KELLY MUST STAND TRIAL

South Omaha Mayor is Bound Over to the Dictriet Court.

HE IS HELD ON THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY

Judge Vinsonhaler Remarks Upon the Contradictory Nature of the Evidence and Inclines to Belief a Crime Was Committed.

Mayor Allen R. Kelly of South Omaha has been held to the district court on a charge of bribery. He was given a preliminary hearing in the county court yesterday, at the conclusion of which Judge Vinsonhaler said:

"There has been a remarkable contradiction of testimony in this case, the story told by the states' witnesses being flatly denied by the testimony given in behalf of the defendant. The circumstances are such that I am constrained to give credence to the witnesses for the state, and from their testimony I find that a crime has been committed and that there is probable cause for holding the defendant. His bond will be $1,000."

Mayor Kelly furnished the required bond and his next appearance will be before the criminal branch of the district court. The charge upon which he is held is that through the agency of John Maher he collected money from Jorgensen & Sherman on the understanding that he was to provide police protection to the gambling house operated by that firm at 406 North Twenty-fourth street, South Omaha.

The allegation against Kelly was well stated by the first witness called, Thorwold Jorgensen, the senior member of the gambling firm. He made a first-class witness, his answers being brief, to the point and consistent.

Jorgensen's Plain Talk.

Jorgensen's testimony, in substance, was as follows:

"About a week before the last city election in South Omaha Sherman and I met Jack Maher on the street and he said to us: 'You people had better get into line.' We asked what he meant, and he told us that our gambing house would be closed up if Kelly was elected mayor, unless we would contribute $100 to the campaign fund. We refused to contribute at that time, but later on Sherman gave Maher $50 and I paid the treasurer of the campaign committee $50.

"After the election Maher came to our place and told us that we would have to pay $125 a month for the privilege of operating, and he wanted the first month's fee. We told him that we had understood that the $100 paid to the campaign fund was to apply on the privilege money, but he denied this and told us we could see the mayor about it.

"The next day I called on Mayor Kelly at his office and asked him if we had to pay the $125 demanded by Maher. He said yes. He went on to say that the election had cost him a large sum and he needed the money. I asked him if I should do business with Maher and he replied that I should.

"One or two days later I saw Maher and paid him $125 in cash. This was between the 5th and 10th of May.

"About the first of June Maher came around again and asked for another $125. I told him that business was slow and we couldn't afford to pay that much. He just simply said that we would have to pay it. I went to see the mayor and tried to have him cut down the amount, but he refused to do so. He said they had intended to charge us $150 a month and that we were getting off by paying $25 less than we really ought to. Maher came in again on June 12 and I paid him $125.

"I went to Europe in June and did not see the mayor again until after my return five months later. When I got back to South Omaha our place was closed up and I went to see the mayor about it. I asked him why he had closed our place and he said it was because he didn't want any gambling house running on Twenty-fourth street. I then asked him why another gambling house on Twenty-fourth street was allowed to run and he said that didn't concern me. He said he intended to run me out of business."

Mr. Jorgeusen explained that during his absence in Europe the South Omaha saloon and gambling house of which he was part owner was left in charge of his partner, Myron Sherman.

J. C. Lawson, the second witness, said he was a bartender for Jorgensen & Sherman last year and about the 1st of September he saw Mr. Sherman pay $125 in cash to Jack Maher. At the same time witness paid Maher $10 for the privilege of running two slot machines in the barroom.

Myron H. Sherman, the junior member of the gambling firm, corroborated the testimony of his partner and added that he paid Maher the sum of $125 early in September, with the understanding that it was to go to the mayor for police protection. Sherman proved to be something of a humorist when the cross-examination was reached.

"What kind of games did you operate in your place?" asked the counsel for the defense.

"We had stud poker, roulette, craps and other games," replied Sherman.

"You were running games of chance, then?"

"No, sir."

"You just said you had poker, roulette and craps. Now, what do you mean by telling me you did not run games of chance?"

No Chance About It.

"There was no chance about the games we run. Every one of them was a cinch—no chance at all, sir."

Several other witnesses were put on the stand to substantiate the testimony given by Jorgensen and Sherman, and then the state rested.

After the defense had put forth several unimportant witnesses in an unsuccessful attempt to impeach the testimony of the prosecution, there was a peculiar hitch in the proceedings and for a few moments it appeared that Mayor Kelly was to be left without any legal talent on his side. James H. Van Dusen, the mayor's leading counsel, stated to the court that he had two or three other witnesses in contemplation, but as he had had no opportunity to talk with them he would like to have the hearing adjourned until morning. The judge was unwilling to have the case go over and asked Mr. Van Dusen if his witnesses were in court. The lawyer replied in the affirmative, but when the court commanded him to proceed with the hearing, he balked.

"Your honor," explained the lawyer, "I cannot examine these witnesses without first having a talk with them and learning what they are going to testify. The examination will have to be conducted by the other counsel in the case."

Mr. Montgomery, the South Omaha lawyear, who was assisting in the defense, declined to call the next witness and then Mayor Kelly sprung a mild sensation.

Would Conduct His Own Case.

"If the lawyers in this case refuse to go on with it," said he, "I will conduct my own defense."

Judge Vinsonhaler relieved the tension between defendant and his counsel by allowing Mr. Van Dusen fifteen minutes in which to consult with his witnesses, who proved to be Chief of Police Miles Mitchell and "Jack" Maher.

Mitchell was called first after the recess and the burden taken from his mind by direct examination was the information that he called Sherman to his office one night last September and told him to close up his gambling house.

"Why didn't you order this gambling place closed before September?" the chief was asked on cross-examination.

"I didn't know it was running until the mayor told me he had received complaints against it and asked me to investigate."

"You knew other gambling houses were running wide open in South Omaha?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Ever hear of Berlin & Haley's gambling house on Twenty-fourth street?"

"I don't know of such a place."

"Did you ever know of it?"

"No, sir."

"Jack" Maher was then called and he proved to be the star witness for the defense. He said he was in the restaurant and saloon business at South Omaha.

"Did you ever make any collections from Jorgensen & Sherman for gambling privileges?" he was asked.

"No," was his emphatic answer.

"Did you ever collect any money from them for any purpose?"

"Yes. The mayor had told me that the fire department fund was very low and that the ladies of the South Omaha hospital were in need of money, and while I was soliciting donations for these purposes Jorgensen contributed $125 in May and Sherman donated $125 in September."

"How about the $10 you collected from the bartender, Lawson, in September?"

"That was for the hospital fund."

"What did you do with this money you got from Jorgensen, Sherman and Lawson?"

"I paid it into the city treasury."

"Did you ever pay any of this money over to Mayor Kelly, directly or indirectly?"

"No, sir."

On cross-examination Maher was asked if he had a gambling house of his own in South Omaha, and he answered that he had never been in the gambling business in South Omaha.

"You knew that Jorgensen & Sherman ran a gambling house—wide open and notorious?"

"No, sir."

"You knew that Berlin & Haley ran a gambling house in South Omaha?"

"Never knew it," declared the witness.

Mayor Kelly took the stand and flatly denied that he ever had the interviews with Jorgensen and with Sherman that they had told about in their testimony. He said he never met Jorgensen until about six months ago and therefore the story that he had talked with him about gambling privileges last May was untrue. The mayor denied that he had ever received any money collected from Jorgensen & Sherman by Maher.

"Jorgensen came to me last October," said Kelly, "and told me that unless I would permit him to reopen his gambling house he would have me and Maher arrested, and I told him to go ahead and make his complaint in court. I wouldn't listen to his proposition to reopen the gambling establishment."

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S QUEUE.

It Hid a Luxuriant Suit of Straight and Very Dark Hair.

The Father of his Country concealed a luxuriant suit of hair beneath his queue wig. Many now wish the old fashion were in vogue, to conceal thinned hair or baldness. Yet no one need have thin hair nor be bald, if he cure the dandruff that causes both. Dandruff cannot be cured by scouring the scalp, because it is a germ disease, and the germ has to be killed. Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ—no other hair preparation will. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." There's no cure for dandruff but to kill the germ.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the county judge:

Name and Residence.	Age.
Albert Driscoll, Omaha	26
Caroline B. St. Geyer, Omaha	22
William B. Shull, Alliance, Neb.	30
Grace Spencer, Galesburg, Ill.	22
Hans J. Peterson, Omaha	31
Johanna C. Hansen, Omaha	25

CRUSADE FOR PURE MEAT

Products of Slaughter Pen Must Bear Tag of Inspector.

RIGID EXAMINATION IS TO BE MADE

City Authorities Announce That Law Relative to Impure Meat is to Be Strictly Enforced—New Order is Now in Effect.

The carcass of no animal larger than a rabbit can be sold for food in Omaha unless it bears the tag of an inspector. On February 12 the council passed an ordinance making this provision. Seven days later the mayor attached his signature and the measure went into effect.

Violators of this ordinance will be fined not more than $100. H. L. Ramacciotti, city meat inspector, and officers in the employ of the health department will begin a crusade against meat peddlers and dishonest dealers who are known to sell for food the meat of diseased animals.

Must Bear the Stamps.

Every carcass or portion of a carcass offered for sale in the city of Omaha must bear an inspector's stamp. Under the new ordinance a man having diseased meat in his shop or wagon may be prosecuted. It was formerly necessary to prove a sale of meat unfit for human consumption before a conviction could be secured and tricky meat men were able to escape the law.

The inspection tag of a man in the employ of the government, some state or the city of Omaha, will be accepted as evidence that the meat is suitable for food. Bringing meat which does not bear such a tag into the city will be deemed a violation of the ordinance and will lay the offender liable to prosecution.

Health Commissioner Coffman is to have the right to inspect all slaughter houses and persons who are about to kill animals whose flesh will be brought to Omaha for sale must have the animals passed upon before they are slaughtered. Where government inspection cannot be had employes of the city health department are to be called upon.

It is the desire of the health commissioner to have all butchering, with the exception of that in the packing houses, done in an abbatoir, conducted by employes of the city. The inspection fee for cattle over 1 year of age is 50 cents. The fee for inspecting hogs, calves and sheep is 25 cents each.

Inspectors are granted the authority to make frequent examinations of all meat and fish markets and slaughter houses and to condemn any meat, fish or game which they may deem unsuitable for food.

R & G CORSETS

NEVER STRETCH

The moderately straight R & G No. 397 was and is the corset of comfort with the essence of style. It is straight enough for the prevailing vogue and curved enough to conform to healthful anatomical lines. In 1900 we were unable to fully meet the demand for straight-front goods and unwilling to resort to any makeshift to meet the conditions. At present, however, considerable additions to our factory facilities enable us to keep the trade supplied with real straight-front corsets at retail prices from $1.00 to $2.50, and also our 397, 197, Empire and other popular numbers. There are over seventy styles and sizes of R & G Corsets—a corset to fit every figure. R & G Corsets are the corsets that do not stretch. Every hairbreadth of stretch is taken out of the goods by means of steam-heated iron forms. This gives a permanency to the right shape and form that will stay in it until the last day you wear it. Every R & G Corset is sold with the understanding that it must give satisfaction to the wearer, or the dealer will supply a new one free of cost. If your dealer hasn't it, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied with what you want.

R & G CORSET CO.

363 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Toots Tupelo Trumpet

Private John Allen Blows Strong Blast.

"Private John" Allen will soon conclude his sixteen years of service in congress. He has furnished more fun and been the subject of more anecdotes than any member since the days of S. S. Cox. The other day Congressman Allen was given unanimous consent to speak in support of an amendment to the sundry civil bill, carrying an appropriation for the purpose of establishing a fish hatchery at Tupelo, his home in Mississippi, a town of about 2,000 people. This is what he said.

Mr. Chairman, I do not deem it necessary to take up twenty minutes' time of this committee to pass this amendment, but as this fish hatchery is to be established at Tupelo, and I find among some people in the country—even some newspaper men and some gentlemen who have been elected to congress, and who tell me that they have not only been to school but gone through college—so much ignorance about Tupelo that I think I ought—in justice to them, not to Tupelo—to enlighten them some on this subject. (Laughter.)

If I were willing to avail myself of all the traditions and many well authenticated but not absolutely accurate historical suspicions, I might invest this subject with much more historical and romantic interest. But I propose to confine my remarks to well authenticated facts, ignoring such traditions, believed by many of our people to be true, as that when Christopher Columbus had his interview with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain that in his efforts to persuade them to back him in his expedition that led to the discovery of America he assured them that an all-wise Creator, creating a world like this, was bound to have made somewhere near its center such a place as Tupelo. (Laughter.)

The first authentic account we have of the section of country that will one day be included in the corporate limits of Tupelo is that the great Indian chief, Chicksa, from whom that great and warlike tribe, the Chickasaw Indians, took its name, was west of the great Mississippi river and that he, with his followers, followed a pole guided and supported by invisible hands across the Mississippi river to the vicinity of Tupelo. There, we are informed, the pole stopped, stood upright, planted in the ground, and there the Chickasaw Indians made their home. No people, Mr. Chairman, were ever directed by a wise Providence to a fairer land. 'Twas in the rolling woodland just north of one of the most beautiful prairies on which the eye of man or beast ever rested. The country abounded with all sorts of game; the streams were full of fishes, and on this continent there was no more enticing place for this poetic race of the forest. Here the Chickasaws grew to be, as they are to this time, one of the greatest and most powerful of the Indian tribes.

In 1513 the knightly Ponce de Leon landed upon the coast of Florida, and perverted history has it that he started out to look for the fountain of youth and limitless gold fields, when in truth and in fact he really started out to look for Tupelo. (Laughter.) You are all familiar with the disaster that overtook his expedition. Later, in 1540, the great and adventurous discoverer, Hernando de Soto, landed his expedition on the coast of Florida and finally succeeded in reaching and discovering, for the first time by a white man, Tupelo. (Laughter.)

Here he stopped in the midst of the Chickasaws until attacked by them and driven west to what is now the city of Memphis, where he discovered the great Mississippi river.

The Chickasaws were then left in peaceable possession, so far as the white man was concerned, of this beautiful section for nearly 200 years, when, in 1736, Bienville, with his expedition, came up from Florida and d'Argtaguiette from the Illinois attempted to meet and take from the Chickasaws what is now Tupelo. D'Artaguiette got there before Bienville and was defeated by the Chickasaws. He and almost all of his expedition perished at their hands. Bienville arrived later and was also defeated and driven back with great loss to his expedition; and now, in laying out and grading avenues and boulevards for Tupelo, the bones, spurs, weapons, epaulets, etc., of the slain of these ill-fated expeditions are plowed up. (Laughter.)

This is something of the early history of the place about which we find so much ignorance. My colleague, General Catchings, told me not many days ago that some newspaper man had asked him if there really was such a place as Tupelo. (Great laughter.)

I do not assert that all of these historical events to which I have referred took place immediately in the town of Tupelo, but they were in that vicinity and were on territory that we expect to have incorporated into the city some day. To come down to a later period, those of you who know anything of the history of your country will remember the contentions and contest that lasted for many years between the French, English and Spanish governments for the ownership of the Mississippi territory. I am informed by those familiar with the real designs of those great nations at that time that the real motive of all of them was the ownership of Tupelo. (Great laughter.)

Finally the United States, appreciating the importance of the position, took advantage of their dissensions and acquired Tupelo. (Renewed laughter.)

About the year 1848 it became a matter of great concern to the great northwest to secure a market for their products, so they gave aid and encouragement to the building of the northern end of what is now the Mobile & Ohio railroad. The city of Mobile, on the Gulf, recognizing also the great advantages of direct connection with Tupelo, helped along this enterprise, and the road was built from Mobile to Tupelo. (Laughter.)

Everything went on very well until about 1861, when the south concluded to secede from the union. I am reliably informed that when Horace Greeley and others sought Mr. Lincoln and asked him to "let the wayward sisters depart in peace" he shook his head and said, "No; this secession takes from the United States Tupelo (laughter) and we will not submit to it." And it was to rescue to the union this town that brought on the war. (Renewed laughter.)

The armies of the union were first directed against the capital of the confederacy at Richmond, Va., but some obstructions were thrown in the way of that army at Bull Run and they were persuaded to return to Washington. Another great army was then marshaled under the command of General Grant, who landed at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, and began his operations against Tupelo. (Laughter.)

General Albert Sidney Johnston and myself met General Grant's army at Shiloh (laughter) and for most of the first day we had a real good time with them and but for General Johnston being killed and me being scattered on the evening of that day there is no knowing what might have happened or how the history of this country might have been changed. (Great laughter.)

Suffice it to say, I retired on Corinth and when we were there, sorely pressed, President Davis ordered General Beauregard to fall back to Tupelo and there make a great and desperate stand for the life of the confederacy. And it seems that Generals Grant and Halleck were so much impressed with the dogged determination of the confederate army to defend Tupelo to the death of the last man that they turned away in other directions. (Laughter.) Later General Sturgis started from Memphis with a well-equipped army, with a view of capturing Tupelo and breaking the backbone of the confederacy. But on the road down there, when he had gotten within a few miles of Tupelo, General Forrest, that great cavalry commander, appreciating what the loss of Tupelo would mean to the confederacy, met Sturgis at Brice's Crossroads, took from him all of his artillery and wagons, sent him back to Memphis without an organized company and with the remnant of his army in about one-fourth of the time that had been consumed by forced marches in going down.

But Mr. Lincoln seemed never to have lost sight of the importance of Tupelo to the union and he marshaled another army under that able commander, General A. J. Smith, and started them to capture Tupelo. General Stephen D. Lee and General Forrest, with their commands, were sent to intercept him, but in maneuvering for positions General Smith got between Forrest and Lee and Tupelo and succeeded in capturing the town, and in an effort to dislodge him from there the desperate and bloody battle of Harrisburg, which is in the suburbs of Tupelo, was fought, in which nobody had any decided advantage, but General Smith evacuated the town and went back to Memphis. But the very fact that Tupelo had fallen seems to have broken the spirit of the confederates and we never did much good after that. (Great laughter.)

You will find, Mr. Chairman, in the Congressional library a book the title of which is "Tupelo." It was written by a northern Presbyterian preacher and school teacher who happened to be down in that section when the war began. I remember him very well. This book treats of his trials and tribulations about Tupelo, where he was arrested, imprisoned and would have been shot but for his timely escape from prison and, as I remember the substance, as he puts it, of his offense was a suspicion that he entertained secret doubts as to the divine origin and right of African slavery.

After the close of the war, when we had returned to our peaceful avocations, one of our brightest and most far-sighted young men, having in mind the great future as well as the great past of this town, settled in Tupelo and afterward became a member of this body and is now about terminating a great career of sixteen years here. What this nation and this house owes to Tupelo for this contribution I leave for others to say. My modesty forbids my speaking of it. (Laughter.) Some fifteen years ago Kansas City and Memphis, appreciating the fact that if they hoped to do any good as cities they must have direct connection with Tupelo, built a railroad from Kansas City, through Memphis, to Tupelo. Birmingham, realizing that with all of its marvelous resources they could never be developed and properly distributed without direct railroad connection with Tupelo, saw to it that the road was built from Birmingham to Tupelo.

Mr. Chairman, during the discussion on the river and harbor bill in this house recently I heard so many statistics as to the tonnage of the various cities that were seeking appropriations in that bill that it stimulated me to inquire into the tonnage at Tupelo and I find that during last year there were about 4,000,000 tons of freight passed through Tupelo. It was only the other day you saw in great headlines in all of our newspapers that the Southern railroad had purchased the Mobile & Ohio railroad, running from St. Louis to Mobile, through Tupelo.

The president of the Southern road was in Washington a few days later and I met him for the first time and in a conversation I had with him I gathered the reason for this purchase. It was that the Southern system had already about 7,000 miles of railroad, which had cost them hundreds of millions of dollars; they found this great system, after all this expenditure, practically useless to them, because they had no direct connection or terminal facilities at Tupelo. They therefore spent many millions more for 900 miles of railroad that would take them into Tupelo and give them good terminal facilities there. (Great laughter.)

Many of you gentlemen have never been in Tupelo. I hope none of you entertain any idea of dying without going there. I should hate to have it said of any member of this congress—for all of whom I have such a kindly feeling—that they did not aspire to visit Tupelo before they died. (Laughter.) I extend you all an invitation to come and promise you a royal welcome. Come and go with me on College hill some evening and see one of our Tupelo sunsets. (Laughter.)

Come and see one of our southern, silvery, Tupelo moons! I think it is the only place in the south where we have the same beautiful moons we had before the war. (Laughter.) I have often been asked about the size of Tupelo. I confess I have not been able to get the exact figures from the last census. The tabulating machines do not seem to have been able to work it out yet; but I can say, Mr. Chairman, that by sufficiently extending the corporate limits of our town we can accommodate a population larger than the city of London. (Laughter.) The truth is that our lands about Tupelo have been so valuable for agricultural purposes that we have not yielded them up for building a city as rapidly as we should have done. (Laughter.)

I can say, Mr. Chairman, that while there are larger places than Tupelo, I do not think there is any other place just exactly like it. Tupelo is very near, if not exactly, in the center of the world. The horizon seems about the same distance in every direction. (Laughter.) The sun, when doing business on regular schedule, comes right over the town and sometimes gives us a hot time in the old town. It is a great place for the investment of capital, where it will be welcomed and protected. Come early, gentlemen, and avoid the rush!

This, Mr. Chairman, is a proposition to establish there a fish hatchery. We have the ideal place for a fish hatchery. Why, sir, fish will travel over land for miles to get into the water we have at Tupelo. Thousands and millions of unborn fish are clamoring to this congress today for an opportunity to be hatched at the Tupelo hatchery. (Loud laughter.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, I only wish to say in conclusion that if there is a member here who wishes to have his name connected by future generations with that of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, if he wishes to have himself and his posterity pointed at with scorn, if he desires to be despised by men and shunned by women, let him vote against this amendment and he will secure all this infamous notoriety. (Loud laughter and applause.)

You Look Old

It's impossible for you not to, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair. And perhaps not!

Dark hair for youth and vigor; gray hair for old age and decline.

If you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor, in less than a month there won't be a gray hair in your head.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, stops falling of the hair, and makes it grow thick and long.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

South Omaha News

Nearly if not all of the paved streets in the city are in an extremely filthy condition. This condition exists notwithstanding the fact that the street department has spent more money in the last five months than for any whole year in the history of the city. The records show that from August 10, 1900, up to February 1 of the present year $8,200 has been spent in the street department. Of this large amount expended there should, however, be deducted about $1,000 for the repairs to the Twenty-fourth street pavement. Even with this deduction the amount is still in excess of the entire amount expended in any previous year. When it became apparent that Twenty-fourth street would have to be repaired an effort was made to have an item for these repairs inserted in the appropriation bill, but objection was raised to this and so the street repair and judgment funds were assessed for this work. The $1,000 from the amount already spent represents mostly claims for labor, as the bulk of the material used in the repairs was paid out of the judgment fund.

At the present rate of expenditures it is costing the city about $600 a month to maintain the street department, and yet with all this, the paved streets in the business portion of the city are in a decidedly filthy condition.

From February 1 of last year until the time the annual appropriation was made the expenditures in the street department amounted to a little over $5,000. This covered a period of six months.

It will thus be seen that at the present rate of expenditures, $600 a month, it will cost $3,600 to keep up the streets until the next appropriation is available. When work commences in the spring on the unpaved streets and washouts are of daily occurrence it is estimated that the expense will amount to at least $1,000 a month. Unless the utmost economy is exercised there will be an overlap in this fund of from $5,000 to $7,000. An effort is to be made to secure all moneys possible from the county road fund and in this way it is thought that the street repair fund may be aided to some extent. The funds already spent do not include sidewalk repairs except possibly in a few instances where the cost of repairs was trivial.

Tax Commissioner Candidates.

Figuring on the probability that a tax commissioner is to be elected in the spring several candidates have already announced themselves. Among the republicans Patrick Trainor is the most prominent. Mr. Trainor contends that his experience in municipal affairs will greatly assist him in the work of assessing taxes in case he is elected. The democrats have a man who is said to be the best that ever came, and that is Ed Johnston, councilman from the Fourth ward. Johnston probably knows more about municipal affairs than any of the present city officials and his friends assert that he would make a first-class commissioner. It is understood, however, that Johnston will not make any fight for the office, alleging that he does not want it. Several other candidates are in the field, but they are not being seriously considered at this time.

From past experience it is inferred that the packers will take a hand in the selection of a tax commissioner and endeavor to elect a man suitable to all of the corporations.

Prisoners Escape.

Two prisoners got away from Special Officer Wolfe at the rock pile yesterday. One was Frank Betts, who was sentenced Monday to work thirty days for stealing an overcoat. While Officer Wolfe was in a car throwing out some chunks of rock Betts managed to break the chain which held him and made a break for liberty. At last accounts he was still running. The other prisoner was only on for a day or two and was sent to bring a pail of water. His memory is evidently bad, as he forgot to return.

Factory May Move.

The beet sugar and syrup refinery at Thirty-sixth and M streets will more than likely be moved to more commodious quarters in the spring. There is some talk of building additions to the present plant, but a majority of the stockholders appear to favor a removal from the city. If the latter proposition prevails the factory will be located in a district where more sugar beets are raised. For several months past agents of this company have been going about the country in this vicinity trying to make contracts with farmers for sugar beets, but the total acreage contracted for will, it is stated, not warrant the rebuilding of the plant as proposed.

Will Esser Located.

A few days ago mention was made in The Bee of a communication received by City Clerk Shrigley from George Esser of St. Helena, Neb., inquiring about his son, Will. In response to this notice Mrs. John Steinbruner, who lives at 165 South Twenty-fifth street, called at the clerk's office yesterday and stated that Will Esser formerly occupied one of her houses in this city. Some time ago he moved to Omaha and Mrs. Steinbruner asserts that she met Esser on the streets there less than a month ago. Clerk Shrigley will write Esser, sr., and inform him of the statements made by Mrs. Steinbruner.

Missionary Lecture.

Missionary Mathews has been requested to give his lecture on "Wonders of Congo Land" at the Presbyterian church in Bellevue on Friday evening, March 1. The proceeds of the lecture will go toward paying the incidental expenses of the mission now maintained at Twenty-fifth and O streets. Mr. Mathews is doing good work here and daily poor people are fed at the mission and clothing supplied as far as possible.

Republican Club Tonight.

This evening the members of the Young Men's Republican club of South Omaha will meet in the council chamber for the purpose of reorganizing. Officers will be elected for a year, and every member is urged to be present. Of the prominent offices to be filled Henry C. Murphy is being talked of for president and George Francisco for secretary.

Magic City Gossip.

The King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. D. L. Holmes instead of with Mrs. Towle, as first announced.

Peter Quinn, a clerk at the South Omaha postoffice, is undergoing treatment at the Presbyterian hospital in Omaha.

Knoxall council of the Royal Arcanum will initiate about a dozen candidates at Masonic hall on Friday evening.

A meeting of the Third Ward Republican club has been called for this evening at Evans' hall, Twenty-eighth and R streets.

The Knights and Ladies of Security will hold a special meeting Saturday evening in the Singer block, Twenty-fourth and N streets.

Paul Murray, colored, has been arrested for selling tickets to a bogus fight. The complaint against him is to be signed by the Markeson brothers.

H. C. Bostwick, cashier of the South Omaha National bank, writes from Naples that he is enjoying his trip through Italy and that he is greatly improved in health.

James Golden died yesterday at St. Joseph's hospital. His home was at Twenty-ninth and R streets. The remains will be forwarded to Nebraska City today for interment.

A committee of the council will meet with the county commissioners this afternoon to arrange the details for a settlement for money due the county for the feeding of city prisoners.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at Kuhn & Co.

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Immediately alleviated and surely cured by Orangeine—*effective, harmless, no ill after effects.*

"Orangeine always relieves my pain in the head and mental fatigue."—Richard E. Hoffmany, advertising manager the Lion Store, Chicago.

Sold by druggists generally in 25 and 50c packages. A trial package will be sent to any address for 2-cent stamp.

ORANGEINE CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

GUARDING THE NEGRO'S LIFE

Fifty Policemen Surround Indianapolis Jail with Sheriffs in Reserve.

DOROTHY DARTER IDENTIFIES REED

Is Frightened by Signs of Lynching, but Repeats Her Charge After the Crowd Has Withdrawn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Dorothy Darter identified the negro, "Doc" Reed, brought here from Newcastle this afternoon, as her assailant. Last Thursday afternoon on the streets of Irvington she was assaulted and beaten into insensibility. She is yet in a dangerous condition.

The negro was brought here handcuffed to an officer. The party was met at a suburban station by a dozen policemen and detectives, with Superintendent Quigley at their head, and, followed by a patrol wagon full of policemen, the negro was driven to the Darter home, two miles from Irvington, an Indianapolis suburb. The girl identified the negro, then, seeing the crowd of several hundred that had gathered around the house, wavered and said she was uncertain. Later, when the negro and officers had left, she stated that she positively identified the man, but feared to say so when he was there, fearing the crowd would hang him in their yard.

All Officers Gather.

When the news reached here that Reed had been identified there was intense excitement throughout the city. A hasty consultation between the governor, adjutant general, sheriff and superintendent of police was called and the companies of the National Guard here were placed under orders to be ready at a moment's notice to quell a mob. One hundred stands of arms were taken from the state armory to the county jail and seventy-five deputy sheriffs were at once sworn. In addition to this, fifty policemen are on guard in every street in the vicinity of the jail and everyone is stopped from approaching. This method of avoiding trouble will continue through the night.

Thousands of people began gathering on the downtown streets early this evening and groups of men appeared on every corner near the jail, which is across the street from the city police station. Stern orders to disperse, however, separated them. The negro was greatly frightened and kept imploring the officers in the jail to save him. The jail is a new structure of stone and will withstand an attack.

Had to Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had consumption so bad that the best doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout ond well." It's an unrivaled life-saver in consumption, pneumonia, la grippe and bronchitis; infallible for coughs, colds, asthma, hay fever, croup or whooping cough. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store.

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We've been in business in Omaha a quarter of a century and you've never known of our misrepresenting anything—You know by this time that when we tell you we have the best woman's $3 shoe in the world that we have it—You are asked to look at these wonderful values—genuine viel kid and light weight calf in ten distinct lasts from the extreme masculine to the slender womanish—any of these only $3—We guarantee them.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

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To demonstrate to the Omaha people the beauties and qualities of the Mandolin—and he undoubtedly will do so Monday night, Feb. 25, at the concert given by the Omaha Mandolin orchestra, Kountze Memorial church—Mr. Siegel, the world's greatest mandolinist, plays the Regal—We carry a full line of this and other high class makes—Buy a ticket at our store, hear the concert, be convinced that you must have a mandolin.

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Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.