CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-lorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE HEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BRE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, L. County of Douglas, | 88. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Hshing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending May 25, 1889, was as follows:

Funday, May 10, 1889, Was as follows:

Funday, May 10, 18,000

Mogday, May 20, 18,561

Thiesday, May 21, 18,561

Wednesday, May 22, 18,590

Thursday, May 23, 18,806

Friday, May 24, 18,663

Eaturday, May 25, 18,564

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
presence this 25th day of May. A. D. 1889.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska. 88.

County of Douglas. 88.

George H. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Her for the month of April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,183 copies; for June, 1888, 18,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,033 cepies; for August, 1889, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, 18,033 cepies; for November, 1888, 18,083 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,544 copies, 18,046 copies; for March, 1890, 18,544 copies, 18,046 copies; for March, 1890, 18,544 copies, GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON'S motives are not above rip-Roche. Stick a pen

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

"THE leading republican newspaper

of Nebraska, THE OMAHA BEE. - New York Nation, May 23. OMAHA capitalists are letting golden opportunities slip through their hands.

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

Has their grip lost its cunning?

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

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

MEN of business ability and integrity should be chosen for the school board. out salary attachment is proc of dishonest intentions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With regard to the reported dissensions among Montana republicans there appears to be a great deal of fiction about it. There was recently published | a northern railroad. The addition a letter purporting to have been written to the president by an old Montana republican, one Richard F. Negley, in which it was charged that the interference of Russell Harrison in the politics of the territory had been disastrous to the republican party. The Helena Journal says that prominent republicans whom it consulted knew of no such person as Negley, and it characterizes the contents of the letter ascribed to him as drivel. It says there has been no contest over any federal office except that of governor, and this was settled by the president to the admitted satisfaction of all concerned.

It is probable that the republicans of Montana were not as careful and zealous in maintaining their organization and getting out their vote at the elections this spring as they should have been and the result ought to be an instructive The anxiety of ward strikers for an lesson to them. They elected the delerate to congress last November by handsome majority, and there is no apparent good reason why the vote of the party should have been permitted to decline. Active and earnest work will now be necessary to restore it, and if this is given there is more than a possibility that democratic confidence regarding Montana will be disappointed. The stake is certainly worth a vigorous effort to secure it.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC. It appears to be settled that the government will send a commission to Hayti. The precise object intended to be accomplished, however, is not explained. The concession of territory upon which this government may establish coaling stations, with a guarantee that they shall be protected, is undoubtedty one of the purposes in view, but it may not be the most important. The secresy observed at the state department regarding the nature of the duties which the commission will be charged with, due to a desire to keep them from the knowledge- of foreign governments, suggests that there is very much more in the diplomatic undertaking than the simple matter of arranging for coaling stations, which no European government would be likely to interpose any objection to.

Hayti is in a state of insurrection.

The government, of which Legitime is the head, and which has received the recognition of most of the European governments, is being assailed by Hippolyte, who claims to have been chosen provisional president, and has a large following. The claim made that the latter is receiving encouragement and support from this country, while as to Legitime there is reason to believe that he would not be unwilling to make important concessions to European powers in return for such aid as would enable him to establish his authority. There is both a constitutional provision and a treaty stipulation against Hayti alienating any of her territory, but this need not interfere with Legitime according some special commercial advantage to any European nation that would assist his cause to a successful issue, and it is not doubted that he has made overtures for such assistance. Americans have considerable interests in Hayti, which it is the duty of this government to concern itself with, at least to the extent of demanding that they shall not be sacrificed in the interest of Europeans, besides which it

which would give such power a special advantage, commercially or politically, in that island. It is therefore probable that the prime purpose of sending a commission to Hayti is to ascertain the real status of affairs there, regarding which the reports are confusing and untrustworthy, the extent to which American interests are involved, and whether or not there has been any attempt to se-

would be contrary to the policy of the

United States to permit an alliance be-

tween Hayti and any European power

fairs of that country. It is conceivable that the ultimate object may be to exert the influence and friendly offices of the United States in an endeavor to bring to an end the conflict in Hayti, which has had some deplorable results, and establish the government on a secure basis. It is certainly time, from considerations of humanity if nothing else. that an effort were made tostop further bloodshed and devastation in the black republic, and such an effort the United States may properly and legitimately

OMAHA'S OPPORTUNITIES.

The season is ripe for an energetic and united effort by our capitalists and business men to push the interests of Omaha. There are a dozen schemes for the advancement of the city which should be taken out of the domain of profitless discussion and vitalized by action. Indifference is a canker at the root of progress. It produces local debility and creates distrust abroad. The men of means in this city must put their shoulders to the wheels and encourage by their efforts the investment of for eign capital in various enterprises.

First and foremost, we need a free railroad bridge over the Missouri. The city can not hope to reach the plane of commercial greatness which its geographical position promises with but one gateway of commerce, and that controlled by a corporation whose investments are a permanent menace to the railroad interests of this city. Ar active effort should be made, and made promptly, to build the bridge chartered by the Nebraska Central railroad. Delays are dangerous. Under the provisions of the charter, work must begin within two years from the idate of its passage and the bridge must be completed in three years. A more important enterprise fo advancement of the could not be undertaken. The Iowa railroads must be given free access to the city, and the highway must be controlled by men whose interests and those of Omaha are identical. The railroads are not only ready but auxious to enter the city, if proper facilities can be had, and their coming would add millions to the trade and taxable wealth of the city.

The prospective opening of the Sioux reservation in Dakota gives new force to the necessity of of eleven million acres of land to the cultivable area of the embryo state, the influx of settlers, the growth of old and upbuilding of new towns, opens up a rich field for the jobbing interests of the city. The people of that section are partial to Omaha, and all things being equal, would give a large share of their trade to this city. But our jobbers can not hope to compete successfully with St. Paul, Minneapolis or Chicago under existing conditions. Direct railroad connection with Yankton and the north is essential to permanent trade with south and central Dakota.

These are two enterprises of vital importance to the welfare of the city. If our moneyed men will take hold of them in the proper spirit, they can be secured and lesser enterprises will follow in their wake as sure as day succeeds of using a hair restorative. night.

THE treasury department is considering the application of the Canadian Pacific railroad for the right to ship mer chandise in bond through American territory. It is a very important matter, since if the concession is made it will enable the Canadian Pacific to compete with the American roads on equal terms, except for the limitations placed on the latter by the inter-state commerce act. This road now carries bonded merchandise received from other Canadian and American bonded roads, but as it is building a line across the northern part of Maine which gives it easy access to American ports it asks authority to transport dutiable goods in bond from any port of entry in the United States to Canada, and from any port of entry or delivery in the United States through Canada to or from any other port of entry or delivery in the United States by either railroad or vessel. Obviously the granting of this authority would make the Canadian Pacific a far more formidable competitor of the American roads than it is at present, and, in view of the discussion of the relations of the Canadian rail roads as competitors of the roads of this country, it is very questionable whether the treasury department will grant the Canadian Pacific the very broad privilege it asks for. As it is absolutely a foreign corporation, constructed largely by government subsidies, there is ample reason why it should not be given a concession that would unquestionably result in materially injuring American roads without any compensating advantage to other interests. The Canadian roads now having the right to ship merchandise in bond through American territory have at least the claim that they represent large investments of American capital, and are more or less identified with American interests.

THE news that the British war ships Swiftsure and Amphion have been ordered to cruise in Alaskan waters to protect the sealing vessels of British Columbia, during the coming season. has attracted considerable attention in Washington. The reports may be exaggerated, and do not necessarily signify that England will offer armed resistance to the arrests of seal poachers, by our revenue cutters. Nevertheless, the government has deemed the situation sufficiently critical to order the war vessels on duty at San Francisco to the scaling grounds as soon as possible. The settlement of the Behring ea controversy is likely to become one of great importance, and have considerable bearing upon the question of the right of Americans to fish in Canadian waters. If the United States should insist upon the doctrine of a closed sea with respect to the seal fisheries of Alaska, it is more than probable that England would retaliate by a similar declaration touching upon the right of Americans to catch fish off the shores of Canada.

THE czar is reported to have sent his cure European interference in the af- agents to this country in order to learn

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

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

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

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

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

The Safest Place For Tascott. Chicago Herald.

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

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

Making Circulations. Hastings Republican. The Omaha papers must love Hastings, from the gratuitous distribution of hundreds of extra copies of the Republican, Despatch and World about the city. THE BEE and Herald are yet to hear from.

Mild Mugwump Praise.

We have not been disposed to criticise President Harrison with especial severity Within the limitations of a strong partisan ship we have recognized in him a conscien tious effort to do his full duty in the presi

And lowa is a Probibition State.

Peoria Transcript. The city marshal of Dubuque publishes notice warning all saloonkeepers that their licenses are now due, and that unless they are promptly paid saloons belonging to de linquents will be closed up. There is quite a sermon in that notice.

> Senator Hoar's Plan. Globe-Democrat.

Senator Edmunds favors, among other election reforms, the compulsory publication of campaign expenses. Such a precaution coupled with a fixed limit beyond which no caudidate could go, would make honest elections easier to secure than they are now.

Regulating the "Growler."

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

The Growth of Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, Dak., May 25.—[Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Mayor Starr, in his recent annual message to the city council, prefaced his remarks with a hearty congratulation at the dawn of a brighter day for Dakota, adding: "We to-night enter upon the last year of municipal existence under a territorial form of government. Long be fore our term of office shall have expired South Dakota will be included in the sisterhood of states:" In summarizing the improvements accomplished during the past year and now in progress, and contemplated for the present season, he dwelt with pride for the present season, he dwelt with pride upon the eight, miles of thoroughfare that have been added in the city, much of it macadamized and proyided with substantial sidewalks. Two filles of street and four miles of motor failway have been built. The electric light and water system have been extended; the fire department enlarged and more advantageously disposed, and the sewerage of the city greatly improved. Work is well advanced on a city hall building, which will be one of the handsomest, best and most creditable structures of the kind to be found in the state.

state.

He concluded his message with the suggestion that in view of the fact of the large amount of capital from abroad invested durant to the state of the stat ing the year in beautifying and enlarging the city to metropolitan proportions, a committee on development be added to the list of committees, whose special duty would be the en couragement of new enterprises and indus-tries calculated to add to Deadwood's muni-

tries calculated to add to Deadwood's muni-cipal greatness.

Placer mining is about to be resumed in Deadwood, os the old Seigal claims, inside the city limits. They are one and a quarter miles long and six hundred feet wide. In sinking for a bridge foundation for the Dakota Cen-tral railroad rich dirt was struck that will

average an ounce per day to the man. The property was purchased last winter by the Miller syndicate, which will prosecute the work. The works at Garden City will start up next Monday on ore that will average \$40 per ton. Mining men are awaiting the result with keen interest. The plant, while the result with keen interest, will albeit a small one (fifteen ton capacity), will demonstrate the success of failure of this process on the refractory ores of the Hills The same process (Platner) has been giving splendid resuits at Grasa Valle, Cal. No movement has yet been made toward the rebuilding of the reduction works, and and nothing will be done until the arrival of

A Prohibition Fallacy. OMAHA, May 27 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: It is well known to the readers of your paper, that on the 18th of the coming month a prohibition amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania will be submitted to the voters of that state for their approval or re jection. It is amusing to notice some of the arguments used by those who intend to vote in the affirmative on that question. They declare that every friend of temperance who absents himself from the polls on that day is "in reality, voting for the saloon"-that his "unused vote will help to defeat the cause he professes to favor." This is a most fallacious argument. It makes temperance and prohibition one and the same. It affirms that a person cannot be a friend to temper ance and opposed to prohibition.

It is not an exaggeration to say that there

are tens of thousands of good tem perance voters of Pennsylvania who are no prohibitionists. And the reason they are opposed to the prohibitory ame idment is, they do not believe that it is flist or that it is right or that it is expedient. They are not in rayor of the methods advocated by prohi-bitionists to advance the temperance cause. They can not therefore vote for the amend ment; and many of these honest voters not cast their ballots against it, simply cause of the fear that, in so doing, their actions will be misjudged—that, by having the courage of their convictions, they would be set down as being in favor of saloons.

Prohibition papers all over the state are loud in proclaiming that, "if the prohibitory amendment be defeated, the result will be

amendment be defeated, the result will be due to the indifference of those who stay at In this there is not honesty. he 18th of June. 1889, prohibition in the Key stone state suffers (as it most assuredly will a Waterloo defeat, the cause will be that large majority of the veters of that common wealth who go to the polls on that day, are opposed to the amendment. "General apathy" will play an insignificant part i bringing about the result, as the stay-at homes, largely those who are guided mor by impulse than reason, or have more zea han discretion.

For Many Men.

THE BEE has been furnished with the following letter by O. R. Nelson, of this city, who requests its publication in the interests of the working classes: HUNTINGTON, Ore., May 14, 1889.—Dear

Countryman: As you probably have heard, I got the lucky idea to go to Washinton territory, with the expectation of making some money during the summer, but so far I have earned experience and disappointments of the worst kind. I had seen an advertisement in

Omaha paper in which a labor agent hired men for a contractor, Smith in Farmington, W. T., and as I could not find work in Omaha, I was induced to give him \$2 for his service and \$20 for a rail-road ticket via the Union Pacific. Well, I got to Farmington all right, but Mr. Smith was out on the new railroad which he is building about forty miles from Farmington. I then undertook the little walk to the place where Mr. Smith was said to be found, but I did not succeed in finding him. I saw one of his foremen, however, who told me he had all the men he had use for. The same analysis was given to sixty saven other men swer was given to sixty-seven other men who arrived that day from San Francisco so-called employment agents. There we stood—many without a cent in their pockethaving all depended upon the work promised us. Then I and the rest of that day's arri vals undertook the little walk of some thre walking yet), trying to get work with the farmers, but they had all the spring work done, and would not have use for any help before harvest—two long for us to wait. Finally I succeeded in striking it rich—I got work on a section of the Oregon Short Line at \$1,45 per day, and have to pay \$5 per week

money fast.

I have never seen so many men go without work as out here in Oregon and Washington territory. All young and strong, decoyed out here, like myself, under promise of work, but who now, that their money is spent in coming here, often are compelled to here, their work, but who have their money of the coming here, often are compelled to

beg their way, if they do not prefer to lie down and die of starvation. You may imagine that I often wish I had stayed in Nebraska and gone to work on a beautiful piece of land in Adams county, even if I should have to turn the soil with a J. RASMUSSEN. pade. Yours truly,

Ernest in Hot Water.

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

HARRISON'S LITT LE TRIP.

Description of His Cruise Down the Potomac and Return.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The president and his party returned to Washington about noon to-day from their trip down the Potomac in the yacht Restless. The vessel ran down about forty-five miles Saturday and then anchored at 9 o'clock for the night. Early the next morning she proceeded about twenty miles further and anchored off Leonardtown, Md. on Bristlow's bay, and remained there al Sunday. The president and all the rest of the party made two visits to shore for the purpose of walking and driving. They in quired what churches were open and found there would be no religious service that day. The people soon became acquainted with the fact that the president was in their midst, but made no particular demonstration. The party left Leonardtown about 9 o'clock last night, and steaming back to the point where the previous night was passed, anchored there again and remained until 4 o'clock this morning, when the start was made for Washington. It rained pretty nuch all the time during the trip

SIOUX COMMISSIONERS.

All Ready to Start in a Special Palace

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

The Visible Supply. CHICAGO, May 27 .- The visible supply for the week ending May 25, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago poard of trade, is as follows:

Wheat 21,285,000 Corn 11,055,000 Oats 6,342,000

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When also became Miss, she clung to Costoria When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

A HEARTLESS LINCOLN MAN.

Tilley Trichil's Rude Awakening From Love's Young Dream.

HER INTENDED HAD A WIFE.

raise and Fickle C. W. McClellan The Council Investigations Spicy and Convincing-Meyer's Shady Methods.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAGA BES, 1029 P STREET,
LINCOLN. May 27.
Tilly Trichil, a comely and sweet-fac German girl, lives near the corner of Sixcenth and K streets. In less than two weeks she was to have become the wife of C. M. McClellan, of this city. The figure of this man, in his elegant silk tile and natty fitting Prince Albert, has been familiar on the streets of Lincoln for several years past. This week-day habit, however, was that of the better class of carpenters and builders, and there was nothing of his jaunty Sunday air in either walk or talk. His business room in the basement of the Lindell hotel gave evi dence of thrift and enterprise. His hand work in scrolls, brackets, desks and office fixtures was in demand. As a builder his services were sought. There was nothing of the masher in his bearing, yet Lincoln has never known a more heartless or treacherous

About eight months ago he met Tilly Trichil for the first time. Her modest bear-ing, pretty face and comely figure attracted his attention and be sought her acquaintance and woed and won her. Than Tilly, Lincoln has no purer daughter, though poor and friendless, for her parents and friends live in Germany. Their wedding day was fixed for Sunday, June 7. By the merest accident one day last week, she called on a friend, a lady who lives on the second floor of the Butler block, on O street. The happy girl gave Mrs. Grant her confidence, and the name of her intended startled the good lady, but she said nothing, for, as she although the coincidence was singular, it might be explained away."

door of room 16, and was soon conversing pleasantly with her next-door neighbor. She plied her questions thick and fast, and became convinced that this woman's husband and Tilly Trichil's intended was one and the same person. On last Friday Mrs. Grant sent for Tilly, and after a few moments' con-versation, told her her fears. She heard her friend's disclosure with a tranquimind, for her faith in Charley was supreme. But she asked to be introduced to the alleged Mrs. McClellan, and a moment later the wife and intended met and greeted each other kindly, but distantly. Countless questions were asked and answered so direct that Tilly's faith in her lover was shaken. At last, in a fit of desperation, she asked Mrs. McClellan if she had her husband's picasked to see it. In a moment she was look ing into the photographed eyes of her affi-anced husband, and, had it not been for the kindly assistance at hand, she would have fallen to the floor

Further proof of McClellan's perfidy wa then introduced. The marriage certificate of W. C. McClellan and Minnie Sommerville was banded to Tilly, and the evidence against the geceiver was full and complete. The certificate attested that the parties named had been united in the holy bonds of wedlock by Rev. J. B. Johnson, about two years ago, who at that time was paster of the First Christian church. The two women talked together long and carnestly. Though betrayed on the one hand and basely deceived on the other, they mingled their tears together, and parted without thought or purpose for the future. In-deed, as they both say, they don't know what

At an early hour this morning THE BEE At an early hour this morning The Bee representative called on Mrs. McClellan, at 1208 O street. Her care-worn face attested that she was burdened with a deep sorrow. She held an infant child in her arms, prob-

ably a year old. The room was meagerly furnished, and that told a story that can not be mistaken. She has none of the comforts needed by a woman in her condition, and unless the wretch who betrayed her is brought to time, must become a subject for charity

to time, must become a subject for charity sconer or later.
Until the timely meeting between the two ladies, McClellan took his meals and spent most of his evenings with his wife. Since then he has declined to live with her, and, indeed, has removed his "belongings" and most of the better furniture from his erstwhile happy home to two elegant rooms he has furnished at the corner of Fourteenth and S streets, where he has lived between times for some time past. His wife reluctantly verified every statement as reluctantly verified every statement as made, as did also Mrs. Grant and others whom The Bre representative called on during the forence and interviewed regarding the matter. Mrs. McClellan stated that her husband had assured her that their baby ner husband had assured her that their baby should never suffer; that she might live in the rooms she now occupies as long as she wanted to, and he would pay the rent. She has no friends in this country and no means of support whatever. Both she and Mrs. Grant also stated that they had tried to secure a meeting between McClellan and Tilly, but failed. He came to their rooms while she was there, but discovered their purpose and escaped before she could tell him what she him what she thought of his baseness. He had worked upon Tilly's inexperience and won her confidence by presenting her with fine presents and making his flattering promises. It is rumored that McClellan has still another wife and child living her was wife and child living in or near

Newton, Jasper county. The Council Investigation. The Council Investigation.

The investigation of "boodlers and boodling" in the old city county commenced this
morning at 10 o'clock. Joe Burns was the
first witness called before the investigating
committee. His testimony was by no means committee. His testimony was by no means assuring for Councilman Dean, whom he unpure mercifully smirched in his petition on file in the district court, in which case he is plaintiff, and the city of Lincoln the defendant. He reiterated his statement with emphasis that Dean wanted to per cent of the well contract money due him, to insure the allowance of the claim by the council. It will be remembered that this contract amounted to \$2.100. the claim by the council. It will be remembered that this contract amounted to \$2,100 odd dollars. Burns says he told Dean when he made the demand that he "would see them in hell before he would pay a nickel of it." His testimony occupied the time of the committee throughout the forencen, and it committee throughout the forencen, and it was terse and to the point on every count. Dean is considered hopelessly in the soup here without a farthing of additional testimony. Burns is after Dean, and his testimony only had to do with him.

J. H. McMurtry, the real estate man, was called this afternoon, and was on the stand when The Burn representative left the country.

called this afternoon, and was on the stand when The Bee representative left the council chamber. He, also, went for Dean with a sharp stick. He testified that when he wanted the ordinance passed to admit the McMurtry addition to the city of Lincoln, it cost him a lot for Dean's influence and friendship. When questioned regarding his conversation with Cheeney, in which it is charged that "the council was as rotten as hell and twice as nasty." he replied that it hell and twice as nasty," he replied that it was altogether probable that he had used some such language. His testimony also tended to implicate some of the other mem-bers of the council. The boys have a tartar

in Mack.

The expert accountant is at work on the books. He has gone back six years, and will give them a most careful overhauling. There is nothing as yet, however, to indicate that he has tumbled upon a job, but the opinion is strong that he will find one before he gets through. Ex-Councilman Cooper is on the anxious

Louis Meyer says dealing in warrants and bonds and other securities belongs to his business and he further says that if there is anything wrong in this he wants to know it. The more fact of dealing in them, however, is not where the blame attaches. It is in the class of warrants he secures and the method he has taken to secure them. For instance, if a doubtful claim was allowed by the council, the warrant resulting passed into his



A JEWELER WRITES:

MESSRS. PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, Ohio. Gentlemen: - I think your "Ivory Soap" is about as nice and

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

A WORD OF WARNING.

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

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