PAGES 9-12.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

PAGES 9-12.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 239.

LOVED HIM MORE THAN LIFE

Lizzie McGovern Lost Her Lover and Sought Solace in Self-Slaughter.

TRAGEDY OF A WRETCHED HOVEL HOME

Disfigured for Life by the Fiendish Jealousy of an Elder Sister and Deserted by "Jim," Death Only Seemed Sweet.

Pretty Lizzie McGovern lies dead at the morgue, self-murdered.

She was 17 years old, had known poverty all her life, and during the past year had experienced enough of the tragic to drive a much stronger person to desperation and death.

The family lived at Fourth and Hickory streets and consisted of Thomas McGovern, his wife and two daughters, of whom Lizzie was the younger. The home is a miserable hovel, the lower part of the hut having been formed from a hole in the side of the bluff. Above this was a cheap frame covering, which had bed rooms for the girls and was reached by means of a temporary movable ladder stairway. The father is a day laborer and seems to have been out of work much of the time, as the house showed but meager evidence of having been the object of any of the earnings or attentions of the family.

But Lizzie was pretty, and of course had a lover. But she was not allowed to enjoy this luxury unmolested. The elder sister was not so pretty and had no lover, and there the trouble commenced. One night when Jim—and no one, not even the parents, knew the other name of the lover—was paying his regular visit to the McGovern hut, he had some words with the elder sister. She thought she should have a lover and get married before Lizzie received the attentions of gentlemen. The row became bitter and the slighted sister sought an awful means of punishing the lover who had been attracted by Lizzie's charms.

Sister and Savage.

While Jim and his sweetheart were exchanging sweet nothings the sister left the room for a moment and when she returned she carried in her hand a box of lye into which she poured a small quantity of water. Watching her opportunity she made a dash at Jim and attempted to throw it in his face.

Lizzie saw the attempt of her sister and sprang, her heart afire with all the love-lighted flame of self-sacrifice, to prevent her from carrying out her evil design. The girls met in conflict and Lizzie received the contents of the lye box in her own pretty face. The result was frightful. The poor girl's face was horribly burned, one of her eyes being almost totally destroyed. But then she was not wholly disconsolate. Jim had escaped unhurt.

The elder sister left the house immediately after the tragic event. She was arrested and sent to the asylum, but has since returned to Omaha and is supposed to be somewhere in the city, although her parents do not know where she is staying or what she is doing.

It was some time before Lizzie recovered from her injuries and then she sought employment. She secured a place as waitress at the Richelieu hotel and worked there for some weeks.

Wanted to Look Well in Jim's Eyes.

Last Sunday complaint was made at the police station that Lizzie had stolen a dress from another girl employed at the hotel. The detectives took the case in hand, found the dress and returned it to its owner, who refused to prosecute Lizzie and the case was dropped. This was only another sad episode of Lizzie's unhappy life. Jim had been neglecting her and she wanted to get better clothes, thinking thus to keep his love.

The girl lost her place at the hotel and went home on Monday. She was not warmly welcomed, as there was no place in the house for any but bread winners. She brooded over her woes all day Tuesday, and that night she determined to end her life.

She entered her mother's room about midnight crying. She said Jim was going to skip out and leave her and she did not care to live any longer. Then she told her mother that she had swallowed three tablespoonfuls of Rough on Rats and could not live long.

Physicians were summoned, but nothing could be done, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the poor girl died protesting that she loved Jim and had ended her life solely because she had learned that Jim was going away.

An inquest was held on the body yesterday afternoon, when the jury found that Lizzie McGovern came to her death from "the effects of a quantity of rat poison, administered by herself with suicidal intent."

NEBRASKA AT THE FAIR.

Mrs. John S. Briggs Tells of the Plans of the Ladies' Board.

Mrs. John S. Briggs, Nebraska's representative on the board of lady managers of the World's fair, has returned from Chicago to remain for a week looking up matters of interest to the woman's department of the great exposition. In a brief interview she said to a BEE reporter that matters were still somewhat unsettled at the fair. The weather has not been such as to give exhibitors a fair chance to get their goods in shape and the same has kept the crowds away, although good weather of the past few days has increased the attendance remarkably.

"We are trying to make arrangements for a day upon which to present the handsome candelabrum to the lady managers. This beautiful and useful ornament will be completed within the next two weeks and will be shipped to Chicago as soon as finished.

"It is the intention to have Mrs. Cleveland press the button that will turn on the current and flood the candelabrum with light. It will not be necessary for Mrs. Cleveland to come to Chicago to do this. She can remain in Washington, press the button, and there will be light in Chicago.

"There is another matter which is interesting the ladies just at present. We are going to print a paper. It will be entirely under the control of the board of lady managers, and will be managed by a special committee, of which I have had the honor to be made a member."

"How do the ladies stand on the question of Sunday closing now that the fair is under way?"

"Most of them have but little to say upon the subject, but I think that a majority of them are in favor of closing on Sunday."

Mrs. Briggs has a number of important matters in view that she is not at liberty just now to speak of, but which will probably bring Nebraska prominently to the front when the opportune time arrives.

SUED THEIR TREASURER.

Knights of Pythias Commence Action to Recover an Alleged Shortage.

Suit has been instituted by the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias of this state against Charles G. Aiton of Ainsworth, to recover $8,081. The defendant was treasurer of the grand lodge, and when settlement was made he was that amount short in his accounts. It is stated that the shortage was due to the failure of the bank with which the defendant was connected.

For some time past the trustees of the lodge have been trying to bring about a settlement, but were unable to do so. The institution of the suit was the outgrowth of the meeting of the trustees held in this city a few days ago.

Will Order New Viaducts.

Councilman Prince has had prepared the new ordinance declaring the necessity of constructing a viaduct over Fifteenth street. The new ordinance will be introduced in order to bring the entire procedure under the new charter, some question having been raised as to the right of the city to compel the construction of a viaduct under the old one.

Similar action has been taken regarding the Sixteenth street viaduct. Councilman Saunders of the judiciary committee, who recommended this, says that it will delay the matter but three weeks, and that no question can then be raised as to the validity of the proceedings.

COMMERCIAL CLUB ACTIVITIES.

Omaha Firm Talks of Moving to Council Bluffs Because of the Bridge Embargo.

The executive committee of the Commercial club held an important session Tuesday evening, President Gibbon in the chair.

The advisability of entertaining the delegates to the State Business Men's convention next week was discussed and it was decided to give them a sideboard reception. The date and general arrangements were left to a committee consisting of F. C. Ayer, Dan Farrell, Commissioner Utt and C. Hartman, who will have full authority to act.

The Council Bluffs bridge toll of 5 cents per hundred on agricultural implements, exacted at present from Omaha firms, was exhaustively discussed. The discussion elicited the statement from representatives of the Omaha agricultural implement houses that it would be to the advantage of Omaha to have the toll rebated, or some remedy effected. It was said that the agricultural implement houses of Omaha did $12,000,000 worth of business last year. If the firms engaged in this business could get a rebate on this bridge toll it would increase the business in Omaha and obviate the necessity of distributing goods from interior Iowa towns, as was now done to a great extent. What the Omaha firms wanted was an equitable "in and out" rate based on Omaha.

May Move Across the River.

Mr. Sawyer of the McCormick Harvester company announced that there was some probability of the Omaha branch of his firm moving to Council Bluffs unless better arrangements were made on bridge tonnage. Commissioner Utt and Mr. Martin were appointed a committee to give this matter prompt attention.

Commissioner Utt made an extended talk in which he discussed freight rates and the possibilities of securing new industries for Omaha.

The question of making a display of Omaha statistics on a huge canvas at the Nebraska building at the World's fair was favorably discussed. It was also decided to endeavor to reproduce some of the Manufacturers exposition exhibits at the fair. Messrs. Tukey and Hicks roasted the cheerless interior of the Nebraska building at Chicago and said that it was sadly in need of improvement.

During the discussion on the merits and demerits of the Nebraska state exhibit at the World's fair, Mr. A. P. Tukey expressed his views quite candidly. His remarks were more in sorrow than in anger, although his pride was evidently nettled by what he regarded as the inadvertence of some members of the World's fair commission in allowing the interior of the Nebraska building to be so conspicuously cheerless in some portions.

"Filled Up with His Feelings."

"Why, the top floor is absolutely bare and and vacant," said Mr. Tukey. "It ought to be filled up some way. Some arrangements could be made to have a portion of the Manufacturers exposition exhibits sent there. I was in the Nebraska building the other day, and while some portions of it are a credit to the state there is great room for improvement. It looks as though procrastination were responsible to a large extent. It ought to be improved if Nebraska wants to make a good impression on visitors. It was so cheerless in some portions that I got disgusted and walked out. I was completely filled up with my feelings."

Mr. Hicks concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Tukey and said that the press and public ought to take the matter up at once and endeavor to rectify any existing discrepancies. Mr. Farrell said that he would take the initial step and tendered the reproduction of his exhibit, now at the Manufacturers exposition, to the World's fair commissioners, if they desired it. The discussion developed a general desire of the committee to co-operate with Commissioner General Garneau in assisting to fill up the vacant floor at the Nebraska building.

C. H. Fowler, secretary of the club, tendered his resignation, owing to private business. It was accepted with reluctance. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

At the next meeting of the committee the lumber and coal dealers of the city will be invited to attend. Matters pertaining to these industries will be discussed.

W. A. L. Gibbon, E. E. Bruce and George H. Payne have been appointed a committee to select a new secretary

NOT SO VERY EXTORTIONATE.

Stories of Legalized Robbery at the World's Fair Said to Be Exaggerated.

"It is really amusing to see the frantic exaggerations of the New York press on the alleged robbery of visitors to the fair," said Colone Van Vechten of Chicago to a BEE man at the Murray. "Now, in justice to Chicago and the fair, I want to say emphatically that no such outrages exist. At the start several concessionaires who were running restaurants on the grounds attempted to charge a slight advance on ordinary charges for edibles, but this was promptly repressed and at once remedied.

"This talk about charging for drinking water is another sample concoction of the zealous eastern press. The Waukesha water is as free as air and is distributed to the thirsty all over the grounds. Mineral water, soda water, and the like, when purchased at private booths, naturally incurs an expense of 5 cents. The water closets yarn also needs a correction. There are many public closets, free of cost, but the private closets, which are more elaborate and exclusive, sell privileges at 5 cents. That is all there is to that. The fair is crowded, even now. All the exhibits will be in place in the various buildings by June 10. I attended the fair last week and there was fully 90,000 people on the grounds each day I was there.

"A pleasant feature of the exposition, especially for a man who wants to do the Nellie Bly act, is the Intersuburban railway, which makes a circuit of all the buildings on the grounds. You can thus get a complete exterior view of the exposition in one hour and forty minutes.

"The Nebraska building compares most favorably with the other state buildings at the exposition.

"I think that during the present week the board of directors will yield to popular demand and open the fair on Sundays. While there is a division of sentiment on the subject, the majority of people, especially wage earners, want the gates thrown wide open on Sunday so they can attend without losing time from work, and consequent double expenditure. It is the general opinion in Chicago that Walter Damrosch will succeed Theodore Thomas in the bureau of music.

"There are many idle men and women in Chicago just now, and I would advise no one to go there in search of employment at this time. A large surplus of workmen were out of employment when construction work at the grounds was completed. Add to this an incoming of employment seekers from every quarter of the globe, all bound for Chicago, and you can readily see what a vast army of unemployed would be the natural sequel of such a state of affairs."

Piles of people have pues, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Nothing Legal Against Their Marrying.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by County Judge Eller:

Name and residence.	Age
John Gregorach, Omaha	24
Annie Fencl, Omaha	18
George F. Dombrowski, Omaha	24
Elizabeth Warstadt, Omaha	20

No Anti-Pyrine in Bromo-Seltzer.
Cures all headaches—trial bottle 10 cts.

MAY PROVE SENSATIONAL

Why Police Court Clerk-Elect Mos' Confirmation is Opposed.

CROOKEDNESS CHARGED BY BOTH SIDES

Mos Sues the Commercial National for Ten Thousand—C. M. Schneider Interested and Charges Dishonesty Against Mos, Who Says "You're Another."

A case now pending in the district court, entitled Charles V. Mos against the Commercial National bank and W. O. Taylor, furnished the foundation for an investigation by the city council. The petition was filed in the office of Clerk Moores January 25 of the present year, and the demurrers of the defendants were filed February 27. The case was docketed and set for trial at the May term of the district court.

The plaintiff, Charles V. Mos, seeks in his action to recover from the Commercial National bank the sum of $10,000. The petition reads that on or about the 5th day of August, 1892, the Commercial National bank was in possession, under a claim of ownership, of a stock of goods formerly owned by C. M. Schneider & Co., of the actual value of $31,000. In order to sell and dispose of the same to the greatest advantage to itself the bank was desirous of placing C. M. Schneider in charge of the same as agent. To insure to themselves the faithful and honest conduct of the business by Schneider the bank procured the plaintiff, Charles V. Mos, and W. O. Taylor to guarantee to it that the amount of $21,613.23 would be realized out of said stock, and to sign a note for the use of said bank in the sum of $4,500, which was to be the first payment of Schneider, Mos and Taylor. The note was signed and is still outstanding against Mos and unpaid.

Why Mos Sued the Bank.

The bank agreed, so the petition cites, that in consideration of Mos and Taylor signing the note and becoming sureties on the bond of Schneider, and their agreement to pay any sum short of the $21,613.23 that would be realized from the sale of the stock, to turn back to them any sum that might be realized in excess of that sum from the sale of the goods. Following this statement is a copy of the agreement with the bank, signed by A. P. Hopkins as president and Alfred Millard as cashier.

Mos claimed that the bank received the proceeds from the sale of the goods amounting to $10,000 in excess of the $21,613.23 that the bank was to retain, and that the $10,000 is rightfully due to himself and Taylor. The bank has refused and neglected to pay anything to Mos on the contract, hence the suit. Taylor is made a party defendant for the reason that he has refused to join as a party plaintiff. Judgment is asked in the sum of $10,000, with costs and interest.

At the meeting of the city council Tuesday of last week Mayor Bemis sent in the name of Mos as clerk at the police court, and the appointment was confirmed at the same meeting, the committee on police, to which it was referred, reporting favorably.

Getting Back at Mos.

All seemed satisfactory until a couple of days later, when rumblings of dissatisfaction made themselves manifest. The councilmen were besieged by C. M. Schneider and members of the firm of Riley Bros., who protested against the appointment of Mos, and at the same time made direct and damaging charges against him. As shown in the petition filed in the district court, Mos was at the time of the failure of the firm of C. M. Schneider & Co. in its employ, and later was the bookkeeper for Riley Bros. The result was that the vote whereby the appointment of Mos was confirmed was reconsidered at the meeting of the council Tuesday night, and a special committee of five was named to investigate the charges preferred.

The motion to reconsider the vote was made by Councilman Munro. Asked for an explanation yesterday morning he said: "Since the confirmation of the appointment of Mos I have been called upon by both Mr. Schneider and members of the firm of Riley Bros. They have made some very damaging charges against Mos, and laid everything mean possible at his door. They accuse him of being dishonest, and claim to be ready to substantiate their statements. With such charges hanging over the head of an employe of the city I concluded that an investigation should be made. The committee appointed will probably commence the investigation tomorrow evening.

Racy Evidence Expected.

"I anticipate that there will be some very racy developments in this case. Mos said he was anxious for the investigation, and claims to be able to prove that the alleged dishonesty and peculations on his part exist on the other side, and that his accusers are the guilty ones, and not he. From what he says several more people and concerns will be implicated and there is promised a decidedly interesting time of it, and that some very peculiar business methods will be shown up."

Councilman Jacobson has been sought by Mos' accusers to aid in securing the rescinding of the action whereby the appointment was confirmed. He said in speaking of the matter: "Soon after the appointment was confirmed the ugly stories about him reached my ears, and I called upon Schneider. His statements were to the effect that Mos was dishonest and totally unworthy of confidence. He charged that while Mos was in the employ of Schneider & Co. that he falsified the books and appropriated funds belonging to the firm. I asked him if such was the case why did he not prosecute him. He replied that he did not do so on account of Mos' family. I urged him to communicate the facts to the council if he knew they were true, and that they would be investigated. He did not do this, however, but said he was ready at any time to appear before a committee and submit the proofs.

Mos Promised to Show Up Schneider.

"In company with Schneider I called on Riley Bros., who have also been mentioned as having grievances against Mos. He was employed by them as bookkeeper for some time, and they make about the same charges as does Schneider.

"I have also talked with Mr. Mos, and he courts an investigation, and promises some developments that will prove astounders and implicate others beside Schneider. He says that the proof of dishonesty will be found to rest on other shoulders than his after the investigation, and he will unearth and bring to the public gaze some very questionable business methods practiced by certain parties in connection with the firm of Schneider & Co. during its existence."

Mr. Mos has spoken with others regarding the charges, and in each instance maintains that he is prepared to prove that he is the victim of hatred at the hands of Schneider, who does not desire his presence here in Omaha. He promised to show that rottenness existed in the firm of Schneider & Co., and that some very sensational facts will be brought out in this connection.

Mr. Mos has not yet made any statement for publication, but says he will produce all of the evidence necessary to clear himself when the investigation is commenced.

Big Price for His Corn.

County Commissioner Williams has demonstrated that he is engaged in the kind of farming which has no calamity connected with it.

He took a bunch of forty-three 2-year-old steers to the South Omaha market yesterday and had the satisfaction of knowing that they were the finest lot on the market. They averaged 1,218 pounds each in weight, and he received $4.95 per 100, or $60.30 per head. All of the bunch were short twos with the exception of four, which would not be two until August. They were high grade Herefords and Durhams, and a couple of Holsteins, the latter the poorest ones in the bunch.

Mr. Williams maintains that there is money in feeding stock, perticularly if it is the right kind and marketed at the proper time.

The total cost of the bunch last December, when feeding began, was $1,305. The stock was fed $125 worth of oil meal and 2,500 bushels of corn. The commissioner figures that his corn netted him directly 46½ cents per bushel, and as he still has fifty-six hogs that followed the cattle all winter, and that now weigh over 300 pounds each, he is satisfied that the full returns will show better than 50 cents per bushel for his corn.

SOLDIER BOYS AS CRIMINALS.

Private Fred Brown May Be Indicted for Attempted Murder.

At almost every term of federal court in Omaha for the past two or three years there has been one or more cases in which United States soldiers were prosecuted for criminal acts and offenses. A majority of the accused have been colored soldiers, and Forts Robinson and Niobrara seem to have furnished most of the cases. The grand jury now in session has found a bill against another colored soldier, Private Fred Brown, who is charged with a deadly assault upon Trumpeter Warner at Fort Niobrara. The case will probably be called within a day or two, as the witnesses now in the city from Fort Niobrara are wanted in the hearing of the case.

It is stated by some of the witnesses that the injured man came within something like a hair's breadth of losing his life in the scrap, and it is probable that the accused will be tried for an attempt to commit murder. It seems that Brown and Warner had quarreled over a game of billiards and after a few angry words they parted. Later on they met, and Brown renewed the quarrel and invited Warner to fight the matter out.

A short time afterwards, while Warner was seated at a card table, so the evidence seems to run, Brown entered the room and approaching Warner from behind reached around under his chin and drew a razor across Warner's neck, cutting a gash from a point under his left ear down almost to his windpipe. Had the weapon been drawn half an inch farther around it is said that the jugular vein would have been severed and probably the windpipe would have also been cut. Warner is under way to recovery, but the wound is a very severe one.

The Mosher case will probably not be reached in federal court before the latter part of next week.

Judge Dundy gave yesterday forenoon to the hearing of the case of a Chicago commission firm against Mr. Hart of McCook.

TAKES TOO MUCH TIME.

Army Officers Object to So Much Civil Law for Privates.

There is considerable indignation among army men over the treatment of Private Johnson, colored man, who was arrested three months ago at Fort Robinson upon a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and lodged in the Douglas county jail to await trial. The grand jury passed upon his case but failed to find sufficient evidence with which to make a case and he was dismissed. When he reported at army headquarters for duty, some of the officers were surprised to learn that he had been lying in jail for three months on the petty charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

"Speaking of the matter yesterday a prominent officer said: "It is a very singular thing that a man should have been brought all the way to Omaha and held here in jail three months upon that which proved to be no evidence at all. If the man had been taken before a justice of the peace or a United States commissioner when he was first arrested, he could have shown that there was nothing in the case. This business of dragging soldiers away from their posts and placing them in jail for months at a time upon petty charges is going to be looked into. There may be a law that will uphold the United States attorney in such proceedings, but I doubt it, and the matter is going to be investigated, and that right early."

The recent change in the law makes it necessary for all deputy marshals to take their prisoners before the nearest commissioner or justice of the peace for a preliminary hearing is expected to provide the relief which this officer seems to think is necessary in this connection.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

According to Journalist Kribs the Scott Law Has Been a Miserable Failure.

A central figure in the Millard lobby during the last days of the past week and the first of the present was a man whose personal individuality is so pronounced that it would assert itself in any crowd. A physique the embodiment of robust manhood, clothed in the latest fashion—facial features of Græco-Teutonic mold—a massive head, surmounted with a yachting cap almost lost to view amid close clusters of auburn curls that fall with wavy curvature over his coat collar—such is a pen picture of Louis P. Kribs, a Toronto journalist.

"I am accompanying the royal commission of investigation of the liquor question," said Mr. Kribs to a BEE man. "I am the representative of the Canadian manufacturers. Individually, permit me to say that I believe that prohibition will never get a foothold in Canada. If it does the laws will not be enforced. As an example look at the Scott local option law now in effect in some counties in the Dominion. Why, it is a miserable failure, and even the temperance advocates will admit this fact.

"In 1878, in response to popular demand at that time, a county in New Brunswick passed a local option law, and several other counties followed suit. After a brief trial, and in view of most unsatisfactory results of the trial, the constitutionality of the law was tested and appealed from court to court until it reached the privy council of England, where it was sustained. Subsequently the law was repealed. There was not enough public sentiment back of the Scott law to properly enforce it and it was practically valueless except in moral influence. In Ontario, which contains one-half of the population of the Dominion, two-thirds of the counties that were engulfed in the wave of prohibition repealed the law after a test, and now only one county, Halton, maintains it. In Cape Breton, North Sydney, where the law has been in effect eleven years, only seven arrests have been made. The Scott law has been practically repudiated in Canada, and only eleven counties remain that have not, as yet, repealed it. The temperance people believe that the only effective law would be a general law.

"In Canada the government is conservative and many of the provincial officers are of the opposite political faith. Hence, you can readily see the political complexion of affairs that asserts itself in an enforcement of the law.

"In response to the demand of the prohibitionists the present commission of investigation is carefully probing the question and is making a tour of this country for that purpose. I do not think, from past experience, that prohibition will be successful in Canada, although the opinion I have just expressed is purely an individual one.

"Personally," concluded Mr. Kribs, with a twinkle in his eye that was the advance agent of a joke, "my face will always continue to be set against anything that has liquor in it—especially good liquor."

Omaha Public Library.

To correct a misunderstanding, the delivery station, corner Military avenue and Burdette street, is not intended for school children alone.

The library is free to all residents of Omaha above the age of 10 years, on furnishing a properly executed membership certificate. The station is designed to assist readers who are unable to come to the library.

Books to be returned may be left at the station before 9 a. m. every Thursday, with card and list of books desired. The new books may be obtained at the same place after 3 p. m. of the same day.

JESSIE ALLAN, Librarian.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

OMAHA PEOPLE SWINDLED

Commodious Aldine Hotel in Chicago Very Like a "Castle in Spain."

BLOWN DOWN BY BREEZE OF BANKRUPTCY

People Who "Paid in Advance" for Economical Quarters, and Commodious, at the World's Fair Left Lamenting—$25,000 Sunk.

"Ye gods! they don't wait for a man to get to Chicago before they swindle him, but they pluck him before he gets there."

There was sorrow in the heart, emotion in the voice, and an expression of wild contempt in the eyes of a prominent Omaha citizen yesterday as he nervously clutched a printed circular in his hand and filled the adjacent atmosphere with profanity. In his vocal pyrotechnical display the was oblivious of all except the fact that he, like many citizens of Omaha and other western cities, had been seemingly buncoed by a prospective World's fair hotel company.

In response to an inquiry from a BEE reporter, the citizen implored secrecy as he did not wish the calcium light of publicity turned on to the fact that he had been the victim of misplaced confidence in a World's fair hotel that had proved an air castle with an elevator running to every room.

The circumstances of the case, as related by this gentleman and several other Omaha victims that were subsequently found, clearly indicates the uncertainty of reaping returns for investments at some World's fair hotels "paid in advance," and that honeyed expectancy of economy sometimes develops into a pickled disappointment of extravagance in the end.

That Airy Aldine Hotel.

Several months ago Omaha and other western cities were flooded with circulars announcing that the Aldine hotel, at Sixty-sixth street and Oglesby avenue, Chicago, would be built on an exclusive and elaborate plan for the accommodation of families visiting the fair. It was to be on a site of convenience—in fact, almost within the jaws of the main exposition entrance. References galore were printed on the circular. A schedule of rates was submitted. The plans, as proposed, were on the American and European order, both. You paid your money and you took your choice; but some of those who swallowed the tempting morsel of economy and remitted payment for accomodations in advance will in all probability partake of soup in copious draughts and with heroic indifference to financial dyspepsia. It is said that the glittering inducements of the first circular persuaded many people throughout the west, including about 100 citizens of this city and vicinity, to remit cash payments in advance for accommodations, as stipulated in the circular. The unusually low rates offered was the prime cause of so many people availing themselves of the 'golden opportunity' of economy.

Bubble Burst in Bankruptcy.

Like a flash of lightning from a spotless horizon, a second circular reached Omaha yesterday. It was dated Chicago, May 22, and signed by the Aldine Hotel company. This circular conveyed the startling intelligence that "owing to the unprecedented increase in the cost of material and labor and the immense outlay, etc." the Aldine hotel was a monument of bankruptcy.

With some consolation, the circular says that it has been decided to protect those who have remitted for accommodations during the World's fair and therefore, the hotel company will place the Aldine in the hands of Mr. Edwin O. Lamphere, who will push it to completion by June 1. Those patrons who hold certificates showing that they engaged rooms and board in advance and paid for the same, will be allowed 50 per cent of the amount paid, by the new management. The other 50 per cent is not in it. The circular apologizes for the complication of affairs and "deeply regrets it," but the chances are that the deepest regret is imbedded in the hearts of the victims.

It is estimated that fully $25,000, and possibly more, has been paid to the old management. The apologetic circular blames the unfortunate state of affairs on the unexpected advances in the price of labor and material and the unexpected shortage in capital to complete construction, although the final completion of the hotel on June 1 is guaranteed, at a loss of 50 per cent to those who advanced money for accommodations and heavy loss to the projectors. In all probability visitors to Chicago, who "held the sack," will bring away an Aldine hotel brick as a World's fair souvenir.

ON MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

One of the Attractions of the Fair and What is to Be Seen There.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Really the most interesting feature, the most kaleidoscopic panorama of this fair, is down along the Midway—the many-sided, many-colored, many-tongued plaisance; with its greasy Turks, "dressy" Japanese, bazoo-blowing Arabians, jabbering Javanese, queer little men and ponderous amazons of Dahomey, and its odd-costumed denizens of all climes and conditions. It is all a deep and interesting study from the Irish village to the flower beds, and it is no free education, either. None of these institutions along the Midway are operated as eleemosynary establishments. There is no more getting into "Cairo street without a contribution of baksheesh than there is obtaining admission for the camel through the proverbial needle's eye. It all costs money. You are not forced to pay it. The 50 cents admission fee gives you a sight of the biggest show for the money that has been seen about these parts since the big fire.

The Exposition company doesn't control the interior of these side shows, if it does get its "whack" of the receipts. The result is that there are many so-called attractions that wouldn't draw on their merits any more than a porous plaster would pull a load of hay. One of these is Bre'r Billy Knox's beauty show. First building to your right, opposite the Irish village—for you're bound to go, anyway—and the sign is "International Dress and Costume Exhibit." Who is "Billy" Knox? A very uncommonly clever fellow—a newspaper man. Knows how to advertise. Opened up by having one of his beauties arrested; an Austrian nobleman and a German fair commissioner involved, and all that. A capital inaugural. "Billy" wasn't in the newspaper business in London, New York and Chicago for his health. He has the best location on the plaisance. People just fall into it—leaving their quarters in the ticket office and it is raining golden dollars into the astute manager's coffers. There are a score of dizzy-looking "beauties," purporting to be the types of the nations named on the placards beside each one. There is at the end a stage representing a Turkish harem in full bloom. The occupants are three damsels who are passably good looking, reclining in voluptuous attitudes. Yokels stand and gape at them for hours. They have probably seen their best days on lower Clark street. The Grecian woman is a sad spectacle to the idealist and the Cuban—well, if the beauties of Cuba look fifty years old and have two sets of chin—this beauty is a fair representation. The Chinese and Japanese women look like accurate types, and they are really pretty. So is the French peasant. The American girl—they, of course, are handsome, because where can't you find a beautiful American girl! Then you pass on and see a fair-haired Italian girl and a dark-haired Norse woman, and you have had enough of the beauty shown.

Not a patriotic Irishman will pass Blarney castle's door without a peep into the interior. The polite youth in green stockings and breeches will welcome him at the gate, and the pretty colleen inside will sell him a shillalah if he is not cold as an icicle. He will also buy a chance in a lottery, the mystic number of which is in the possession of Lady Aberdeen. It is a phrase containing good advice to Ireland," and if he guesses it he gets the prize. He is also urged to buy a pipe or something else. There's not much to see, but no Celt, as has been said, can afford to pass by the Irish village without dropping his contribution.

There are plenty of catchpenny shows on the plaisance, just as there are meritorious attractions like the Hagenback menagerie, the villages of various nations. The Chinese and Turkish theaters are all right for people who like that sort of attraction. The other shows will receive attention later.

WILL BUILD TO MONTANA.

Plans for the Burlington Extension—Railway Surgeons Convention.

The right of way secured by the Burlington people through the Crow reservation in Montana is the first step toward building the line from Sheridan, Wyo., its present terminus, to Billings, where it will form a junction with the Northern Pacific.

For several months past the matter has been in the hands of the Interior department at Washington, consent finally being given, after consultation with the Indians on the reservation, to project the road through the Crow country, which comprises the whole of the western portion of Montana.

Mr. George W. Holdrege said to a representative of THE BEE yesterday: "Permission to extend the line was absolutely necessary before a spadeful of earth could be thrown up, and going through so many hands in Washington it naturally took considerable time. Some work will undoubtedly be done on the extension this summer, but just how much I cannot say. It will be a long extension and the work will go slow, but in any event a beginning will undoubtedly be made."

Railway Surgeons Annual.

Dr. W. J. Galbraith of the Union Pacific is up to his eyes with work connected with the annual convention of the Order of Railway Surgeons which meets in this city May 31, June 1 and 2. From replies received to his circular letter it is thought that at least 1,300 representative surgeons will be in this city during the days of the convention.

So large a body is it that it is out of the question to entertain the physicians with either a banquet or carriage drive, but the citizens of Omaha can show their appreciation of the visit by decorating their houses and throwing banners across the principal streets, as some slight recognition of the honor accorded Omaha in selecting the Gate city as their meeting place. These men wield a great influence in the communities in which they live and if properly treated will become walking advertisements for the city.

After the labors of the convention two trips have been arranged, one to the Black Hills via the Elkhorn, the other over the Loop via the Union Pacific.

Railway Notes.

J. R. Buchanan has called a meeting of the Nebraska lines interested to discuss the question of Chautauqua rates at his office tomorrow.

W. H. Murray, chief clerk in the passenger department, is hammering away on a new Montana and Utah rate sheet.

A number of the railroad boys leave for Lake Washington, Minn., on Saturday to spend a few days with rod and reel.

PROTEST AGAINST SANDSTONE.

Citizens Object to a Change in the New Federal Building.

The attempt on the part of Senators Vorhees and Turpie at Washington to exploit the product of their Indiana limestone quarries and have some of it put into the new Omaha federal building, in place of the granite named in the original specifications and bid on, was promptly met yesterday.

Senator Manderson was sick abed, but he took prompt action on the matter when made cognizant of the pretty little plot. He requested a friend to go out among the citizens and get up an emphatic protest and telegraph the same to Secretary Carlisle, while he himself also communicated with the authorities at the national capital. This is the telegram sent yesterday:

HON. JAMES G. CARLISLE, Secretary of Treasury; J. O'ROURKE, Supervising Architect, Washington: In the interest of true economy and for reasons fully stated by Senator Manderson we earnestly insist that granite be used on our postoffice and contract awarded to lowest bidder at earliest possible date.

GEORGE P. BEMIS, Mayor,
WILLIAM A. PAXTON,
J. A. CREIGHTON,
JAMES E. BOYD,
GEORGE L. MILLER
H. W. YATES,
EUCLID MARTIN,
G. M. HITCHCOCK,
C. R. RUSTIN.

A protest against the substitution of sandstone, it is said, will be forwarded by every member of the Nebraska delegation in congress.

NEBRASKA DAY FESTIVITIES.

It Will Be an Interesting Event of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Secretary J. Sterling Morton has written to Commissioner Garneau in answer to that gentleman's request that the secretary of agriculture participate in the Nebraska day festivities at the World's fair, June 3. Secretary Morton expresses the deepest regret upon his inability to take part, owing to a rush of departmental work, making it impossible to relax his official duties.

While Secretary Morton's non attendance proves a disappointment, the program will nevertheless be well filled and teeming with attractive features. It will not be complete for a week.

Among Omaha people in the Nebraska building today were: Colonel A. H. Comstock, F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Drake, H. H. Haskell, A. B. Dale, H. J. Phillips, Mrs. C. H. Dewey and Jennie McAusland.

Other visitors included: Henry E. Lewis, H. E. Prey, A. R. Osgood and W. O. Bell, Lincoln; J. B. Leader and Mrs. Emma Lease, Chadron; F. E. Dietrichs, Grand Island; W. H. Laughlin and J. C. Rodgers, Fremont.

Frank R. Roberson as a Lecturer.

Frank R. Roberson made many friends in Omaha while assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, and when he left to fill an engagement on the lecture platform he took with him hosts of good wishes for his success, wishes based on a conviction that his knowledge of the objects he professed, his modesty and grace of manner would win him success. These friends and well wishers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Roberson has been well received in the eastern cities. Exchanges noticing his lectures are unanimous in praise of matter, manner and lecturer. This is reprinted from the New York Tribune of the 13th inst., part of a report of a lecture given in Brooklyn:

"Association hall, in Fulton street, was well filled last night with the members and friends of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, who had come to hear Frank R. Roberson of Omaha, Neb., lecture on "The People, Customs and Scenery of India." That they were not disappointed in the lecturer was shown by the frequent and hearty applause that his interesting talk called forth. Mr. Roberson recently made a tour of the world and lived several months in India, where he made a careful study of the subject about which he lectures.

Piles of people have pues, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

He Lives.

OMAHA, May 24.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Please state whether or not Allan G. Thurman is dead. F. J.

Piles of people have pues, but DeWitt's witchhazel salve will cure them.

WILD WINDS IN MONTREAL

Dominion Receives a Parting Shot from the Big Storm.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY A HURRICANE

Buildings Leveled, Ships Wrecked and Wires Prostrated—Only One Man Killed, But Many Other People Injured—Bank Clerks Fly to Vaults.

MONTREAL, May 24.—Last night a storm blowing sixty miles an hour struck the city from the west, unroofed buildings all over town and laid telegraph and electric light lines low. The most serious loss was the wreck of the Banque du Peuple, the clerks fleeing to the vaults for safety. A number of people were injured and one was killed. A number of vessels were blown from the wharves. Heavy damage is reported at adjacent towns, but on account of telegraphic interruption, no details are yet at hand.

FLOODS, DROUTH, LOCUSTS.

Europe Seems to Be Having a Hard Time of it This Spring.

ROME, May 24.—Rain has been falling in torrents in Piedmont. The rivers are overflowing the lowlands. Several villages are under water, bridges swept away, railroads flooded, and traffic suspended in some places.

BUCHAREST, May 24.—The recent floods devastated large districts of Roumania. Whole villages are submerged. Many railway bridges have been destroyed and traffic on railroads and highways in some places is suspended.

VIENNA, May 24.—Czernowitz, on the river Pruth, has been visited by a disastrous flood. Five were drowned and many rendered homeless.

PARIS, May 24.—The two months drouth in France, it is estimated, has destroyed over 30,000,000 francs worth of crops. A dispatch from Rome says the rain in northern Italy has saved the people from much of the enormous loss threatened by drouth. Crops on the Roman Campagne are ruined.

BERLIN, May 24.—The drouth remains unbroken. Official statistics concerning Prussian crops show the kingdom has suffered heavy losses. The hay crop is a complete failure.

MOSCOW, May 24.—Locusts are ravaging nearly the whole province of Saratoff.

Belgian Miners Demand Nine Hours.

BRUSSELS, May 24.—The miners international conference has adopted a resolution in favor of a nine-hour day. The supporters of the resolution represent nearly a million miners, and the opponents