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

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Her Publishing Company, Onaha. Drafts, checks and postofice orders to be made payable to the order of the company,

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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State of Nebraska, | s.s. |
County of Douglass, | s.s. |
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemily swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 3, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, Feb. 26 | 16,050 |
Monday, Feb. 27 | 16,000 |
Tuesday, Feb. 28 | 17,050 |
Tuesday, Feb. 29 | 17,050 |
Thursday, Mch. 1 | 17,300 |
Friday, Mch. 2 | 17,855

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this Rrd day of March, A. D., 1888, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual sverage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, 14,00 copies; for April, 1887, 14,161 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for July, 1887, 14,035 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,348 copies; for October, 1887, 14,238; for November, 1887, 16,226 copies; for Becember, 1887, 15,041 copies; for July, 1888, 15,068 copies.

Bworn and subscribed to in my presence this

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of February, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

THERE is now no danger of starving in Omaha when eighteen ounces of bread can be bought for five cents.

A DIRECTORY of the names of the thousand and one aspirants for second place on the presidential ticket is absolutely necessary to keep up with the

THE Herald asks "why should not a Nebraska man be named for the second place on the ticket with Mr. Cleveland?" Who is that man to be? J. Sterling Morton, A. J. Poppleton, or Jim Creighton?

OMAHA extends its hearty congratulations to Council Bluffs on the occasion of the dedication of the new court house. The building is a magnificent structure and would be an ornament to

KING JA JA is occupying a good deal of attention in the house of commons but king jaw-jaw, under the protection of democratic fililbusterers, has taken up the attention of congress ever since December.

JUDGE DUNDY's decision has furn ished the key-note for this year's campaign in Nebraska. The issue is: Have we corporations in the state independent of state control and greater than the state itself?

BOOMING "favorite sons" by Indiana, New York, Ohio and other states is all very well before the campaign opens. But somehow it is invariably the prodigal son who is asked to sit down to the presidential feast.

WE have been assured that there will be no clashing between the Union club and board of trade. But the clashing has already Scommenced if we are to credit the report of the official club organ. The cry is peace! peace! but there is no peace.

Ir is said that the internal revenue bill presented by the democrats of the ways and means committee is intended to protect moonshiners. It has always been our impression that moonshiners have been able to protect themselves without the aid of congressmen who drink their whisky.

THE way the New York senate committee investigated trusts was something like this: When it got hold of a little fellow like the tallow-trust it pounded it all to pieces. But when it came to boxing a John-L.-Sullivan-trust like the Standard oil monopoly, the committee used the softest kind of gloves.

EFFORTS are being made by the young democratic women of Pennsylvania to organize Frances Cleveland marching clubs for the purpose of taking an active part in the coming presidential election. It must look blue for Mr. Cleveland's chances if he has to depend on the girls of Pennsylvania to keep him in the white house for another term.

WE, Us & Co. have gobbled another public improvement contract. This time it is awarded to Fanning & Co. and calls for repairing the St. Mary's avenue extension of the Harney street sewer. Fanning is very competent as a street cleaner, but where does he come in as a sewer builder? By the way, who is "& Co." and why does that sewer constructed only within two years need rebuilding?

PORTLAND, Maine, has just had its municipal election in which Neal Dow, the father of prohibition in Maine, was defeated for mayor by a big majority. Uncle Dow tried to ride into mayor's office on two horses. He straddled the prohibition and the democratic nags, but they slipped up and Chapman, a republican, passed him on a dead run. Noal Dow and his cause received a very black eye, but though much disfigured and battered he claims to be still in the

JUDGE VAN BRUNT, of the New York supreme court, holds that lobbyists, who for pay use their "influence" in securing the passage of a law, are on an equality with gamblers who accept a note from a victim on his winnings and force him to pay. And that such a contract is void in law as against public policy and public morality. The people of Nebraska will do well in bearing this comparison in mind when the railroad lobbyists hover over the next session of the state legislature.

Governor Thaver's Duty. Within the past ten days this state has been invaded by a force of armed detectives who are now said to be stationed at important railway points on the line of the Burlington & Missouri railroad. This force has been imported into Nebraska at the instance of the managers of that road, under the pretext that they are needed to protect the property of the company and the safety of its employes who have taken the places of the striking engineers and

The right of the railroad company to

firemen.

exercise all reasonable precaution for the security of its buildings, rolling stock and employes cannot be called in question. But no corporation has a right to hire bands of armed men who are not citizens of this state to exercise police powers and functions which by the laws of this state can only be performed by the duly authorized executive officers. If the managers of the Burlington railroad have any fears of lawiess assaults upon their employes, or riotous incendiarism, it is their privilege, like that of any other citizen, to invoke the power of the local authorities for protection, and if these local officers are unable to repress violence they have a right through them to request the governor to call out the militia. When the state has exhausted its military strength for the restoration of order, the governor is in duty bound to call upon the president for federal troops. This is the lawful and constitutional method of procedure. Any attempt to introduce into this state bands of armed mercenaries to overawe citizens or interfere in any manner with their freedom of action, is a highhanded usurpation which calls for prompt and decisive action on the part of the chief executive of this state.

It becomes the manifest duty of Governor Thayer, at this juncture, to issue a proclamation to municipal and county officers to maintain law and order and to arrest every non-resident who attempts to exercise police authority, or carries concealed weapons under the pretense of acting as a guardian

to corporate property or rail-Nebraska way employes. a civilized state, whose executive is clothed with ample power to protect the life and property of every citizen within its boundary. The importation of armed morcenaries is a defiance to the state. It is an incentive to disorder and riot that should be promptly checked by the governor.

Both Parties Willing. The officials of the Burlington railroad company and those authorized to speak in behalf of the striking engineers. have expressed their entire willingness that the issue between the company and the engineers shall be investigated, as has been proposed, by a committee of congress. Each of the parties professes to feel so entirely confident of the right and justice of its position as to desire the fullest light thrown upon it and to have no fears of an adverse verdict as the result of an impartial investigation. A candid estimate of this sentiment and spirit must lead to the conclusion that both parties seriously feel that a vital principle to each is involved in the struggle, and that it is not a battle in which mercenary considerations are the sole in-

The resolution introduced in congress and referred to the committee on commerce provides for an investigation. and authorizes the committee appointed under the resolution to offer its services for arbitrating the difficulty. If there was substantial reason for believing that the issue might be settled in this way the proposed effort to do so would very likely have general approval. But there could be no arbitration without the consent of the parties to the controversy, and this method of reaching a settlement the Burlington officials have absolutely refused to adopt. When it was proposed to them their reply was that there was nothing to arbitrate. They are doubtless of this mind still, and there is no reason to suppose that they would be more likely to submit the matter to the decision of a congressional committee than to any other equally reputable and intelligent body of citizens which could be called together any day at Chicago for the purpose of arbitration. The Burlington officials have virtually declared that so far as they are concerned there is no middle ground in the contention, and therefore no basis for arbitration. It is almost certain, therefore, that any effort of a congressional committee in this direction would be futile.

As to an investigation by such a committee, would it accomplish anything to repay the time and cost that would be involved? There is probably nothing of importance to be learned not already of public knowledge. The causes of the strike are well understood, and if there are any motives behind it that have not been made public it is not probable a congressional committee would be able to get at them. Such an investigation might do the one thing of ascertaining approximately the extent to which the trouble has been on injury to the public interests, and if that information should lend to legislation looking to the prevention of such difficulties in future between railroad corporations and their employes the investigation would have served a good purpose. That there will some day be a demand for such legislation, if the time is not now ripe for it, there can be no doubt. Every thoughtful man must see the danger there is to the commercial interests of the country in the unrestricted freedom of railroad corporations and their employes to engage in hostilities that may result in paralyzing the whole carrying trade of the country. What is obviously needed is a more clearly defined responsibility for the performance of duties in which the public is directly concerned on the part of both common carriers and their employes. The demands or interests of neither one nor the other should be permitted to conflict with their public obligations. Both should be subjected to such restraints and conditions as would compel them to adjust iticians in that state either their differences without abandon-

them, and without injury to any public interest. It is not improbable that before the present strike shall have terminated the necessity of such legislation will be more generally and clearly seen than it is at present.

A Step Forward. The United States senate has gone so far toward reforming its unrepublican secret session practice as to modify the rule regarding executive sessions so as to provide that hereafter a treaty may be considered in open session, if the majority so desire. This is a very moderate concession to the public demand for an entire abandonment of the secret session custom, but it is an encouraging beginning. It would perhaps be too much to expect that the senate would sweep away this old practice all at once, and yet it would certainly gain in popular regard by doing so. Some consideration, however, must perhaps be had for the attachment of the older senators to the ancient methods they have so often found convenient and useful for personal ends, and which naturally they will reluctantly part

The step forward that has been taken should encourage renewed zeal on the part of the opposition to secret sessions. The open consideration of treaties is the least important result to be achieved. The real wrong connected with the secret session practice is the star-chamber method of considering appointments. It is the injury done to the reputation of citizens behind the barred doors. of the senate, for which senators escape all responsibility, that is the greatest evil connected with the secret session custom. It is the opportunity given senators to gratify their personal or political hatreds that renders the secret session repugnant to every consideration of fairness and justice. The custom is without a reasonable excuse or justification, and it is only a question of time when it will be abandoned. For the step it has taken, let the senate be commended.

Inflating the Gas Claim.

The council has ordered the gas company to extend its mains on Leavenworth, between Thirtieth and Thirtyseventh streets. This means, of course an addition of from ten to twenty lampposts at an expense of from \$320 to \$700 per year. The gas company's bills, which are systematically staved off from month to month, will thus be swelled, and when the great gas claim is finally settled it will run up in the neighborhood of sixty thousand dollars. The plain intent of the charter is, that the expenses for street lighting shall be part of the current expense of the municipal government just the same as rent and fuel are. If the gas bills were included in the monthly appropriations and paid out of the general fund as the law requires, the city could command at least as liberal discount as is conceded to private consumers of gas. That would mean a saving of thousands of dollars to taxpayers. It would also prevent a reckless increase of street lamps in every direction, because the council would have to keep within the limits of its capacity to pay. But that is not the policy which governs the council in its conduct of the city's business.

THE county commissioners have project on hand to add another story on the county jail. It is a very serious question whether the jatl needs enlarging and whether, in fact, another dollar should be expended on the present unsightly structure. In the first place, the county hospital, which is now under construction, will relieve the jail of all insane inmates for whom cells are now set apart. In the next place, the prisoners convicted of minor offenses under the city ordinances will sooner or later be placed in a workhouse. Every large city in the country has its workhouse, but it is usually located at considerable distance from the business center. When the hospital and work house shall be completed, the county jail will simply be reduced to a prison for parties charged with crime during the period between their arrest and trial. With the criminal courts in continual session, the number of inmates in the county jail will never exceed thirty to forty. For this reason as well as for the reason that the jail will sooner or later have to be entirely re-built, and probably re-located, the projected building of another story on the county prison is, in our opinion, unwarranted.

SENATOR FARWELL has gone on record in favor of an unpledged delegation from Illinois to the republican national convention. He says to the republicans of that state: "We cannot afford at this time to engender dissensions and disputes by trying to instruct our delegates, especially when we know the democracy will go up in a solid column for Cleveland." It would undoubtedly be a fortunate thing if the republicans of every state could see the wisdom and importance of avoiding dissensions and disputes by sending delegates to the national convention free to act according to their best judgment after consultation with the delegates from other states. Such a policy would certainly tend to harmony, which is so much to be desired, and could not fail to produce results likely to be more to the credit and gratification of the party than can reasonably be expected if there is a contest of the pledged supporters of "favorite sons."

GOVERNOR GRAY of Indiana appears to be a very promising candidate for the second place on the democratic presidential ticket. The democracy by no means feel sure of Indiana, in consequence of the very bad record the party in that state has made, and therefore an Indiana candidate who is popular at home is very likely to be strong in the national convention. Gray perhaps would stand best because he would not be objectionable to Mr. Cleveland, while Voorhees would be, and he is not more popular with the Indiana democrats than Gray. William R. Morrison of Illinois is willing, but then there are at least two other ambitious polof whom would be equally available, and ing any of the duties which the public | who will stand very much in the way of has the right to expect and require of the ex-congressman. It may be re-

marked that Mr. Vilas appears to have dropped entirely out of consideration. The convention; however, will have an ample list to select from.

Mone than a week ago the directors of the board of trade appointed a committee of which Mr. N. Merriam was chairman to confor with the promoters of the Council Bluffs Chautauqua and devise means to co-operate with them to comes to the Chinese question the coast votes insure its success." Mr. Her, president as a unit. of the board, took it upon himself to supercede that committee and spring a scheme to sell a tract of land belonging to the South Omaha syndicate to the Chautauqua association. The proposition was very naturally resented and the Council Bluffs delegation returned in no very good humor. We They wrote: "He died on the C , B & Q. do not believe, however, that the action of Mr. Her will be sanctioned by the board of trade, whose members as a body, we can safely assert, are in hearty sympathy with the Council Bluffs enterprise. When the board meets next

HASCALL is still confident that the courts will let him relocate the city hall on Jefferson square. Why didn't the bellwether talk that way before the court? Why did his dupes and confeds in the council all swear that they had no intention to change the location? Did they testify under outh with a mental reservation?

Monday it will set itself right and take

such action as will dispel the impression

that Omaha is inimical to any enter-

prise which Council Bluffs may under-

If the ice dealers propose to give Omaha a better quality of ice and cheaper ice than heretofore by reason of their combination, nobody will find fault with them. But if the purpose of the "trust" is to raise the price of ice and freeze out competition, the "ice trust" will meet with a cold reception.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The king of Siam is thirty years old and has thirty children. Bulgaria has come to the conclusion that

Ferdinand is worth two in the bush. The king of Holland keeps a fine portrait of Mr. J. L. Motley in his bedroom at the

The grand duke of Baden wishes to take an American tour, but his ministers oppose the project,

Queen Isabetla is reported, is spite of various denials, to have been plotting to over throw the Spanish regency. More than \$15,000 has, it is stated, been

already collected for a present to Alexandra, princess of Wales, for her silver wedding. The emperor of Brazil wears a buckeye or borse chestnut tied to his neck to keep off

evil spirits, and it has been a great success. King Albert of Saxony, has written to this country for volumes on the American war by living authors. His majesty is an authority on European military matters, having greatly distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war.

A Philadelphia shoe house recently received an order for a pair of slippers from a member of the Japanese royal family, the Princess Tanabe Kin. The order was accompanied by a piece of paper, on which was traced the outline of the royal foot, with the necessary measurements. It calls for a No. It has been generally reported that th

crown prince of Germany has suffered a good deal of annoyance from his inability to smoke his pipe. The fact is that "Unser Fritz" has never been in the habit of using a pipe except when hunting or campaigning. Cigarettes

When the Emperor William celebrates his ninety-first birthday in March, every soldier in the great Gorman army will be presented with the kaiser's biography. The cost of the work is to be defrayed by public subscription and the names of the subscribers will all be presented, bound, to the emperor.

According to a continental story the queen of Spain has been investigating the mysteries of "hypnotism." At a seance, conducted in her presence by an Italian practitioner, it is narrated, a young lady, well known in Madrid society, on being magnetized, "ate a raw potato with great gusto," and did many equally wonderful things. The viceroy of India rules more subjects

than the emperor of Russia, the president of the United States, and the president of the French republic, taken together! he has more real opportunities of usefulness than President Carnot of President Cleveland, and his ontward state and dignity in his damin ions are scarcely less than that of the czar himself.

The princess of Wales is again suffering from an attack of deafness. She is now compelled to use an ear trumpet, a necessity which she very unwillingly submits to. The king of Greece, the princess of Wales' brother, is troubled with a like deafness, althus been though the king's case is worse. It has been said of him that he could not hear a cannon roar without an ear trumpet.

In the days when kings and queens and princes and princesses are writing books and magazine articles with a surprising zest, it might be expected that the fashion would ex-tend to the islands of the sea. The "Mem-oirs of an Arabian Princess" by Emily Ruete, princess of Oman and Zanzibar, is a book possessing the merit of a simple, hu-morous style, fine bits, of description and of revealing new scenes, curious customs and the social ethics of a Mohammedan country. One question the princess asks which furnishes the key to her character, "Would it not be more humane to import female physicians into Zanzibar instead of those horribly demoralizing spirituous liquors?" The book is pleasing throughout and the princess relates en passant some of the meanness of the English and German governments in the

Discrimination. New York World.

It is wonderful how the statute of limitations extends its sheltering arms when there is a millionaire or two in sight,

All Grab. Chicago Herald.

The investigation of the Standard oil company appears to scare nobody connected with it. An "octopus" is well prepared for its foes. It is forearmed-twice four-armed-as it were.

Bought Him Off. Chicago Times. President Cleveland has named the new

military post at Highwood after General Sheridan. It doesn't matter now whether General Sheridan was born in this country or Ireland; he surely could not think of being a candidate against President Cleveland

Come On. St. Paul Globe,

General Beadle told the Omaha board of trade that if division failed the southern counties of Dakota would probably try to secede and join Nebraska. The general's mouth at times jangles badly, but with a little reconstructing, he will make a good citizen of the big state, and Dakota cannot well spare him. He will probably conclude not to take any counties south of the Big Muddy.

San Francisco Post. California will not see her citizens crowded out of her industries or her lands by pauper immigration from China without a struggle.

If the east showed half the courage or appreciation of its own and of American interests that California has, it would not allow the session of congress to pass without insisting on an adequate law and getting it. But if the east is willing to reap the harvest of strikes, riots and misery that comes over in the seed of the steerage from Europe, it should not insist that California be compelled to receive the same punishment. . There are fourteen electoral votes on the coast, and when it

> His Best Pull. Chicago News.

He said: "I can pull a throttle As well as any one"; But all the pulling be'd ever done Was at a bottle.

He said: "Though not of the brotherhood, I'll put this engine through."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Neligh will soon have an artesian bore

The Tecumseh Republican shouts for General Bon Harrison for president. O'Connor, in Greeley county, pro-posed to celebrate St. Patrick's day. Hon. M. V. Gannon, of Omaha, is booked for an oration.

The Union Pacific fireman injured in the wreck at Colton was taken to the company's hospital in Denver and was doing well at last report. The imported engine men at Platts-

mouth are herded like cattle when off duty. They are quartered in cars in the shops and guarded by constables. Benkelman has a sure thing on a

\$5,000 school house, a new court house and several thousand dollars' worth of new residences during the coming sum-The Wahoo Wasp has issued an illustrated spring edition of the city's loca-

tion, size, enterprise, business, facilities and advantages-what she already has and what she is needing. The commissioners of the propose to sue for the privilege of pay-The commissioners of Otoe county

ing the county's honest debts. officials should be quarantined lest the contagion spread among delinquents. The publishers of Webster's dictionary are about to present to Miss Loie

Royce a handsomely bound volume of unabridged edition. It will have Miss Royce's name on it, together with a proper inscriptions. Mrs. Tomek, wife of a farmer living

near Prague, in a fit of temporary insanity jumped into a well. The unfortunate woman was pulled out alive. She has been suffering from brain trouble ever since the great blizzard of January.

One of the first-class engine blacksmiths imported by the Burlington, ran a switch engine into the round house in Hastings, tearing down the doors and battering the foundation of the building at the end of the stall. The thickness of the wall alone prevented him from skipping across lots to Grand Island.

George McMillan, an old engineer who had retired to a farm near Beatrice, was brought out by the Burlington with a liberal fee after the strike. He made a few runs between Lincoln and Beatrice, but the strikers bought him off. From both he is said to have scooped in pot of \$500.

"The surveillance of the telegraph in this city by B. & M.buldozers," says the Plattsmouth Journal, "is an outrage on the freedom of private correspondence. No pimp of any corporation has any more right to handle or see messages sent over the wires than he would have to open the letters of citizens at the postoffice before they sent them away.'

The Denver News says: "Nebraska men appear to think that a state should be able to enforce its own laws, without reinforcements of private detectives, employed by corporations or individuals, without license and illegitimately. This class of hirelings are mischievous and breed trouble, because it makes business for their kind. The Nebraska move-ment should be followed in other

lowa Items. Cedar Falls will put in a system of waterworks to cost \$18,000.

It cost Dubuque \$75,444.08 to maintain her fire department the past year. Ackley has good reason to crow over the fact that the town is out of debt and

has a surplus in the treasury. The congregational churches of Iowa will hold their annual state association meeting at Grinnell in May, instead of at Davenport as intended.

The body of Mrs. Posekamy was found in a well near Williams Saturday. Whether she was murdered or committed suicide cannot be determined. Quite a sensation was caused a few

days ago near Winterset by the marriage of a well-to-do widow, fair, fat and forty to her negro employe, aged twenty-six.

Dakota. There are cut 1,199 acres of vacant

land in Cass county. Prospectors report a rich find of gold

in the Squaw creek country. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have formally located division headquarters at Madison. The council of Canton have decided

to submit the question of bonding the city in the sum of \$10,000 for water works. While sinking a well at Broadland

last week the workmen struck a four-inch vein of lignite at a depth of twelve feet from the surface. A Kimball woman spoke disparagingly of her grocer's salt codfish. The grocer said they were not like boards and offered to let her hit him on the

head with one for 25 cents. She planked down the money, slapped him with the fish and broke his jaw. An Aberdeen hotel has conspicuously posted in its office a sign which reads as follows: "Any tenderfoot who calls

cuspitdor, or looking-glass a mirror, cannot stop in this house and will find the climit helthier further east." The directors of the Deadwood Reduction Works company have appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to

a suct of rooms a sweet, or a spitbox a

the stock of the corporation. Canvassing is to commence at once and sub-scriptions will be taken on the basis of one-fourth cash, and the other threefourths in sixty, ninety and 120 days. The amount needed is \$50,000.

Wyoming. An overall and shirt factory is to be planted in Laramie.

The assessed valuation of all property in the territory for 1887 will net \$96,810. The bill to legalize the "motherless bairn," known as the Maverick bill, failed to pass over the governor's veto. The territorial legislators, and their wives and sweethearts, were given a free excursion to Denver Saturday by the Union Pacific.

The Department of Colorado G. A. R. encampment, to be held in Cheyenne the 18th inst., promises to be the grandest affair of the character ever occurring in that section.

A surprise, when smoking "Seiden-berg Figaro" for 5c you will find it a 10c cigar. Ask your dealer for them.

MICHAEL J. FANNING.

He Tells How to Rescue the Perishing -The Temperance Movement.

By 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night the Swedish Lutheran church, Nineteenth and Cass streets was well filled. The occasion was an address by Michael J. Fanning, of Michigan, in a series of talks made by him under the auspices of the Metropolitan Prohibition club. At the opening Rev. E. B. Graham, of the First United Presbyterian church, put a damper on the enthusiasm of the occasion, by requesting that however much the auditor might be pleased with what he heard, that he studiously refrain from applauding. The Harmonica quartette composed of four young ladies, rendered an appropriate selection in a creditable manner, and Rev. J. E. Ensign made the opening prayer.

Mr. Fanning was introduced by Rev. E. B. Graham.

The gentleman is a pleasing talker, of commanding appearance, and has the happy knack of driving his points home with interesting and unique filustrations.

Throughout his address he exhibited a very agreeable inclination to confine himself club. At the opening Rev. E. B. Graham, of

Throughout his address he exhibited a very agreeable inclination to confine himself strictly to his text.

Mr. Fanning said the question as to the duty of the citizen in regard to the evil of intemperance is now before the public. Religion, patriotism and humanity urged and required that war be waged against the traffic. According to the official reports there were in this country 215,000 distilleries, breweries, winemakers and other dealers in alcoholic liquors. Place all of these in a circle and they would make 2,688 miles in circumferance, or an area of 574,971 square miles; equal in area to nineteen states and territories, leaving yet a liberal surplus. Within that circle could be found the host of humans affected by strong drink, each tending toward the scething cess pool in which in 1887.

the seething cess pool in which in 1887 100,000 souls perished. Temperance folks were just like any other folks, each had a hobby.

Prohibitionists abuse and criticise moral suasionists and vice versa. The consequence

was these two grand divisions were divided and the enemy whipped them in detail.

The temperance horde could be divided as follows: First, moral sussionists or high li-cense and restrictive legislation. Second, sore-headed prohibitionists who see good in nothing but absolute prohibition. Third, the best class of all, and the one to which the speaker belongs, who believed moral sussion good as far as it goes but insisted upon a systematic mixture of the two remedies. He would illustrate the errors of the first and second class by the parable of the good

Samaritan The soreheaded prohibition good Samaritan would be so indignant at the condition of the sufferer that he had no time to offer to him a helping hand, but rushed off to abuse the thieves and demand the immediate passage of a law to shut them out of Jericho. That Samaritan set his eyes so high that he could not heed the appeal the condition of the sufferer made to his immediate attention.

The moral sussion good Samaritan would find his heart too full of sympathy for the suf-ferer to be indignant at those responsible for his condition. His entire attention would be absorbed in alleviating the sufferings of the man, while he took no steps to prevent a

recurrence of the misfortune.
The third class believed that reform in man was like reform to the young tree. The careful gardener after bending the frail branch aright would not leave it to its own weakness, but would place a support to maintain it in its proper course. Just so with men, moral suasion was good as far as it went, but it needed the cap sheaf of legal suasion to make it effective.

Society had a right to protect itself even at a sacrifice of individual tastes. The plan of battle was to wage war against the traffic all along the line yet never in the heat of battle be too busy to rescue the perishing or care for the dving.

There was a class of men who would sign the pledge whenever asked to or break it whenever asked to take a drink. These were the well meaning fellows without the stamina to back their good resolutions. For staming to back their good resolutions. For them a preventative as well as cure was needed. This was not found in high license but their sole salvation lay in an absolute abolition of the traffic. "What we need, mothers," concluded the speaker, "is a complete abolition of this evil, so that when your boy is away from your side you need not listen with fear and trembling for the sound of his staggering footsteps at his mother's door."

During the evening the Harmonica quartette rendered several charming vocal selec-tions. This quartette is from Falls City, Neb., and is composed of three sisters, the Misses Newkirk and Miss Crow. These young ladies added much to the interest of the occasion. Sixteen persons joined the club during the evening. To-night at the same church Mr. Fauning will speak on "Liquor and Labor." A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present. Saturday night at Exposition hall the meet-

ing will be addressed by Prof. Dickie, of Michigan, who is said to be an able and interesting speaker. SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

D. N. Wheeler, one of Pender's extensive feeders and shippers, is on the market with six loads of cattle.

J. P. Elbert, a heavy stock handler from Waterloo, was looking over the markets to-Joseph Hammeng, of Hammeng Bros., Arlington, is in with a load of cattle.

H. E. Hansen is in with two loads of Harry Bell was brought back to South Omaha yesterday and arraigned before Judge Reuther on the charge of killing John McNulta. The form of the charge will be altered from "shooting with intent to kill" to "feloniously killing, but without premed-

John Bratt, of the North Platte firm of Bratt & Co., has three cars on the market. Broken wires interferred seriously with he telephone business of South Omaha business men yesterday.

John Gannon, of Bancroft, brought in a

load of cattle.

Henry Burchan, of Hickman, was on the market with a car of cattle. Politicians are beginning to bestir themselves, and quiet little caucauses are in order. There were two of them last night, one in the Second ward and one in the city hall. The few men at the latter kept everything quiet until the last minute, and then after expressing mutual admiration for each other decided who were the best men to run ciqu affairs for the future. Some good men were named however, to give a tone to the affair, and then those present adjourned confident that they had held a citizen's meeting.

In future no way freight will be allowed to block the tracks of the Stock Yards company. Yardmaster Mack says so. Already the real estate agent is abroad, and pamphlets advertising the advantages offered by South Omaha are being scattered offered by South Omaha are being scattered around. Some of them contain valuable information, and one gives the amount expended on improvements up to December 31, 1887, as follows: Grading, \$104,000; water mains, \$100,000; stock yard improvements, \$261,000; sewers, \$75,000; Swift's packing house, \$325,000; Armour's packing house, \$325,000; high school, \$10,000, and Nebraska Rendering commany, \$8,000.

Rendering company, \$8,000, and Nebraska Rendering company, \$8,000.

Exchange hotel guests yesterday were: D.
W. Wheeler, Pender, Neb., J. Birmingham, Ful-erton, Neb., G. M. Carleton, Fullerton, Neb., E. M. Stillts, Blair, Neb., Joseph Hammond, Arlington, Neb., F. B. Chadwick, Shelton, Neb., W. F. Gunman, Manchester, Ia., and J. P. Albert, Waterloo, Ia.

Nine vacancies, twenty-five candidates and not one of them willing to own up to it is the present state of civic affairs in South Omaha. The suit of Levy vs John A. Freyhan has been decided in favor of the plaintiff by Justice Wells. Freyhan gave a check to Justice Levy to secure the costs of a suit he had brought and the check was dishonored. Today the defense set up a contra account as an offset, but it was disallowed and judg-

ment rendered as above. "I wouldn't join this thing for fun but for money," said one of those present at the board of trade meeting Saturday night, and the reporter took notes. Credit is due the committee on streets and

alleys, for the way they hustled that building off N street. It has blocked the main business thoroughfare for some days, but it is on the move now and will be consigned to some less frequented place.

J. W. Lynch was always popular among the packing house men and now he is sick, without friends, and in the hospital. A sub-scription list is being circulated for his bene-fit and his friends can find it at the C ty hotel. "We don't want any one but South Omaha men in this," said one of the erratic gentle-men who spoke at the board of trade meet-ling, to a BEE reporter "and we're going to keep the Omaha men out of it." Responsible business mea

will no doubt recognize the Chicago board of trade as a good model, for it is the largest and wealthiest in the country, and has done more to bring that city before the world than any other agency. And yet the membership of that board is open to the world, and it counts among its members citizens of every state in the union, of Canada and of England. Nothing is asked from them but to pay for their seats and abide by the rules. South Omaha men seem to wish to fall back on the old Chinese wall system and keep all outsiders away. It might work to the advantage of a few for a short time, but it would result in putting a fence around the city—and in a few years hanging out a sign "To Let."

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Bnown's Bnowniat Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in

Jailed For Larceny.

boxes. Price 25 cents.

J. E. Burgess and his mistress, who passes by the name of Ella Burgess, were both arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny. They have been stopping at a lodging house at 615 South Tenth street for the past three or four nights, and Tuesday morning two or four nights, and Tuesday morning two
of the lodgers there discovered that somebody had broken into their trunks and rified
them of their contents. Suspicion was fastened on Burgess and his female companion,
and the matter was placed in the hands of
the police. Part of the goods were found in
Fridman's pawnshop, where Burgess had
left them for a trifling loan. With this
many that we had gotten on a glorious money the two had gotten on a glorious drunk. The guilty pair were arrested. They refuse to disclose the hiding place of the articles yet unaccounted for. The woman is said to be the same party who a short time since went about collecting money which she said was for the Nebraska heroine fund, but which she really converted to her own use. Both she and her "huspand" have been in jail before.

Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all

dence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than tortue themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In thany cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and neverfalling.

failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the Radi-cal Curr, one box Catarrhal Solvest, and an Improved Inhales, with treatise; price \$1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Indiammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Curicura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous and infallible. Vastly superior to all other remedies and appliances for relieving pain and strengthening the muscles. Feels good from the moment it is applied. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for \$1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

SURE CURE OR NO PAY.

Our Magic Remedy WILL POSITIVELY CURE

All syphinitic Diseases, of recent or long standing in from ten to fifteen days. We will give written guarantees to cure any case or refund your money. And we would say to those who have supployed the most Rilled Physicians, used every known remedy and have not been cured, that you are the subjects we any looking for. You that have been to the celebrated Hot Byrings of Arkansas, and have lost all hope of recovery, we

Will Cure You

er make no charge. Our remedy is unknown to any one in the world outside of our Company, and it is the only remedy in the world that will cure you. We will cure the most obstinate case in less than one month. Seven days in recent cases does the work. If it he old, chronic, deep-sunted cases that we solicit, We have cured hundreds who had been abandoned by Playsicians and pronounced incurable, and

We Challenge the World

to bring us a case that we will not cure in less than

Our Magic Remedy

was discovered, and we are justified in saying it is the puly remedy in the world that will positively cure, because the latest medical works, published by the best known authorities, say there was never a true specific before. Our Remedy is the only medicine in the world that will cure when everything else has failed. It has been so conceded by a large number of Celebrated Physicians. It has never year and money with patent medicines that never had writte, or dector with physicians that oannot cure you. You that have tried everything else should come to us now and get permanent relief; you never can get it elsewhere. Mark what we say; in the end you must take our Remedy or NEVER recover. And you that have been afficted but a short time should by all means come to as now. Many get help and think they are free from the disease, but in one, two or three years after, it appears again in a more herrible form.

Investigate our financial standing through the mermantile agencies and note that we are fully responsible and our written guarantees are good. We have a REMENTY prepared on purely Scientific Principles and we wish to repeat that it NEVER FALLS to CURE. All letters accredity confidential. THE COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Neb.

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Ath-lo-pho-ros says nothing but—curer. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be

Years of trial have proved it to be a quick, safe, sure cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887

In my own family Althophoros was used as a last resort, the user baving suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief, Upon my recommendation scores of pice, ple have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it.

Orbaque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888. Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888,
Athlophores has completely cured file of hervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.

Mrs. Louise Cherny.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored plo-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

Security Sewer gas, disease germs and contagion are effectually combatted by burning Hydronaphol Pastilles in Against fragrant, and invisorating to the slok Shin and scalp disease are permanently cured by the Hydronaphol Suffering Soap, a pure highly scented medicinal soap for toilet, nursery and bath. Toothache, face neurally a and farothache, face neurally a and farothache, face neurally and farmed or swellen gums yield promptly to Darby's Dental Plasters, which take the place of opiates, and dangerous toothache drops.

Carns and Banions cause no pain where Moad's Corn and Bunion Plasters are used. They quickly aliay inflammation and relieve pain. Small pox and other contagious diseases are prevented by burning Seabury's Sulphur Candles in cellars, closets, sinks, ships' holds, bird cages, chicken coops, etc.

25 Cents SEABURY & JOHNSON, New York,

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