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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

State of Nebraska, ss.

Geo. H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 21, 1888, was as follows:
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Sworn to and subscribed to by me, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1888, N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.

Geo. H. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1888, is as follows:
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Geo. H. Tschuck.
Sworn to and subscribed to by me, this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888, N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

SULLIVAN has recently been doing so much fighting with his mouth that a great many people would like to see him do some work with his fists.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER rarely does anything that can be honestly commended, but he is right in the fight he is making for open sessions. The senate's custom of secrecy is unrepresentative, unnecessary, and ought to be abolished.

THE investigation of the democratic tally-sheet forgeries in Ohio is disclosing some interesting facts. The latest relates to the great anxiety of Mr. John R. McLean at that time to become a United States senator. He was willing to pay any sum for that honor, and, as it well known, did pay a great deal to no purpose. Another democrat, Mr. Payne, quite as ambitious and equally lavish of his money, was more successful.

CONGRESS seems properly disposed to attach an adequate penalty to the crime of horse-stealing in the Indian territory. The present law, which fixes the highest penalty at \$1,000 fine and imprisonment not exceeding one year, has had no terror for the thieves. A bill has passed the senate extending the time of imprisonment to fifteen years, at the discretion of the court at Ft. Smith. There is also a demand for legislation to facilitate the administration of criminal justice in the territory.

MR. PRITCHETT expresses his views on the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railroad in the *Herald*. A stranger might suppose Mr. Pritchett to be one of Omaha's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, but the people of this city fall to remember the time when he ever took an active or leading part in promoting any public enterprise for the general welfare. He, however, might take exceptions to this, and say that he was actively engaged at one time in a waterworks project, which the *Bee* has often referred to as the Holly waterworks job.

OMAHA is not a well lighted city, and especially in the business center the lighting does not compare favorably with many less populous and less prosperous cities. After 9 o'clock in the evening most of the business portion of the city is a place of darkness and gloom. Electric lights suspended at the intersection of certain streets would afford a relief from the almost nightly pall which a large majority of the people would greatly appreciate. This may not be a very practical proposition, owing to the condition of the municipal finances, but it is a matter to be kept in mind and attended to whenever it can be practically done.

THE democrats of California are extremely anxious to have the national convention of their party held in San Francisco, and they seem prepared to offer ample inducements. It will doubtless, however, be to no purpose. Mr. Cleveland unquestionably wants the convention held in New York, and with this fact understood it will almost certainly go there. It is of great importance that the friends of the president should demonstrate their ability to beat the supporters of Governor Hill on their native heath. The renomination of Cleveland in New York would give more prestige than if made anywhere else, and Dan Lamont knows it.

THE conclusion reached by the mayor and the chairman of the board of public works, that they are powerless to do anything for having the streets cleaned, while the street inspector can do nothing without authority from the council, presents a situation very suggestive of the lack of judgment and foresight that characterizes municipal administration in Omaha. There is absolutely no excuse for such want of provision for a demand that everybody knew was certain to come. It can be explained only as the consequence of wilful neglect or utter indifference to the public convenience and comfort. There was ample warning, and the officials whose duty it was to heed it are familiar with the weather conditions that usually prevail here at this season, and know what a vexation to the soul it is, to say nothing of other discomforts and damages, to have to wade through Omaha mud.

It is due to official indifference or inefficiency that the people are subjected to this almost intolerable hardship, and in any case the situation is deplorable to the men in authority.

Western Mail Service.

The continued agitation throughout the west for an improvement of the wretched mail service to which that section is being treated is having its effect in congress. The attention of the senate has now been brought by Senator Plumb to the lamentable condition of the mail service west of the Missouri river. Both houses seem at last to be fairly awakened to the indignation which is felt, quite irrespective of parties, throughout the west over Mr. Vilas' maladministration of the postoffice department.

We are likely, in consequence, to hear less for some time to come about the splendid economy in the mail service and a self-sustaining postoffice department. With heavy deficiency appropriations on their hands, as the result of the sham economy of the last congress, both senators and representatives are beginning to have their eyes opened to the policy of buncombe which pursues down the appropriations at one session in order to make a showing of retrenchment and which requires additional appropriations at the next, in order to make up the deficit. Mr. Vilas' penny-wise and pound foolish policy has resulted in a general demoralization of the postoffice department throughout the entire west. In the east, where the facilities have always been largely in advance of the requirements, and where rapid transit, ample buildings and full complement of clerks have united in giving to the business men of cities and towns a service in every respect superior to that of the cities of the west, there is naturally no complaint. But the howls which during the past six months have been rising from all of the western states, the protests from papers of every political shade of opinion, and the indignant remonstrances from men of business of all parties, show the gross and shameful favoritism which has been practiced in the postoffice department purely for political purposes, in order to afford arguments for campaign speeches upon democratic economy and a self-sustaining postoffice department.

No one wants the postoffice department to be self-sustaining until it is sufficient to meet the ends for which it was founded and for which it is being maintained. There is no demand for a further reduction in postage until the post office already paid carries letters, papers and packages promptly and safely. No patron of the mails cares for a retrenchment which cripples the service and prevents the upbuilding of the business of the country through adequate mail facilities.

It is high time that there should be a united effort by the senators and representatives of the entire west. They should insist that adequate appropriations shall be made to properly carry on the postoffice business of the country. If the appropriations called for by the department are not ample for this purpose it is the duty of congress to see to it that suitable provisions shall be made to place the service upon a basis where it can not only meet the requirements of the present situation but the constantly increasing needs of the lengthening fiscal year. With thousands of miles of new railroad being built throughout the west, stimulating the growth of communities, centering population in villages, towns and cities along its lines, it is a shame and disgrace that it is often the work of long months to secure railway mail service upon such extensions, and that the residents of communities, often numbering several hundreds of people, are obliged to satisfy themselves with the occasional trips of a broken down stage coach, while their senators and representatives at Washington are besieging the postoffice department with requests for a single mail a day carried by rail and delivered safely and expeditiously.

Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern.

While the county commissioners are no doubt exercising due caution in regard to the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern proposition, as they certainly have a right to do, the projectors of the enterprise ought not to lose their temper. If they honestly mean business they can afford to be patient and comply with all reasonable requirements demanded by the commissioners. They will never get a dollar of bonds unless they can open and above board, so that the people can know exactly what they are voting for and that they are to get value received. That the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railroad will prove a great benefactor to Omaha there is not the least doubt. If Omaha contributes a liberal bonus she will be in a position from the start to control the road so that it shall be an Omaha institution. Naturally enough other railroads will fight this proposition, just as they have all others that have been intended to be of local benefit. Already they are at work to kill this enterprise at the very start. The Union Pacific especially is at its old tricks. A prominent man who has signed the petition for the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern was induced by the officials of the Union Pacific that road to withdraw his name. This is a straw which shows which way the wind blows. As usual Omaha is being back-capped by parties who for years have played the part of obstructionists, simply because it was money in their pockets to do so. Naturally enough pressure will be brought to bear upon the county commissioners, and every possible effort will be exerted by certain railroad companies to influence the commissioners against the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern. The course of the commissioners will be closely watched. They must be careful not to put themselves under suspicion that they are being influenced against the interests of the people, whose representatives they are. On the other hand it must be admitted that they are entitled to take reasonable time to consider the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern proposition in all its bearings so that the interests of the people in that enterprise will be properly protected.

A Common Code of Railroad Signals.

On the 12th of this month the Erie railroad will put into effect its entire system the new code of "standard train, and telegraph rules" which the General Time convention, held in New

York city last October, adopted. Other great corporations are preparing to adopt the new code, and if the result expected is achieved the public will hail the innovation with satisfaction. The code might properly be termed a railroad man's volapuk, as it is practically a universal language of signals, and it is confidently believed that if its use becomes general the possibilities of accident will be materially lessened. Hitherto there has been no uniformity of rules. A trainman who learned the signals on one road was apt to be confused when employed by another road with a differing set of signals. The Time convention, representing 179 railroads, studied the rules used by all the leading companies and took those that seemed best. In the code adopted there are fifty-five rules as to signals. They cover the use and meaning of whistles, bells, lamps, lanterns, torpedoes and fuses. On all roads the trains are to be classified alike and their movements on single and double tracks, switches and sidings are subject to forty-one rules. There is also a special set of twenty-seven orders for the control of trains moving on telegraphic orders. Another feature of the code is that each engineer and conductor and trainman generally is required to have a reliable watch which has been certified by a reliable watchmaker as not likely to vary thirty seconds in a week, and all watches must be compared with the company's standard time before starting a train. It is believed that by May 1 the code will be in use by nearly all roads in the country.

THE *Republican* could have taken the story of Miss Royce's terrible experience from the *Bee* of January 26, without waiting to copy it from the *Ulysses Dispatch*, which stole it bodily from the *Bee*. We do like enterprise.

THE projectors of the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern should not be so quick tempered. Keep cool.

Other Lands Than Ours.

Within a few days the British parliament will resume the work of legislation, which it is expected will be pushed by the government with great vigor. Public interest will be centered in the local government bill, that will doubtless be brought forward very early in the session. It is understood that the character of this measure has already been practically decided by the liberal unionists, a privilege allowed them as the price of their continued allegiance to the Tories, so that the probability is that not much time will be wasted before the measure is passed. Indeed, it is understood to be the purpose of the coalition to make such change in the rules of procedure as will effectually block obstruction whenever the combined factions have gone far enough. Furthermore, if the advice of Mr. Parnell is followed there will be very little obstruction offered to legislation applying to other portions of the kingdom than Ireland. The policy of that leader is to permit the Tories and their colleagues to have their way unchallenged as to any plans they may propose for local government, believing that thereby they will perhaps most certainly and speedily run upon the rocks. Meanwhile, if the testimony of such an authority in English politics as the Marquis of Ripon is good for anything, the cause of home rule for Ireland is not going backward. Himself a member of the government that voted coercion for Ireland, he now declares his conviction that there is no hope in such a policy and assures the Irish people that the great party of England is on their side and the time near at hand when their hopes will be crowned with success. If anything could bring about such a result it would seem that the relentless course of Balfour must do it. Not content with throwing into jail every Irish member of parliament he can get hold of, he is preparing to reincarcerate them as fast as they are discharged from custody. The imprisoned members have been treated as common felons, gross indignities have been heaped upon them, and their health has been severely impaired by exposure in damp cells and the insufficient food provided for them. Editor O'Brien emerged from prison a walking skeleton and is now in France. The relentless Balfour is after him again with a writ, and there is little doubt that if caught he will be recommitted. The same plan is to be pursued with other members who have been guilty of more than one alleged offence. What a travesty on justice. What a blot on civilization. The nation that boasts itself the most Christian on the globe descends to the worst of medieval practices to maintain political power. It is made a crime to have opinions differing from the political majority. Absolute and unquestioned submission to the most galling of coercive measures is the only method of escaping arrest. The man who thinks that such ideas as these are destined to prevail in this enlightened age has failed to rightly read the signs of the times.

Australia's centenary has been celebrated at Sydney with becoming ceremonies. Although counting a hundred years of political existence, Australia's growth is really the work of fewer than two score years. In 1788 it was only a penal colony of 850 convicts that was taken out under guard to the bay named after the science to which the botanist of Cook's expedition was devoted in recognition of its abundant flora. The governor of this penal colony, finding a better harbor of Port Jackson, established it there instead, and thus Sydney was founded; and now, with its present population of a quarter of a million and its manifold evidences of wealth and culture, this city does not scruple to pay centennial honors to its humble foundation by convicts. The drag of this penal colony rested upon the new continent for half a century. In 1820 its European population, after thirty years of settlement, was only 30,000, mostly convicts or discharged convicts. Not until 1839 was the transportation of sentenced criminals to New South Wales forbidden. Still, even then the growth was slow, many being reluctant to venture into a community built up on such a foundation. In 1851 came the discovery of gold, and with it a grand transformation scene for Australia. Settlers poured in from all directions. Victoria, with Melbourne for its capital, was set off that same year as a separate province, and Queensland in 1859. By 1871 the population of Australia and Tasmania had reached more than a million and a half. Ten years later it had risen above two and a quarter millions. The population at the beginning of last year—1887—exclusive of aborigines, was close upon three millions, and, taking in New Zealand, it reached 3,486,882. Added to the sheep raising, which formerly constituted most of the importance of Australia, and is still of great prominence, has come a great variety of agriculture, with commerce and not a few manufactures. The centennial celebration thus begun by Sydney will be continued later in the year by the world's fair held at Melbourne, a city which, with its environs, must now be well on toward a population of 400,000.

Except the rather warlike declaration of Herr von Tisa, in the Hungarian diet a few days ago, the late European advances have disclosed no new features in the situation of great interest. The Hungarian prime minister was at pains to contradict the warlike rumors which preceded and to profess himself sincerely desirous of peace, but his statements regarding the military preparations of Russia and the determination of Austria-Hungary to continue to take all necessary measures for her own security, and for the effective use of her own army, certainly did not wear a pacific aspect. If what Herr Tisa said could be supposed to have been uttered wholly on his own responsibility, not much importance would be attached to it, but it is believed to have the full concurrence of Count Kalnoky. However this may be it acted as a momentary inspiration to the war party, which may be still building hope upon it. The only thing that can be affirmed with certainty is that the relations of the powers appear to be as strained as at any time in the

past, and that so long as this condition remains there are chances of war. Conjectures and prophecies have, however, become decidedly stale, flat and unprofitable.

The question of polygamy is agitating the kingdom of Norway and Sweden to such an extent as to threaten civil war. The nation is divided into two hostile camps, the one of which, composed of the liberals, is fighting in favor of the adoption of polygamy, while the conservatives, who are in the minority, are strongly opposed to any question of plurality of wives. Strange to say, the women of Scandinavia have all ranged themselves under the liberal banner, and one of the most eminent divines, a Mr. Nissen, who is president of the National Temperance union, has placed himself at the head of the crusade. The movement is a distinctly popular one, and has already become so deep-rooted and universal that the government finds itself unable to stem it. King Oscar attempted to show his disapproval by withdrawing a subscription from his private purse to a student corporation at Stockholm which has just ranged itself under Mr. Nissen's banner. So great was the outcry, however, throughout the country, that the king was forced to reconsider his determination and continue his subscription. The leaders of the polygamist forces assert that, in proportion as civilization has advanced, the capacity for the preservation of the human race has diminished, and they claim that nothing but a plurality of wives can save humanity from eventual extinction. Meanwhile Scandinavia is flooded with literature professing to be on the subject, and of the most realistic nature.

A collision between the Abyssinian army of the Negus and the Italian forces in that country may be announced any day, as according to late reports they are not very far apart. The outposts of the Italians are at Dogali, where their defeat took place last fall, about forty miles on the road towards the enemy, and King John is with the bulk of his army at Adua, about eight days' march from the Italian lines. What the policy of the Abyssinians is to be, that is, whether they will fight on the plain or wait for the Italians in the mountain passes, nobody as yet can guess. If they wait in the mountains, they will find the difficulties of transportation very great, especially as their supply of baggage animals is very defective. The effective Italian force is now set down at 10,500. The Negus had about 20,000 in 1895, but his camp followers were estimated at 20,000. He had, however, a line of 300 miles to protect, while the Italian line at worst will not be over 100 miles, unless the Negus retires into the interior. Everybody expects him, however, either to fight at the foot of the hills or on the edge of the plateau. It is estimated that if he called out all his fighting men, he could muster 200,000, but mostly armed only with sword and shield.

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THE responsibility of our action will rest with your body, and not ourselves. The Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railway company, by D. C. PATTERSON, Secretary.

SAYS NELLIE IS CRAZY.

Mrs. McNamara's Father Asks For a Guardian For Her.

Major P. R. Sullivan, father of Mrs. Nellie McNamara, the young widow who has figured considerably in the newspapers of late, appeared before Judge Shields yesterday afternoon and filed the petition for a guardian for her. R. P. Sullivan, respectfully shows that he is the father of Mrs. Nellie McNamara, widow of M. A. McNamara, deceased, who died leaving an estate valued at \$25,000 to \$50,000, consisting of both realty and personalty, in Omaha, Nebraska. That said M. A. McNamara left five children living, one son and four daughters, aged respectively at the time of his death to wit: Mary McNamara, thirteen years of age; Matthew S., eleven years; Nellie, nine years; Anna, seven years; and Rebecca, two years of age. That said Mrs. Nellie McNamara was appointed by the honorable court on the day of —A. D. 1888—adminatrix of the estate of her deceased husband, M. A. McNamara, and on the day of —A. D. 1888—she was removed upon application by this honorable court in consequence of her refusal or neglect to report and to administer the estate of her deceased husband, and she refused to report, to pay any debts of the estate or in any manner to fulfill her duties as such administratrix. Further shows and represents that shortly after the death of her said husband,

European war until after the Kaiser's death seems as clear now as ever; but the aged monarch's hold upon life is more tenacious than almost any body had expected.

The French council has taken off the Legion of Honor list one hundred and fifty-seven persons who got their crosses fraudulently, and has suspended sixty-six others pending a more thorough examination. This is the last step in the movement which recently overthrew the government of President Grevy and threatened the stability of the republic. The dispensation of illegal honors by dishonest officials is a grave offense, and in any country would have stirred up a great commotion, but in France alone could such an incident subvert the government. It shows on how uncertain a basis the republic rests. The people are always ready to follow after any new idea. Unstable as water, they seem to have no settled purpose except to regain Alsace-Lorraine. The nation is simply waiting for a leader and an opportunity.

When the Panama canal scheme finally collapses, as it surely will very soon—as soon as De Lesseps finds himself unable to borrow additional money to meet the interest he has contracted to pay the poor peasantry of France on the loans they have so confidently made to carry on the work and pay the half-yearly interest charges as they mature—when this time comes, then look out! A worse than John Law panic will follow, and the danger is that when this monetary panic starts in France it may be so wild, so far-reaching and so disastrous as to shake the monetary systems of all Europe, and may even extend to the United States. The loss of the capital invested in the canal scheme will be total—no assets. Such a total loss will be unprecedented in the world's financial history.

THE OMAHA & YANKTON.

Busy Commissioners and Interested Property Holders—A Protest.

The county commissioners employed their time the greater part of yesterday in consulting with General Cowin in reference to the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railroad, and dispelling impressions that had gone abroad that they were opposed to the enterprise. They were hoped upon by numerous representative citizens and property holders, and to each of these they denied that they were otherwise than heart and soul with the road, maintaining, however, that they were anxious that all the stipulations in reference to it should be made binding and satisfactory to the people of Omaha and Yankton. They said that they were not in a position to make any contract or proposition on which the commissioners will base their proclamation for the special election to be called to vote on the bonds and which will be announced to-day.

Yesterday Chairman O'Keefe told a *Bee* reporter that such taxpayers as Messrs. Kountze, Paxton and others had come to him and thanked him for the precaution the board had taken before voting the bonds away. These gentlemen were much more exacting in their provisions than the commissioners had been. They undoubtedly said that they would not be in favor of voting one penny to the road until it was designated where the shops and depots were to be located. Messrs. Paxton and Kountze maintaining that the depot should not be located more than one mile from the court house, and the shops not over a mile and a half from the same point.

The commissioners were yesterday in receipt of the appended communication, which they took under consideration. Some time ago the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railway company submitted a proposition to the county commissioners to issue bonds to build 150 miles of railway from the corporate limits of the city of Omaha and to build and maintain its line to the city of Yankton, Nebraska. The sum of \$300,000, said bonds to be issued only after the completion of the 150 miles of road from the city of Omaha to the city of Yankton, and subject to the other conditions cited, or upon the failure of the company to complete the road within the time, and under the conditions, the bonds to be for and paid by the county.

Accompanying this proposition was a petition asking that it be submitted to the voters of Douglas county. There were nearly six hundred signatures, representing almost three-fourths of its entire taxable property. After several conferences with your body the county commissioners decided to accept the proposition, and to issue the bonds, and to draw up by your county attorney, and mutually agree to it. It was to be passed upon the following day, and a proclamation was to be issued at once, submitting it in that shape to the voters of Douglas county.

Through some influence unknown to the company, your board has violated its faith, and now refuses to trust the voters of Douglas county to pass upon the question involved. The incorporators of our company entered into this enterprise reluctantly, and only after the intensest and with the assurance of the support of a number of the largest capitalists in the city. Unlike other like corporations, the members of the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern company were not prepared to face opposition, and to stand out without the cooperation of the people. The incorporators of this company were not prepared to face opposition, and to stand out without the cooperation of the people. The incorporators of this company were not prepared to face opposition, and to stand out without the cooperation of the people.

Several of the more dangerous mud-holes—those over four feet deep—have been marked with the danger signals of a red cross. A small smoke house connected with the Hammond establishment was burned yesterday morning. Loss not known, but probably light.

W. H. Newell, of C. H. Parmelee & Co.

topped the market with a load of cattle from Plattsmouth. He also brought in a load of hogs.

Corra Lee arrived back at her old home last night and spent a highly of the way her friends stood by her. The acquittal she expected, and will once more resume her previous occupation.

South Omaha convalescents.

are Councilman Geary and Contractor Mackey, both of whom have been very low but are now almost recovered.

The impassable state of the streets has prevented the Grand Army men from meeting hitherto, but they will make another attempt on Monday night to hold a meeting at the Exchange Hotel. Their guests yesterday: L. H. Dunmore, Valparaiso; A. Arriers, Howard City; Anton Priatz, West Point; J. M. Cox, Hampton; George Mount, Omaha; and others. A large number of true blue never does run smooth even in South Omaha. Thursday night a young girl drove clerk set out to see his lady and was killed. He was killed by a horse and was badly lacerated, however, and it is not certain that he will lose a limb. Dr. Kirkpatrick attended him.

Leland hotel, Chicago.

M. A. McNamara, that is to say on or about June, A. D. 1886, said Nellie McNamara suddenly commenced a most unaccountable and extravagant course of living.

On or about this time she started to go to Chicago and there indulged in the most extravagant expenditures. Upon her return journey from Chicago upon the train she in some way made the acquaintance of a person calling himself William Heagle, and almost immediately commenced making him (Heagle) vastly prosperous and giving him money. In June or July, A. D. 1887, she said Mrs. Nellie McNamara, went to Denver, Col., as the petitioner is informed and believes, to meet said William Heagle, and there lavished money on and upon account of said Heagle. This Heagle came to Omaha and spent money freely with his companions and openly boasted he was a millionaire, and was spending her, Mrs. Nellie McNamara's, money. She permitted this stranger and vagrant to accompany her to her home, and placed her took carriage rides with him; he visited her very frequently at her own house, and at her boarding places; she permitted him to come and go as he pleased; she heeded the advice of her petitioner, of her mother, relatives and numerous friends. This petitioner further says that said Heagle was a vagrant and a vagrant, who has lately commenced to leave town in order to avoid punishment as a vagrant.

During all this time she has been wildly extravagant, buying furniture, rich and costly, fine clothes, jewelry of many kinds, and other expensive articles, all or nearly all of which is unpaid for. The bills of the estate allowed by the court she left unpaid. The bills she contracted on her own account are all, or nearly all, unpaid, even the education of her daughter at the convent has not been paid for. She has heavily mortgaged her real estate and her household furniture, even to her piano, and there is nothing to show for all this expenditure; her money is gone, her watches and diamonds are gone, and after her petitioner believes and ascertained upon the adventurer, cheat and vagrant, Heagle.

Your petitioner says that by such conduct aforesaid, she has shocked, grieved and alarmed her friends and relatives, who, knowing that her husband was dead, and that she was a widow, and that she was an exemplary Christian, wife and mother, are satisfied that because of these actions, she has become insane and mentally incompetent to manage her own affairs, and asks that a guardian be appointed for her person and estate, and that the same be saved, if possible, out of the present chaotic condition of things to herself and her children.

A notice of the complaint prepared to be served on Mrs. McNamara, and handed over to Sheriff Coburn. Mr. Sullivan requested that service be postponed for a day or two on account of the fact that his daughter was very ill and was physically incapable of standing the unlooked for turn in her affairs.

DISSATISFIED EMPLOYEES.

County Officials are Sore Over the Reduction in Their Salaries.

There is no little dissatisfaction among many of the county employees as to what they claim to be the unjust discrimination of the county commissioners in regulating their salaries. A deputy sheriff formerly was paid \$400 per annum. They claim that inasmuch as they are obliged to keep a horse and buggy, which costs something besides the amount allowed them by the sheriff, that their salaries were small enough. They estimate that their necessary expenses are at least \$125 per month. They have been cut down to \$700.

In starting conflict to this is the salary paid to the janitor. He was formerly paid \$80 per month, but now only \$60. It is claimed to be disproportionate in view of the work to be done, as the deputy sheriffs are liable to be called upon at any time of the night or day, while the janitor has an easier time of it than any of the building. It is said that he merely superintends the work and is under no expense. The assistant janitors who do the actual work of cleaning and outside labor have been reduced from \$65 to \$50 per month. One of them, named Kelly, refused to accept the reduction and quit work on Wednesday and immediately secured a much more lucrative position down town. The clerks and other employees are very indignant over the reduction and openly charge that Mr. Lahey, the janitor, has more influence with the commissioners than any other about the building.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS.

Miss Poppleton's Class in English Literature.

Miss Elizabeth E. Poppleton is an adept in English literature, a lady endowed with superior attainments. She has devoted much time to literary study and research, is a fine elocutionist, and reads Chaucer as no one else reads him—at least so says Superintendent James. Miss Poppleton has been teaching classes in Henry Clay, and in other schools, but experiencing needless annoyance in her endeavors to induce application and industry in her pupils, she has decided to open a class in the public library. In December last, at the urgent solicitation of the board of education, Miss Poppleton consented to take a class of the city school teachers and to give them instruction in the art of teaching. They have been meeting in the room heretofore becoming too circumscribed, they have at last made arrangements to meet hereafter in the public library room. The class is composed of the class to assemble at her home to-day, but owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads and sidewalks this meeting must necessarily be postponed to the following day, and a proclamation was to be issued at once, submitting it in that shape to the voters of Douglas county.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Leave *Bee* advertisements at the postoffice book store.

N. B. Mergerson, of Wahoo, brought in a load of cattle.

There were no prisoners before Judge Reuther yesterday.

I. N. Colby, of Colby & Co., is in from Bradshaw with a car of hogs.

August J. Hume, of the market from Norfolk with a car of cattle.

The day police force were engaged in marking out where the sidewalks lay yesterday.

Omaha friends of O. E. Shannon, of the *Herald* and *Times*, will report to him that he is seriously ill with malarial fever.

Several of the more dangerous mud-holes—those over four feet deep—have been marked with the danger signals of a red cross.

A small smoke house connected with the Hammond establishment was burned yesterday morning. Loss not known, but probably light.

W. H. Newell, of C. H. Parmelee & Co., topped the market with a load of cattle from Plattsmouth. He also brought in a load of hogs.

Corra Lee arrived back at her old home last night and spent a highly of the way her friends stood by her. The acquittal she expected, and will once more resume her previous occupation.

South Omaha convalescents are Councilman Geary and Contractor Mackey, both of whom have been very low but are now almost recovered.

The impassable state of the streets has prevented the Grand Army men from meeting hitherto, but they will make another attempt on Monday night to hold a meeting at the Exchange Hotel. Their guests yesterday: L. H. Dunmore, Valparaiso; A. Arriers, Howard City; Anton Priatz, West Point; J. M. Cox, Hampton; George Mount, Omaha; and others. A large number of true blue never does run smooth even in South Omaha. Thursday night a young girl drove clerk set out to see his lady and was killed. He was killed by a horse and was badly lacerated, however, and it is not certain that he will lose a limb