

CITY MAY HOLD THE SACK

Public Funds Credited to Henry Bolln's Private Account. MIDLAND BANK REFUSES TO GIVE UP CASH. Additional Complications Arising from Reason of the City Treasurer's Defalcation—Bonhomies Take the Position that Olsen's Negligence Releases Them.

The defalcations of the late city treasurer continue to develop new complications, and it is now among the possibilities that the city will never secure full indemnity for the losses which have been sustained by reason of his irregularities. It also develops that the negligence of Comptroller Olsen is likely to cut a considerable figure in the treasurer's account and that the latter reports which he has submitted to the city council and others, relative to the affairs of the treasurer's office, will be taken advantage of by the bondsmen in an effort to show contributory negligence on the part of the city through its comptroller.

The most accurate estimate that has been made thus far indicates that the total shortage of Mr. Bolln is slightly less than \$33,000. Of this, \$3,356.82, which consisted of personal accommodations out of the city funds, has been collected since June 15. The bondsmen expect that they will eventually be able to collect about \$3,000 more, or enough to bring the total shortage, which will have to be made up by the bondsmen, to \$12,000.

This estimate does not take into consideration the \$10,000 now in the Midland State bank, some of which said never to be returned to the city. When Treasurer Dumont took charge of the office he made a formal demand on all the banks to deposit the funds for the entire amount of the deposits in cash. These were honored by all the banks except the Midland, which refused to honor a check. The refusal was based on the ground that the bank had a claim against Mr. Bolln for over \$5,000 and that the concern would not make any settlement until this was taken into consideration.

INVITED TO GO INTO COURT. The matter ran along until yesterday when Mr. Dumont, together with a committee of the bondsmen, called at the bank and again demanded the funds. They were met with the same answer as before, and the matter was referred to the city council. Mr. Bolln, acting for the bank, stated that the answer was final, and would not be qualified except the refusal was based on the ground that the bank had a claim against Mr. Bolln for over \$5,000 and that the concern would not make any settlement until this was taken into consideration.

Outside of the complication in regard to the Midland deposit certain of Mr. Bolln's bondsmen are authority for the statement that they have a clear case of contributory negligence against the city. They contend that no one has been held liable for the loss of Mr. Bolln's second term bond if the real condition of affairs had been known. It was the duty of the comptroller to check up the office at the end of the first term to detect any irregularities. Olsen reported that he had checked the office and that everything was in order. Subsequent developments had indicated that he did not check the office and that there was a shortage of at least \$15,000 at the time he made his report.

OLSEN IS BLAMED. Even this year, when reports of Mr. Bolln's defalcation and Board of Trade speculations reached the bondsmen, the latter endeavored to assure them that all was as it should be and that their fears were not well founded. In his special report in May he affirmed that the treasurer's office was in full order, and even on the night before the bondsmen began their investigation Olsen visited them and endeavored to reassure them by declaring that he had gone through the office thoroughly and that it was all right.

In addition to all this, it promises to be a difficult problem to adjust the difference between the three sets of Bolln's bondsmen who are collaterally responsible. It is certain that \$3,000 of the amount came out of the school fund. This is money which Bolln took for his own use. Then there are tickets bearing Ed Wittig's name which serve as a reminder that Wittig, at the time of his death, owed the city \$1,500 on his saloon license. The bondsmen say that this money can never be collected and that some dispute may arise as to which bondsmen are liable for the amount.

The most serious complication is likely to arise between the bondsmen of the first and second term. Many of the slips in the drawer had no date, and it will be impossible for the city to prove when they were put there. The bondsmen for the second term may claim that they belong to the first term, while the first term bondsmen may assert with equal force that they represent irregularities which occurred after they were relieved of responsibility. The city will not be in a position to successfully convert either claim and may possibly enjoy the pleasure of holding the sack.

In case the plea of contributory negligence on the part of the comptroller should be upheld by the courts, the city will have no relief except for "possible a portion of the amount. Olsen's bond is only in the sum of \$10,000, while with the other bondsmen the Midland bank making good its claim the Bolln shortage will reach nearly \$30,000. Mr. Olsen's bondsmen are C. F. Goodman, John H. Harte and James H. Henrich. Of these Mr. Goodman is dead, leaving only two names on the bond, and these have not qualified for any special payment.

WAS ONLY AN IDLE RUMOR.

No Reliance Placed in the Report that Manager Babcock is to Be Succeeded. About once a year the rumor is revived that W. N. Babcock, general manager of the Union Stock Yards company, South Omaha, is to be succeeded by another man who will show less favoritism to certain railroads, as is alleged in Babcock's case, and do more for the interests of the company in inducing live stock shipments.

The latest story as to the contemplated change was telegraphed from over the country a few days ago. Investigation fails to show any foundation for the story that some of the railroads were trying to force Mr. Babcock out.

A representative of the Burlington said that so far as he knew there was no disposition on the part of his company to antagonize Mr. Babcock in any way, on the theory that the general manager of the stock yards didn't care which road secured the packing house product, being only interested in the receipt of live stock which would permit the packers to run full-banded.

Three or five families in your neighborhood are in the habit of hauling packing house product east, although with the Union Pacific and Burlington it hauls more stock to the South Omaha market than other the Milwaukee or Rock Island, and very often exceeds the Union Pacific in the number of cars delivered at the yards.

If You Are Looking for a Home In the south hear in mind that the cost of building in Central Mississippi is very much less than in the west. The climate of the Orchard Homes region is so mild that double doors and walls are not needed. The ordinary rough building and framing lumber costs from \$5 to \$8 a thousand at the mills, and mills are found almost everywhere. No extra cost for lumber had to be paid for the native yellow pine can be found anywhere. Barns and sheds for stock cost but a trifle, as they do not have to be built as a protection against cold.

Was Too Handy with His Pen. John Stock was one of the brewery hands who were asserting their rights five months ago against the Omaha brewers, claiming the privilege of free beer. Stock was at the time the property manager of a good salary. Yesterday he was taken to the penitentiary to serve an eighteen months term for forgery. While the strike was at its height Stock got heavily under the influence of liquor and needed additional funds. Having forged the name of Store to a small check he turned out yesterday for Lincoln to expiate the crime.

Good champagne repairs waste. If you feel tired try a bottle of Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne; bouquet unrivalled. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. At Denver August 14-24, 1895. For this occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip from Missouri river terminal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo. Tickets on sale August 11th and 12th. Full particulars apply to the Union Pacific Passenger and Ticket Agent, 1302 Farnam street.

Special New England Excursions. Via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, August 19 to 25. Tickets will be on sale via the above line at one fare for the round trip. The only route via Toledo and Cleveland and along the southern shore of Lake Erie almost its entire length. Through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and the Berkshire Hills, or via Albany and Hudson river boats, if desired, or via the St. Lawrence river and through the White mountains. Stops allowed at Niagara Falls and Saratoga, and on the return at Chautauque lake. A splendid opportunity for your summer vacation trip. Full information on application. P. H. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.; C. K. Wilber, western passenger agent, Chicago.

Card of Thanks. We wish to thank our many friends for kindness and sympathy expressed during late illness and death of our husband and father, JOHN BISHOP AND FAMILY. CHAUNTAQUA LAKE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY. Round trip, Chautauque lake tickets, good for 21 days. Leave Omaha at 10:30 a.m. via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. Handily illustrated descriptive book, with any information desired, will be sent on application. P. H. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.; C. K. Wilber, western passenger agent, Chicago.

WON ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Cooper Succeeds Marble as Superintendent of the Omaha Schools. NEW MAN ELECTED TO SERVE TWO YEARS. Supporters of Dr. Marble Could Rally but Six Votes, While His Opponents Gathered in Nine—Motion to Reconsider Ruled Out of Order.

The Board of Education last night elected Frank B. Cooper of Des Moines as superintendent of the public schools of Omaha for a term of two years, at \$3,000 a year. As was predicted in yesterday's Bee, the combination was in perfect working order before the roll was called. Thomas fell into line for Cooper, thus making the first ballot stand; Cooper, 9; Marble, 6. Mr. Cooper was formally declared elected, and after adjusting the length of his term and the salary, the board adjourned for one week.

Preceding the ballot the minutes of the previous adjourned meeting were approved. Cramblett and Johnson alone objected. This made the meeting an adjourned session, instead of the special meeting which was called by President Akin yesterday afternoon. Burgess contended that this being the case, the regular order of business should be held, but he was overruled, and a motion to proceed to ballot prevailed.

Lunt, Burgess and Tukey demanded that some information should be given concerning the candidates who were to be voted for. Tukey said that this could not be considered an unreasonable request. It was well understood that the majority proposed to vote for Mr. Cooper, and there were six or seven members who had never seen or known absolutely nothing concerning his qualifications for the office. There was no reason why his candidacy should be investigated with so much mystery, and it was only right that some of his supporters should inform the other members in regard to his qualifications. The anxiety for information, however, was passed over, and Mr. Cooper's name was not mentioned until the result of the ballot was read.

FIXED THE TERM AT TWO YEARS. Burgess gave notice that at the next meeting he would move for a reconsideration of the vote. To an inquiry from President Akin as to whether he had voted with the majority, Burgess replied that he had, but which stated that a motion to reconsider need not be made by one of the majority when the vote was by ballot. President Akin insisted on ruling the motion to reconsider out of order, and the motion was overruled, and the resolution was adopted by the same vote.

Lunt moved that the salary of the superintendent be fixed at \$3,000 per year. Edwards had another resolution in his mind which proposed to increase the salary of the superintendent to \$3,500, and this he offered as an amendment. The resolution was debated at some length. Burgess remarked that there were several members of the board who were not in favor of retrenchment in season and out of season, and now was a good time for them to carry their principles into effect. He said that he had just received a letter from Superintendent Marble \$3,000, because they were men of national reputation. The man who had just been elected superintendent was not so well known, but he had a reputation as his predecessors, but he lacked their reputation. He argued that the salary should be placed at \$3,500 until the board had had an opportunity to agree upon whether the new man was worth more than that amount.

Tukey urged that the rules of the board provided that no expenditure of more than \$100 could be ordered at the same meeting of the board at which the resolution providing for the salary of the superintendent was passed, and that the question of salary must therefore be over until the next meeting. The chair ruled against them, and Superintendent Marble's salary was fixed at \$3,000 by the same nine voters that elected him.

An Exchange Says This About Mississippi. "Lands in Iowa and Nebraska, in counties where rain is sufficient to insure a crop, are higher than the same improved lands in Orchard Homes region of Central Mississippi. Five months winter rest, a good crop of winter wheat in Central Mississippi, that is more like fall than winter. One month to plant corn in Central Mississippi. Stock fed on grass six months in Iowa; ten months in Central Mississippi. Two weeks to sow oats in Iowa. Six months to sow oats in Central Mississippi. Iowa grows but few kinds of fruits. Successfully, Central Mississippi grows all kinds of fruits. Lumber in Iowa is \$40 per 1,000 feet; in Central Mississippi lumber is \$4 to \$10 per 1,000 feet. Mississippi has the markets of the world open to her. She can get her goods home, to make money, in the Orchard Homes region. Don't take my word for it; go and see it yourself. Organize a club of from three to five families in your own section. Failure is impossible; success is sure. For all particulars address George W. Ames, general agent, 1617 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

Questions the City's Authority. The extent of the prerogatives of the city council of Omaha to declare the property of private citizens a nuisance is still a subject for litigation in the district court. George B. Lashury and Philip Johnson are still thrashing over this old straw, all because there is a spring of water near block 1, in Park Place, which persisted in emptying its contents upon lot 8 for several years. In 1890 concluded that it was a nuisance to have a pool of stagnant water in that neighborhood and took such action that the Board of Public Works foundered. Johnson bought the property at tax sale and Lashury has since become possessor of the lot. Johnson asked the court to declare the \$261 tax levied by the city void and illegal because the city council had assumed the prerogatives of a court.

PROSPEROUS COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Census Shows a Gain in the Number of Pupils in All Districts. The country school districts of Douglas county show an increase in the number of children of school age. This increase is 3,308 over last year's enumeration. The showing from the country districts is remarkably large, and while they could only muster 6,379 boys and girls, who, in 1894, were in the eye of the law, fit subjects for educational training, this year the number of such pupils has increased 53 per cent and shows a grand total of 10,777. South Omaha leads the list with an increase of over \$200. This increase, Mr. Hill attributes largely to the prosperity which Douglas county farmers have enjoyed. In the western parts of the county, where the seed business is a staple industry, the increase is considerable, and the various towns all show a substantial gain. Although the falling off in Omaha is 1,344, this still leaves Douglas county with a school population of 39,307, as enumerated, against 38,563 for last year.

The state superintendent has placed at this county's disposal as its distributive share of school funds, \$25,110.55, about \$5,000 less than the last January appropriation. This year's distributive share is \$27,725. The year's enumeration, so that Omaha gets \$18,303.42; South Omaha, \$2,042.47; Dunwoody, \$1,000; North Omaha, \$1,177.25; West Omaha, \$245.49; Elkhorn, \$233.28; Benson, \$283.12; Valley, \$225.18; Millard, \$215.22; Florence, \$271.51, and the other districts in the same proportion.

The total fund so distributed is \$31,992. Being made up of \$4,506.74, from fines and fees in addition to the state appropriation. Improvements in several districts are being projected. District 24 has voted \$600 for a new school building, having no room in its present one, though almost new. On July 31 Valley votes upon a \$5,000 bond proposition for constructing a school house. GOING TO THE CONFERENCE. United States District Attorney Sawyer on His Way to Thurston County. United States District Attorney Sawyer went to Penler yesterday and from there he will visit the Winnebago reservation to meet Captain Beck and be present at a conference with Nebraska congressmen. Delegation to be held in Omaha tomorrow.

At this conference the trials and tribulations of the Indians, Captain Beck and the rule which stated that a motion to reconsider need not be made by one of the majority when the vote was by ballot. President Akin insisted on ruling the motion to reconsider out of order, and the motion was overruled, and the resolution was adopted by the same vote.

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H. F. Carter has been made traveling freight and passenger agent to succeed A. C. Dunn, appointed city passenger and ticket agent at the Omaha office of the Union Pacific. Mr. Carter will have charge of Iowa territory, with headquarters at Sioux City, and the appointment was effective yesterday. Mr. Carter is from a southern town in the Union Pacific. He was formerly ticket agent of the Pacific & Northwestern at Duluth.

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Is a Shoe Always a Shoe? [That's the Question] As a whole the belief of the majority may be summed up as follows: That a shoe that isn't of pure leather is a poor bargain at any price—or— A shoe is a shoe as long as the price is cheap. There are just as many who believe in the latter as in the former, but which one is the most benefited in the end? Certainly the one who believes in the pure leather article. Our prices are surely low, no doubt lower than any quoted in these United States (quality considered), however there are shoes sold right here at lower prices, but what are they good for? And will the seller give a new pair free in case of bad wear? Positively not. But we do. At any stage if a shoe does not wear as it should, wear out too fast, or for the slightest damage, for which a shoe is responsible, come back and get a new pair free or your money back. And we are the only concern in this glorious land who guarantee shoes to this extent. But why do we do it? Because we shape dealings between factory and ourselves, and ourselves with you in an honorable way. Factory makes our shoes the way we dictate, viz: Pure leather uppers, pure leather in and out soles, pure leather corners, stitching and findings. A shoe like that is bound to wear right, and we can conscientiously warrant 'em. If, perchance, there is something wrong somewhere the manufacturer is charged up with it. A pair of our \$2.50 Calf Goodyear welt will wear as long as any man's \$4.00 shoe.—Try it. Nebraska Clothing Co. Cor. DOUGLAS & 14th St.

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