold, scrofulious or tuberculous abscess. It is one that is slow in its progress. Mr. Wiggs, in talking to the reporter about the case, said: "The abcess in this case was the result of the scarlet fever, chronic abscess often following such low forms of disease. The discharge was the most profuse at night, often saturating the bandages we would put on it. We doctored for it from July until September, and it was continually growing worse, and we became seriously alarmed. I then noticed the advertisements of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and told my wife she had better take Blanche and go see them. She did and in one month they had her well, as you see there is nothing left of it but a slight scar that will soon be gone also," Mr. Wiggs called to a bright and pretty little girl who was playing with her little brother and showed the reporter that her use



Mr. Wiggs resides at the corner of Twenty eighth and Burdette strests, and wtll corrobor ate the above to any one doubting it.

The following statement regarding Drs. Mo Coy and Henry is made upon good authority. Since these eminent physicians have been in the west, they have treated and cured over six thansand cases of catarrh and chronic throat and lung troubles, and of these cases 40 per cent had been declared and pronounced incurable."

## CATARRH DESCRIBED.

The Symptoms Attending that Disease Which Leads to Consumption.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in a district where the people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invaribly, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes becom affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, becomes plugged up so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot disches over the body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry comes on at intervals, backing in character. When catarrh has existed in the head and the

be absent for several observable and catarrh is occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on arising, or going to bed at night, and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending

on arising, or going to bed at night, and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughling induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicates serious mischief at work in the lungs.

In some cases catarrh will extend into the lungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the disease has developed to such a point the patient is said to have catarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fever which differs with the different parts of the day—slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening.

# SNEEZING CATARRH.

What It Means, How It Acts, and What It Is.

You sneeze when you get up in the morning, you try to sneeze your nose off every time you are exposed to the least draft of air. You have at uliness over the front of the forehead, and the nose feels as if there was a plug in each nostril, which you cannot dislodge. You blow your nose until your ears crack, but it don't do any good, and the only result is that you succeed in getting up a very red nose, and you so irritate the lining membrane of that organ that you are unable to breathe through it at all. This is a correct and not overdrawn picture of acute attack of catacrh, or "Sneezing Catarrh," as it is called.

Now, what does this condition indicate? First Now, what does this condition indicate? First a cold that causes mucus to pe poured out by the glands in the nose; then those diseased glands are attacked by swarms of little germs—the catarrh germ—that float in the air in a locality where the disease is prevalent. These animalcule, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrance lining of the imalcule, in their efforts to find a lodgment, irritate the sensitive membrance lining of the nose and nature undertakes to rid herself of them by producing a fit of sneezhig.

When the nose becomes filled with thickened diseased inucus the natural channels for the introduction of air into the lungs is interfered with, and the person so affected must breaths through the mouth, and by such means the throat becames parched and dry, snoring is produced, and the catarrhal disease gains ready agrees to the throat and lungs. duced, and the catarrhal dise access to the throat and lungs.

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