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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, S. s.
County of Douglass, S. s.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 27, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, Jan. 21 15,110
Sunday, Jan. 22 15,110
Monday, Jan. 23 15,400
Tuesday, Jan. 24 14,985
Wednesday, Jan. 25 15,080
Thursday, Jan. 26 15,080
Friday, Jan. 27 15,170

State of Nebraska, 8. s.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo, B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
of January, 1887, 16,299 copies; for February,
BS7, 14,178 copies; for March, 1887, 14,460 copies;
for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227
copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July,
1887, 14,693 copies; for Angust, 1887, 14,151 copies;
for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October,
1887, 14,326; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for
December, 1887, 15,041 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
2d day of January, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL,
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 unrepublican, 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 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 imprisoument 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 legof criminal justice in the territory.

MR. PRITCHETT expresses his views on the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern vailroad in the Herald. A stranger hight suppose Mr. Pritchett to be one of Omaha's most enterprising and publicspirited citizens, but the people of this city fail 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 If 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 hay not be immediately practicable, 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 practicably done.

THE democrate of California are extremely anxious to have the national Convention of their party held in San Prancisco, 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 shall 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 discreditable to the men in | and telegraph rules" which the Gen-

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 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 pares down the appropriations at one session in order to make a showing of retrenehment 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 po litical 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 postage 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 to pay any sum for that honor, and, as is 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 islation to facilitate the administration | miles of new railroad being built throughout the west, stimulating the communities, centering popu lation 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 act 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 had 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 show 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

A Common Code of Railroad Signals. On the 12th of this month the Eric railroad will put into effect on its entire system the new code of "standard train oral Time convention, held in New to be as strained as at any time in the termined that there should be no great shortly after the death of her said husband,

the people in that enterprise will be

properly protected.

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 in congress. The attention of the senate | 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 fusees. 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 trainmen generally is required to have a reliable watch which has been certified to 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 dictated by the liberalunionists, a privilege allowed them as the price of their continued allegiance to the tories, so that the probability is that not much time will 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 shall consider that obstructive tactics 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 hope's 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

ened age has failed to rightly read the signs of the times. Except the rather warlike declaration of Herr von Tisza, in the Hungarian diet a few days ago, the late European advices have disclosed no new features in the situation of great interest. The Hungarian prime minister was at pains to contradict the warlike rumors which prevailed 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 ewn security, and for the effective use of her own army, certainly did not wear a pacific aspect. If what Herr Tisza 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 had 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 tries to secure pledges that her neuthat can be affirmed with certainty is trality will be respected when it occurs.

caught he will be recommitted. The

itself the most christian on the globe de-

is made a crime to have opinions dif-

man who thinks that such ideas as these

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 most eminent divines, a M. 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 privy purse to a student corporation at Stockholm which has just ranged itself under M. 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 procreation 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 professedly bearing 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, the Italians 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 16,500. Lord Napler had about as many as this in 1868, 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.

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 few miles north of Botany bay the much 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 wasslow. 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 Mela writ, and there is little doubt that if bourne for its capital, was set off that same year as a separate province, and same plan is to be pursued with other Queensland in 1859. By 1871 the popumembers who have been guilty of more lation of Australia and Tasmania had than one alleged offence. What a reached more than a million travesty on justice. What a blot on and a half. Ten years later it civilization. The nation that boasts had risen above two and a quarter millions. The population at the beginning scends to the worst of mediaval pracof last year-1887-exclusive of aboritices to maintain political power. It gines, was close upon three millions. and, taking in New Zealand, it reached fering from the political majority. Ab-3,486,682. Added to the sheep raising, solute and unquestioned submission to which formerly constituted most of the the most galling of coercive measures is importance of Australia, and is still of the only method of escaping arrest. The great prominence, has come a great variety of agriculture, with commerce are destined to prevail in this enlightand 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.

Prince Ferdinand and his mother have so improved their time of late in making the acquaintance of Eastern Roumelia that should the young ruler be invited in the spring to abdicate he will at least have thoroughly seen the country he quits. Bulgarian bishops, Turkish muftis, and Jewish rabbis have vied in demonstrations of welcome to him; Princess Clementine has had bouquets in abundance; the prince has visited a model farm, and perhaps given the model farmers good advice on agriculture, much as an American statesman might do under like circumstances. While these performances are going on the great powers that choose to make Bulgarian affairs their cause of quarrel prepare for a great struggle, and Roumania

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 sixtysix 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 subverted the government. It shows on how unsubstantial 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 halfyearly 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 panie 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 hopped upon by numberess 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 Douglas county from whom the \$300,000 in bonds were expected. The interview with General Cowin was had with a view of having nim draw up a contract and 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'Keeffe told a Bee

Yesterday Chairman O'Keeffe told a Ber 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 have been. They unhesitatingly 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 lomaintaining 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.

eipt of the appended communication, which

they took under consideration: Office Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern Railway Company, Omaha, Feb. 3, 1888—To the Honorable County Commissioners, Douglas County, Nebraska.—Gentlemen: Some time ago the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railway company submitted a proposition to Douglas county through your honorable body to build 150 miles of railway from a point within the corporate limits of the city of Omaha and to build and maintain its principal shops within the county, 150 miles to be built, equipped and in operation within eighteen months. The conditions of the proposition were that Douglas county issue its bonds in the aid of said company in the sum of \$300,000, said bonds to be issued only after the completion of the 150 miles of road within the time and subject to the other con-ditions cited, or upon the failure of the com-pany to complete the road within the time, and under the conditions, the bonds to be forfeited and cancelled.

Accompanying this proposition was a peti-tion 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 company consented to several reasonable modifications. The proposition thus modified, board by your county attorney, and mutually agreed to. It was to be passed upon the fol-lowing day, and a proclamation was to be iswas drawn up in the presence of the entire

lowing day, and a proclamation was to be is-sued 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 Doug las county to pass judgment upon the question involved. The incorporators of our company entered into this enterprise reluctantly and only at the instance and with the assurance of the support of a number of the largest capitalists in the city Unlike other like corporations, the members of this company entered into the enterprise vigorously by advancing money and placing a corps of engineers in the field. An enter a corps of engineers in the field. An enter-prise of this magnitude cannot at this time be successfully carried out without the co-operation of the people. The incorporators of this company were not prepared to face opposition at the outset from this people's representatives in the very face of their expressed will through the medium of a peti-tion unparalleled in character in this county in the extent of interests represented. It view of these facts, we have decided upor and hereby officially notify your honorable body that unless you carry out the agree-ment heretofore entered into in good faith, that the company will withdraw and cancel its proposition.
The responsibility of our action will rest

with your body, and not ourselves.

The Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railway company, by D. C. Patterson,

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 appended petition: Your petitioner, 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, which is variously estimated to be of the which is variously estimated to be of the value of \$25,000 to \$50,000, consisting of both realty and personalty, in Omaha, Douglas county, Neb. 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; Mathew S., eleven years; Neilie, nine years; Anna, seven years, and Rebecca, two years of age. That said Mrs. Neilie McNamara was appointed by this honorable court on the —day of — A. D. 188- administrix of the estate of her deceased husband, M. A. McNamara, and on the —day of — A. D. 188- she was removed upon application by D. 188- she was removed upon application by this honorable court in consequence of her refusal or negrect to report, and although cited to do so has neglected and refused to report, to pay any debts of the estate or in any manner to fulfill her duties as such administrix. Your petitioner further shows and represents that

M. A. McNamara, that is to say on or about June, A. D. 1886, said Nellie McNamara sud-denly commenced a most unaccountable and extravagant course of living. On or about the time alleged as aforesaid, she went to Chicago and there indulged in the most ex 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) costly presents and giving him money. In June or July, A. D. 1887, she, the said Mrs. Nellie McNamara, went to Denver, Col., as the nettioner is informed and besaid Mrs. Nellie McNamara, went to Denver, Col., as the petitioner is informed and be-lieves, to meet said Heagle, and there lav-ished 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 having a good time spending her, Mrs. Nellie McNamara's, money. She permitted this stranger and yagrant to except her amound from place to vagrant to escort her second from place to place; she took carriage rides with him; he visited her very frequently at her own house, and at her boarding places; she permitted him to fondle and caress her children; she spurned the advice of your peti-tioner, of her mother, relatives and numerous friends. This petitioner further says that said Heagle is an adventurer and a vagrant, who has lately con-sented to leave town in order to avoid pun-

ishment as a vagrant.
During all this time she has been wildly extravagant, buying furniture, rich and costly, fine clothes, jewelry of many kinds, costly watches and brilliant diamonds 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, taken as your petitioner believes and squandered upon the adventurer, cheat and vagrant, Heagle.

Your petitioner says that by such conduct aforesaid, she has shocked, grieved and alarmed her friends and rela-tives, who, knowing her heretofore to be an exemplary christian, wife and mother, are satisfied that because of these actions, she has become insane and christian, wife and mentally incompotent to have the charge and management of her own affairs. Your pe-titioner, who has a parent's interest in this matter, and none other, avers that said Mrs. Nellie McNamara is, as he believes, insane and mentally incompetent to manage her own affairs, and asks that a guardian be appointed for her person and estate, so that something may be saved, if possible, out of the present chaotic condition of things to herself and her children. P. R. SULLIVAN.

children.

A notice of the complaint was 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 daugher was very ill and was physically incapable of standing the unlooked for turn in her

DISSATISFIED EMPLOYES. County Officials are Sore Over the Re-

duction in Their Salaries. There is no little dissatisfaction among

many of the county employes as to what they claim to be the unjust discrimination of the county commissioners in regulating their salaries. The deputy sheriffs formerly were paid \$900 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 \$12 per month. Yet they have been cut down to \$700. In startling contrast to this is the salary paid to the lantor. He was formerly paid \$30 per month but now receives \$00. This is claimed to be dispressynthatic in view of

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 casier time of it than anyone about the building. It is said that he merely supermtends the work and is under no expense. The assistant jan-itors who do the actual work of cleaning and outside labor have been reduced from \$65 to \$52 per month. One of them, named Kelly, refused to submit to the reduction and quit work on Wednesday and immediately secured a much more lucrative position down town. The clerks and other employes are your indigenent over the reduction and carely very indignant over the reduction and openly charge that Mr. Lahey, the janitor, has more influence with the commissioners than any officer 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 literature composed of ladies, but experiencing needless annoyance in her endeavors to induce application and in-dustry on their part, she has given the classes up. In December last, at the urgent solicita-tion of the board of education, Miss Popple-ton consented to take a class of the city school teachers, and ever since has been sucessfully teaching a class consisting of fifty

members. They have been meeting in the superintendent's office, but room here becoming too circumscribed, they have at last made arrangements to meet hereafter in the public library rooms. Miss Poppleton had invited 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. The next regular assembly will be held in the public library.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Leave BEE advertisements at the postoffice N. B. Berggren, 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. Huebner is on 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

Hoof and Horn, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill with malarial fever. Several of the more dangerous mud-holes— those over four feet deep—have been marked with danger signals on N. street. A small smoke house connected with the

Tammond establishment was burned yesterday morning. Loss not known, but probably 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. Cora f.ee arrived back at her old home last night and speaks highly of the way her friends stood by her. The acquittal she ex-pected, and will once more resume her pro-

vious occupation. Among 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 provented the Grand Army men—from meeting hitherto, but they will make another attempt on Monday night to form a pest. Exchange hotel guest yesterday: L. B.Dun-more, Valparaiso; A. Arriers, Howard City; Anton Printz, West Point; J. M. Cox, Hamp-ton; George Mount, Bayard.

The course of true love never does run smooth even in South Omaha. Thursday night a young dry goods clerk set out to see his lady love in the Annex. Having visions of sand-baggers, stuggers, burglars and bad men gen-erally, he armed himself with a revolver. The worst man he met was Officer Sexton. over whose beat his route lay, and by whom he was relieved of his revolver in order that he might not hurt himself or any one else. Mike Wiegand, one of Armour's employes,

had a narrow escape from doath this morning. He was caught in a belt and drawn rapidly towards the ceiling, when a follow-workidly towards the ceiling, when a fellow work-man caught him by the feet and by sheer strength prevented him from passing over the shafting and being crushed to death. His flesh was badly lacerated, however, and it is not certain that he will not loose an arm. Dr. Kirkpatrick attended him.

Leland hotel, Chicago

Theilling Experience of an Heroic Engideer in His Combat With

A RELENTLESS, VINDICTIVE ENEMY.

A Narative of Plain, Unvarnished Facts, Which Clearly Indicate That "Truth is Stranger Than Fiction."

One of the happlest young men in Omaha to day is Mr. D. S. Irvin, who recently arrived in this city from the Keystone state and who now rooms in the Higgins block on Howard street. To a gentleman who knew him while an engineer at the Penna. Steel company's works at Steelton, Pa., noting his countenance beaming with a satisfied, happy look, and inquiring the cause of the radical change, Mr. Irvin said: "I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for ten years, during which time I have suffered horrors which the tongue is inadequate to portray, having during that time been treated by several prominent physicians, and used patent medicines without stint, all of which failed to do me any good; in fact, life became almost a burden My catarrh had extended into the brouchia tubes; at times I expectorated blood, had nigh swests, and was on the road to consumption.



D. S. IRVIN.

'I had a dull, heavy headache, nose all stuffed up from a constant dripping from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others thick, tenacious mucus, purulent, bloody and putrid; my eyes weak watery and inflamed. There was a ringing in my ears, and from one of them there was a constant discharge of matter; for the last nine years deafness, constant hawking and coughing to clear the throat; expectorations of offensive matter, together with scabs from uleers. My voice had a masal twang, breath very offensive, smell and taste gone, a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a backing cough and general debility.

depression, a hacking cough and general debitity.

"Well," continued Mr. Irvin, "I was acquainted with a number of people in the east who had been successfully treated by Drs. McCoy and Henry before they came west, and noticed their advertisements in the Omaha papers. I made up my mind to place myself under their care and see if they could do anything for me. After a careful examination they told me the drums of my ears were sound and that, in their opinion, my hearing could be entirely restored. I began treatment at once. The doctor washed my ears out with some kind of oil and warm water, after which he passed a probe of some kind into my nose. He then diluted my ears and to my great

SUBFRISE I COULD HEAR MUCH BETTER.

"I went to his office every day, followed the directions very minutely, and now, at the expiration of five weeks, I am entiroly cured, and I am truly thankful for the great blessing of health bestowed upon me by Drs. McCoy and Henry's treatment. I can unreservedly recommend them to any one troubled with chronic catarrh. No disease," continued Mr. Irvin, "is so common, more deceptive, dangerous and less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians."

Mr. Irvin is an exceedingly well informed

mr. Irvin is an exceedingly well informed gentleman, and can be found at the above named place where he will fully corroborate the

Signal Dangers Which Are Made Known Before Consumption Appears.

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

In other cases there is a sound of cracking and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient also has hot flashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is

hot flashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, 'behind the breast bone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes at intervals, is backing in character and usually most troublesome in the morning on arising or going to bed at night, and it may be the first evidence of the disease extending in the lungs.

At first there may be nothing brought up by the cough; then there is a little tough, tenacious mucus, which the patient finds great difficulty in

cough; then there is a little tough, tenacious mucus, which the patient finds great difficulty in bringing up.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by tough mucous—so violent as to cause vomiling. Later on the mucous that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucous. In cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever and expectorates before any cough appears. In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emita bad odor. In other cases particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicates serious mis chief ut work into the lungs.

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

The pulse is usually more rapid than normal, and the natient loses flesh and strength. A

known as night sweats.

The pulse is usually more rapid than normal, and the patient loses liesh and strength. A fresh cold is all that is needed at this point to develop rapid consumption. In some instances the patient loses flesh and strength slowly. The muscles gradually waste away. Then the patient gradually regains some of his strength, only to lose it again.

A weak stomach is a dislike for food, which seems to have lost its taste, oauses the patient to think he has a disease of the stomach instead of the lungs. With these diarrhea usually occurs, and there is some disturbance of the kidneys. In bronchial catarrh the voice often becomes weak, husky and hoarse. There is a burning pain in the throat with difficulty in swallowing.

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Dr. Columbus Henry

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te in stamps.
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