

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company...

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of May, 1889. G. B. Tschuck, Secretary. N. P. FRIEL, Notary Public.

ON with public works. There is no excuse for further delay.

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON'S motives are not above rip-roche. Stick a pin there.

AS FOR members of the school board, the office should be permitted to seek the man.

"THE leading republican newspaper of Nebraska, THE OMAHA BEE.—New York Nation, May 23.

OMAHA capitalists are letting golden opportunities slip through their hands. Has their grip lost its cunning?

THE sentiment for annexation is growing. Omaha annexed several large doses of South Omaha yesterday.

THE republican and democratic central committees are shaking off the dust and cobwebs of their Rip Van Winkle sleep in anticipation of the school board election.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has announced his intention of becoming a hotel keeper. But he will never succeed as a boniface. Nobody would dare stand him off for a month's board.

MEN of business ability and integrity should be chosen for the school board. The anxiety of ward strikers for an office without salary attachment is proof of dishonest intentions.

It may be interesting to learn that the West Virginia gubernatorial election is not yet ended. The recount is still going on, and if the democrats can do it, the task will not be ended until the next election.

DR. TANNER, the famous doctor, wants to demonstrate how easy it is to be buried for four weeks and to come out alive. A long-suffering people would prefer to have Dr. Tanner bury himself and stay there.

THE delay in street paving operations is a great hardship to the workmen of the city. Prompt action should be had on the contracts, so that employment may be secured by the hundreds of men now idle in the city.

THE Sioux commission is all ready to start for the Sioux reservation. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the young bucks are reported to be feeling frisky over the prospects of getting their pockets filled with gold in exchange for lands.

THE opening up of settlement of the Sisseton Indian reservation in Dakota, composing some three million five hundred thousand acres, within the next sixty days, should satisfy the most eager land seeker looking about for a rich and arable quarter section.

THE geological bureau informs the people of Colorado that natural gas will in all probability be found some day in paying quantities within the state. This prediction may be encouraging, but it is too indefinite to give the people of Colorado immediate satisfaction.

THE early compilation of the city ordinances is a duty which the council can no longer neglect. Information is sought for, daily, upon important measures, but it is next to impossible to obtain the required knowledge, due to the fact that the ordinances for the past two or three years are buried in the city vaults. The Chase ordinances, compiled four or five years ago are obsolete and at this time incomplete and untrustworthy. Is the committee on printing asleep?

A NUMBER of enquiries have been received at this office concerning the truth of the dispatch from Tacoma, W. T., that Robert Shields had come into possession of millions of dollars worth of property in Omaha, and that his rights were affirmed by the United States supreme court. There is not the slightest ground for the story. It is a pure invention. No such claim was ever filed in the supreme court, and therefore could not have been considered or passed upon. Nor is there such a claim pending in the local or intermediate courts. The title to Omaha property is perfectly clear and secure, and eastern holders are absolutely safe from attack from any quarter.

THE SITUATION IN MONTANA.

The democrats of the country are confident that their party will carry the new state of Montana. Some of the more optimistic among them, as Congressman S. S. Cox, profess to believe that three of the four new states will be democratic, but while this faith is far from general, none doubt that Montana will elect democratic state officials and send democrats to congress. The municipal elections of two months ago showed considerable democratic gains, and the late election of delegates to the constitutional convention was favorable to the democrats. The encouragement derived from these facts is strengthened by the belief that there are dissensions in the ranks of the republicans of the territory too serious to admit of the restoration of harmony before the new state is organized.

It is quite among the possibilities that democratic confidence regarding Montana may be disappointed. The Helena Herald says: "We know that they have been promised Montana sure, but the democrats outside of the territory are more confident than those inside. The late vote for delegates to the constitutional convention proves very little, and that little does not show any safe margin for the democrats." The truth is, that a great many voters did not feel any great political interest in the choice of delegates to the constitutional convention, for in the framing of a constitution the issues which divide parties will have very little regard, consequently men whose business made an imperative demand on their time and attention did not leave it to vote. The case will be very different, however, when it comes to choosing a representative in congress and a legislator that is to elect two United States senators. Then national issues will exert their influence, and voters who were indifferent as to whether democrats or republicans framed the state constitution will feel some concern as to whether the new state shall be represented in congress by men who are in sympathy with the dominant party in the country or identified with the political organization which will be powerful for at least the next four years.

With regard to the reported dissensions among Montana republicans there appears to be a great deal of fiction about it. There was recently published a letter purporting to have been written to the president by an old Montana republican, one Richard F. Negley, in which it was charged that the interference of Russell Harrison in the politics of the territory had been disastrous to the republican party. The Helena Journal says that prominent republicans whom it consulted knew of no such person as Negley, and it characterizes the contents of the letter ascribed to him as a drivel. It says there has been no contest over any federal office except that of governor, and this was settled by the president to the admitted satisfaction of all concerned. It is probable that the republicans of Montana were not as careful and zealous in maintaining their organization and getting out their votes at the elections this spring as they should have been, and the result ought to be an instructive lesson to them. They elected the delegate to congress last November by a handsome majority, and there is no apparent good reason why the vote of the party should have been permitted to decline. Active and earnest work will now be necessary to restore it, and if this is given there is more than a possibility that democratic confidence regarding Montana will be disappointed. The stake is certainly worth a vigorous effort to secure it.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

It appears to be settled that the government will send a commission to Hayti. The precise object intended to be accomplished, however, is not explained. The concession of territory upon which this government may establish coal stations, with a guarantee that they shall be protected, is undoubtedly one of the purposes in view, but it may not be the most important. The secrecy observed at the state department regarding the nature of the duties which the commission will be charged with, due to a desire to keep them from the knowledge of foreign governments, suggests that there is very much more in the diplomatic undertaking than the simple matter of arranging for coal stations, which no European government would be likely to interpose any objection to. Hayti is in a state of insurrection. The government, of which Legitime is the head, and which has received the recognition of most of the European governments, is being assailed by Hippolyte who claims to have been chosen provisional president, and has a large following. The claim is made that the latter is receiving encouragement and support from this country, while as to Legitime there is reason to believe that he would not be unwilling to make important concessions to European powers in return for such aid as would enable him to establish his authority. There is both a constitutional provision and a treaty stipulation against Hayti alienating any of her territory, but this need not interfere with Legitime according to some special commercial advantage to any European nation that would assist his cause to a successful issue, and it is not doubted that he has made overtures for such assistance. Americans have considerable interests in Hayti, which it is the duty of this government to concern itself with, at least to the extent of demanding that they shall not be sacrificed in the interest of Europeans, besides which it would be contrary to the policy of the United States to permit an alliance between Hayti and any European power which would give such power a special advantage, commercially or politically, in that island.

It is therefore probable that the prime purpose of sending a commission to Hayti is to ascertain the real status of affairs there, regarding which the reports are confusing and untrustworthy, the extent to which American interests are involved, and whether or not there has been any attempt to secure European interference in the affairs of that country. It is conceivable that the ultimate object may be to exert the influence and friendly offices of the United States in an endeavor to bring to an end the conflict in Hayti, which has had some deplorable results, and establish the government on a secure basis. It is certainly time, from considerations of humanity if nothing else, that an effort were made to stop further bloodshed and devastation in the black republic, and such an effort the United States may properly and legitimately make.

OMAHA'S OPPORTUNITIES.

The season is ripe for an energetic and united effort by our capitalists and business men to push the interests of Omaha. There are a dozen schemes for the advancement of the city which should be taken out of the domain of profitless discussion and vitalized by action. Indifference is a cancer at the root of progress. It produces local debility and creates distrust abroad. The Helena Herald says: "We know that they have been promised Montana sure, but the democrats outside of the territory are more confident than those inside. The late vote for delegates to the constitutional convention proves very little, and that little does not show any safe margin for the democrats." The truth is, that a great many voters did not feel any great political interest in the choice of delegates to the constitutional convention, for in the framing of a constitution the issues which divide parties will have very little regard, consequently men whose business made an imperative demand on their time and attention did not leave it to vote. The case will be very different, however, when it comes to choosing a representative in congress and a legislator that is to elect two United States senators. Then national issues will exert their influence, and voters who were indifferent as to whether democrats or republicans framed the state constitution will feel some concern as to whether the new state shall be represented in congress by men who are in sympathy with the dominant party in the country or identified with the political organization which will be powerful for at least the next four years.

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Our methods of irrigation with a view of applying the system to reclaim the steppes of his empire. The fact is, however, that America has very little to show in the way of irrigation on a grand scale. Outside of California, Colorado and parts of New Mexico, this system is not carried on in this country. The project of making great reservoirs and grand canals in the mountains of Montana and Colorado for irrigating purposes is yet merely a theory. Perhaps the engineers can teach a thing or two to our own people in the way of reclaiming arid tracts.

THE New York Evening Post approves the attitude taken by the president in the issue forced upon him by the Illinois senators regarding the appointment of a collector of internal revenue. It remarks that it is not the duty of senators "to make nominations for the president in a private way, upon which they must afterwards vote, in their official capacity." We have seen no expression of opinion favorable to the senators, and it is evident the president has the nearly universal public opinion with him. The precedent will stand and its effect will be good.

PHOCEREDING in the usual way, the party bosses who want to divide the spoils of school board patronage among their followers, propose to issue their calls for primaries and nominating conventions, which will, in the usual way, make up two tickets the day before election, and then give the voters a chance to pick the best men. The question is will taxpayers and citizens who are interested in our public schools arouse themselves and put in nomination candidates for the school board who will not be beholden to the machine for favors.

TALLY one more for Senator Manderson. Our Washington dispatches announce that Mr. Michaels of Kansas City, brother of W. H. Michaels of Nebraska, Senator Manderson's clerk of the senate committee on printing, has been appointed a clerk at \$1,800, and has assumed his duties at the government printing office. If there are any other members of the Michaels family scattered promiscuously about the country, outside of Nebraska of course, they will be provided for presently.

As a boodle-catcher Colonel Follows, the district attorney of New York, is a lamentable failure. Ever since his entrance into office he has allowed the cases against boodle aldermen to drag and go by default. It is hardly probable that any of them are in danger of going to Sing Sing so long as Colonel Follows remains in charge of the prosecution.

THE safe place for Tascott. Chicago Herald. If Mr. Tascott is not at present in Chicago the "detective work" in the Cronin case should convince him that Chicago is the safest place for him.

One Man the Barbers Spare. Chicago Tribune. Bismarck's baldness is patent to everybody, but there is not a barber in Berlin that ever ventures to suggest to him the propriety of using a hair restorative.

Making Circulations. Hastings Republican. The Omaha papers must love Hastings, for a great distribution of hand-made copies of the Republican, Despatch and World about the city. The Bee and Herald are yet to hear from.

Mild Mugwump Praise. Boston Herald. We have not been disposed to criticize President Harrison's record, but within the limitations of a strong partisanship we have recognized in him a conscientious effort to do his full duty in the presidency.

And Iowa is a Prohibition State. Pacific Freeman. The city marshal of Dubuque publishes a notice warning all saloonkeepers that their licenses are now due, and that unless they are promptly paid saloons belonging to delinquents will be closed up. There is quite a sermon in that notice.

Senator Hoar's Plan. Globe Democrat. Senator Edmunds favors, among other election reforms, the compulsory publication of campaign expenses. Such a precaution, if adopted, would prevent any candidate from being able to make his election easier to secure than they are now.

Regulating the "Grower." Philadelphia Times. The brewers and saloonkeepers of Long Island have resolved, after May 25, to sell beer by the pound and not by the measure, as formerly. A scale has been invented for the purpose, which is intended to be fastened over the beer taps. When a can or pitcher is put on, it will hang under the tap and an indicator will tell how much the can weighs. The reason for this change is, that the method of selling as before some saloonkeepers gave larger measures than others, and a general inequality in price was caused by the old method.

The Growth of Deadwood. Deadwood Daily. [Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Mayor Starr, in his recent annual message to the city council, prefaced his remarks with a hearty congratulation at the dawn of a brighter day for Dakota, adding: "We to-night enter upon the last year of municipal existence under a territorial form of government. Long before our term of office shall have expired, South Dakota will be included in the sisterhood of states." In summarizing the improvements accomplished during the past year and now in progress, and contemplated for the present session, he dwelt with pride upon the eight miles of thoroughfare that has been added to the city, the widening and paving of the streets, the substantial sidewalks, two miles of street and four miles of motor highway have been built. The electric light and water system have been extended; the fire department enlarged and more advantageously disposed, and the sewerage of the city greatly improved. Work is well advanced on a city hall building, which will be one of the handsomest, best and most creditable structures of the kind to be found in the state.

He concluded his message with the suggestion that in view of the fact of the large amount of capital from abroad invested during the year in beautifying and enlarging the city to metropolitan proportions, a committee composed of the city council and business men, whose special duty would be the encouragement of new enterprises and industries calculated to add to Deadwood's municipal greatness.

Placer mining is about to be resumed in Deadwood, on the old Selzer claim, inside the city limits. The Selzer claim, which covers four and six hundred feet wide, is sinking for a bridge foundation for the Dakota Central railroad right dirt was struck that will

average an ounce per day to the man. The property was purchased last winter by the Miller syndicate, which will prosecute the work. The works at Garden City will start up next Monday on ore that will average \$40 per ton. Mining men are awaiting the result with keen interest. The plant, about a small one (fifteen ton capacity), will demonstrate the success or failure of this process on the refractory ores of the Hills. The same process (Platner) has been giving splendid results at Grass Valley, Cal. The movement has not yet been made toward the rebuilding of the reduction works, and nothing will be done until the arrival of Prof. Clark.

A Prohibition Fallacy. OMAHA, May 27.—To the Editor of THE BEE: It is well known to the readers of your paper, that on the 15th of the coming month, a prohibition amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania will be submitted to the voters of that state for their approval or rejection. It is amusing to notice some of the arguments used by those who intend to vote in the affirmative on that question. They declare that every friend of temperance who abstains himself from the polls on that day is "in reality, voting for the saloon"—that his "unused vote will help to defeat the cause he professes to favor." This is a most fallacious argument. It makes temperance and prohibition one and the same. It affirms that a person cannot be a friend to temperance and opposed to prohibition.

It is not an exaggeration to say that there are tens of thousands of good temperance voters of Pennsylvania who are not prohibitionists. And the reason they are opposed to the prohibitory amendment is, not because they are not in favor of it, but because they are in favor of the methods advocated by prohibitionists to advance the temperance cause. They vote for the amendment, not because they are in favor of it, but because they are in favor of the methods advocated by prohibitionists to advance the temperance cause. They vote for the amendment, not because they are in favor of it, but because they are in favor of the methods advocated by prohibitionists to advance the temperance cause.

For Many Men. THE BEE has been furnished with the following letter by O. R. Nelson, of this city, who requests its publication in the interests of the working classes: Hixson, Ore., May 14, 1889.—Dear Countryman: As you probably have heard, I got the lucky idea to go to Washington territory, with the expectation of making some money during the summer, but I have earned experience and disappointments of the worst kind. I received an advertisement in an Omaha paper in which a labor agent hired men for a contractor, Smith in Farmington, W. T., and as I could not work in Omaha, I was induced to give him \$2 for his service and \$2 for a railroad ticket via the Union Pacific. Well, I got to Farmington all right, but Mr. Smith would not let me work on the railroad, but he put me to work on a section of the Oregon Short Line at \$1.45 per day, and have to pay \$3 per week for board, so you see I was now earning money fast.

I have never seen so many men go without work as out here in Oregon and Washington territory. All young and strong, dejected and like myself, under no particular obligation, but who now, that their money is spent in coming here, often are compelled to beg their way, if they do not prefer to lie down and die of starvation. You may imagine that I often wish I had stayed in Nebraska and gone to work on a farm, but this is not the case. I would have even sold my horse and cart and gone to work, even if I should have to turn the soil with a spade. Yours truly, J. RASMUSSEN.

Ernest in Hot Water. Another warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Ernest Meyer, the saloonkeeper on Thirteenth and Pierce, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday, May 5, and Sunday, May 12.

HARRISON'S LITTLE TRIP. Description of His Cruise Down the Potomac and Return. WASHINGTON, May 27.—The president and his party returned to Washington about noon to-day from their trip down the Potomac in the yacht Restless. The vessel ran down about forty-five miles Saturday and then anchored at a point on the Potomac for the night. Early the next morning she proceeded about twenty miles further and anchored at Leonardtown, Md., on Bristol's bay, and remained there all night. The president and all the rest of the party made two visits to shore for the purpose of walking and driving. They inquired what churches were open and closed, and there was no religious service that day. The people soon became acquainted with the fact that the president was in their midst, but made no particular demonstration. The party left Leonardtown about 9 o'clock last night, and steaming back to the point where the previous night was spent, anchored there again and remained until 4 o'clock this morning, when the start was made for Washington. It rained pretty much all the time during the trip.

SIoux COMMISSIONERS. All Ready to Start in a Special Palace Car. CHICAGO, May 27.—Governor Foster, of Ohio, chairman, and General Warner, of Missouri, of the Sioux commission, are in this city, en-route to the Sioux country for the purpose of taking up their negotiations. They held a conference with General Crook, of the army, at the headquarters of the commission, at which it was decided to charter a combination sleeping and dining car, which will be retained during the negotiating and sleeping quarters, following the movements of the commission as nearly as possible. It is probable that the party will start from here on Wednesday or Thursday.

The Visible Supply. CHICAGO, May 27.—The visible supply for the week ending May 25, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows: Bushels. Wheat..... 21,385,000 Corn..... 11,585,000 Oats..... 1,344,000 Rye..... 614,000

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A HEARTLESS LINCOLN MAN.

Tilly Trichli's Rude Awakening From Love's Young Dream.

HER INTENDED HAD A WIFE. False and Fickle C. W. McClellan—The Council Investigations—Spicy and Convincing—Meyer's Shady Methods.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 F STREET, LINCOLN, May 27.

Tilly Trichli, a comely and sweet-faced Gorman girl, lives near the corner of Sixteenth and K streets. In less than two weeks she was to have become the wife of C. M. McClellan, of this city. The figure of this girl, in his elegant silk tie and natty fitting Prince Albert, has been familiar on the streets of Lincoln for several years past. This week-day habit, however, was that of the better class of clerks and builders, and there was nothing of his jaunty Sunday air in either walk or talk. His business room in the basement of the Lindell hotel gave way to the better class of clerks and builders, and his services were sought. There was nothing of the masher in his bearing, yet Lincoln has never known a more heartless or treacherous one.

About eight months ago he met Tilly Trichli for the first time. Her modest bearing, pretty face and comely figure attracted his attention and he sought her acquaintance and wooed and won her. This Tilly Lincoln has no purer daughter, though poor and friendless, for her parents and friends live in the working class of Lincoln. On Sunday, June 7, by the merest accident, one day last week, she called on a friend, a lady who lives on the second floor of the same building as the Lincoln hotel. The name of her intended started the good lady, but she said nothing, for, as she put it, "about the coincidence was singular, it might be explained away."

As soon as Tilly left, she knocked at the door of room 16, and was soon conversing pleasantly with her next-door neighbor. She plainly her questions thick and fast, and became convinced that this woman's husband and Tilly Trichli's intended was one and the same person. On last Friday Mrs. Grant sent for Tilly, and after a few moments' conversation, told her her fears. She heard her friend's disclosure with a tranquil mind, for her faith in Charley was supreme. But she asked to be introduced to the alleged Mrs. McClellan, and in a moment later the wife and intended met, and greeted each other kindly, but distantly. Countless questions were asked and answered so direct that Tilly's faith in her lover was shaken. At last, in a fit of desperation, she asked Mrs. McClellan if she had her husband's picture, and on securing an affirmative answer, asked to see it. In a moment she was looking into the photographed eyes of her affianced husband, and had it not been for the kindly assistance of Mr. Grant, she would have fallen to the floor.

Further proof of McClellan's perfidy was then introduced. The marriage certificate of the alleged Mrs. McClellan, and Lincoln's name was handed to Tilly, and the evidence against the receiver was full and complete. The certificate attested that the parties named had been united in the holy bond of wedlock by Rev. J. B. Johnson, about two years ago, who at that time was pastor of the First Christian church. The two women talked together long and earnestly. Though betrayed on the one hand and basely deceived on the other, they mingled the tears of grief and parted without thought or purpose for the future. Indeed, as they both say, they don't know what to do.

At an early hour this morning THE BEE representative called on Mrs. McClellan, at 1208 O street. Her care-worn face attested that she was burdened with a deep sorrow. She held an infant child in her arms, probably a year old. The room was meagerly furnished, and that told the story that she was mistaken. She has none of the comforts needed by a woman in her condition, and she is the wife of a man who is brought to time, must become a subject for charity sooner or later.

Until the timely meeting between the two ladies, McClellan took his meals and spent most of his evenings with his wife. Since then he has declined to live with her, and indeed, has removed his "belongings" and most of his furniture from his home. His wife reluctantly verified every statement as made, as did also Mrs. Grant and others whom THE BEE representative called on during the forenoon and interviewed regarding the matter. Mrs. McClellan stated that her husband had assured her that their baby should never suffer; that she might live in the rooms she now occupies as long as she wanted to, and he would pay the rent. She has no friends in this country and no means of support whatever. Both she and Mrs. Grant also stated that they had tried to secure a meeting between McClellan and Tilly, but failed. He came to her rooms while she was there, but discovered their purpose and escaped before she could tell him what she had thought of his namesake. He had had a talk upon Tilly's inexperience and won her confidence by presenting her with fine presents and making his flattering promises. Most is rumored the better McClellan from still another wife and child living in or near Newton, Jasper county.

The Council Investigation. The investigation of "boodlers and boodling" in Lincoln county commenced this morning at 10 o'clock. Joe Burns was the first witness called before the investigating committee. His testimony was by no means surprising for a local man. Both he and McClellan were indicted for boodling, and he was indicted in his petition on file in the district court, in which case he is plaintiff, and the city of Lincoln the defendant. He returned to Lincoln from Newton, Mo., and Dean wanted 10 per cent of the well contract money due him, to insure the allowance of a claim by the council. It will be remembered that the contract amounted to \$1,000 odd dollars. Burns says he told Dean when he made the demand that he "would see him in court for it." Both she and Mrs. Grant also stated that they had tried to secure a meeting between McClellan and Tilly, but failed. He came to her rooms while she was there, but discovered their purpose and escaped before she could tell him what she had thought of his namesake. He had had a talk upon Tilly's inexperience and won her confidence by presenting her with fine presents and making his flattering promises. Most is rumored the better McClellan from still another wife and child living in or near Newton, Jasper county.

The expert accountant is at work on the books. He has gone about six years, and will give them a most careful overhauling. There is nothing as yet, however, to indicate that he has stumbled upon a job, but the opinion is strong that he will find one before he gets through. Ex-Councilman Cooper is on the anxious Louis Meyer says dealing in warrants and bonds and other securities belongs to his business and he further says that if there is anything wrong in this he wants to know it. The mere fact of dealing in them, however, is not where the blame attaches. It is in the class of warrants he secures and the method he has taken to secure them. For instance, if a doubtful claim was allowed by the council, the warrant resulting passed into his hands at a ruinous discount. The public is on the tiptoe of expectation, and it is openly said that the investigation will do the city more good than anything that has ever happened in its history.

A JEWELER WRITES:

MESSRS. PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, Ohio. Gentlemen:—I think your "Ivory Soap" is about as nice and convenient a thing as I have ever tried to clean jewelry. I have frequently cleaned up soiled necklaces, watch-guards and other similar articles by making a stiff lather in my hands, then thoroughly saturate the article I want cleaned, rubbing it gently in the palms of my hands, rinsing in cold, soft water, and drying in dry sawdust. For a convenient and effective article for household use I don't think it can be beat. I don't think it would have any injurious effects on any thing except, perhaps, pearls or foil-back goods. If carefully handled, the goods come out looking nearly as bright as when cleaned by the best preparations known to the trade, and it is something perfectly safe in the hands of inexperienced persons, and convenient to have about. I find it so good I think it deserves mention, hence this letter.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it. Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

For Sale by M. H. BLISS, Omaha, Nebraska.

STRANG & CLARK STEAM HEATING CO.

Steam and Hot Water Heating and Ventilating Apparatus and Supplies. Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Etc.

ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ARTIST SUPPLIES, MOULDINGS, FRAMES, 1513 Douglas St.

EMERSON, HALL & DAVIS, KIMBALL, PIANOS AND ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC, Omaha, Nebraska.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.