NEBRASKA'S STATE CENSUS.

Figures on Population, Products, Manufacturing and Cost of Compiling.

A VERY CREDITABLE SHOWING.

Notes of the United States and State Courts—The Salt Well Contract Signed—Three Thriving State Institutions—City News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The report of Superintendent Lane, of the state census bureau, for 1885 is completed, but cannot be published in official form until December next, the legislature at its last session having provided that the report be turned into the governor for incorporation in "his next biennial message." Mr. Lane, however, has given the main points to the BEE representative, as they appear in tabular form below. One of the most important items in the list is that relating to the cost of the work. In 1880, when the population of the state was but 452,402, the cost per capita was 6.34 cents, 555 enumerators being employed at a total expense of $28,720.08. In 1885, with a population of 740,645, the cost of enumeration was $27,834.11, an average of 3.79 cents per capita. Besides this, there are items of clerk hire, etc., making the total cost of the census $39,215.25, of which the federal government has paid $34,759.12, leaving the actual cost to the state only $4,456.13. Money is drawn for this work from the United States treasury under the act of congress providing for the census of 1880, which enacts that if any state or territory shall take a complete census during the mean year between the decennial censes of the United States it shall be entitled to 50 per cent of the amount paid by the United States to the enumerators of the census last preceding, increased by an amount computed on 50 per cent of the gain in population. But to Mr. Lane's tables, beginning with that on

NEBRASKA'S POPULATION.

	1885.	1880.
Total population	740,645	452,402
No. families	150,353	89,135
" Males	405,682	249,241
" Females	334,963	203,161
" Foreign born	107,099	67,414
" Native born	633,546	384,988
" White people	737,424	449,764
" Colored people	2,922	2,585
" Chinese	119	18
" Indians (civilized)	175	235
" Dwellings	144,485	85,848
Persons to square mile	9.9	6

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

	1885.	1880.
Number manufacturers	2,861	1,403
Capital invested	$12,722,334	$ 4,881,150
No. hands employed	14,910	4,464
Wages paid	3,758,566	1,742,311
Value materials	28,880,444	8,208,748
Value products	43,387,070	12,627,396
No. cheese and butter factories	70	21
No. flouring mills	239	170

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	1885.	1880.
Acres land in state	47,869,978	.....
No. improved farms	99,857	63,387
Farms run by owners	81,049	51,993
Farms rent'd for mon'y	3,621	1,941
Farms rent'd on shares	15,187	9,456
Av. No. acres to farm	109	87
Total value products	$ 52,035,922	$ 31,709,914
Total value farms	285,946,230	105,937,541
No. horses and mules	408,971	224,863
" Milch cows	388,176	161,187
" Head swine	2,241,348	1,241,724
" Other stock	1,361,447	597,393
" Head Sheep	440,413	199,453
Value live stock	$ 83,776,720	$ 33,440,205

FARM PRODUCTS SOLD.

	1885.	1880.
Gallons milk	4,505,461	625,783
Pounds wool	2,060,483	1,232,656
" honey	191,200	.....
Bushels barley	2,611,898	1,744,686
" buckwheat	79,296	17,562
" corn	127,852,387	65,450,135
" oats	20,674,260	6,555,875
" rye	1,774,558	424,348
" wheat	13,896,651	13,847,097
" flax	387,491	77,805
Gallons sorghum	383,363	246,017
Pounds sugar	1,748	145
" broom corn	7,592,954	1,751,867
Bushels potatoes	4,402,381	2,164,521
" apples	653,442	82,242

COST OF CENSUS.

	1885.	1880.
Number enumerators	784	555
Amount paid	$27,834.11	$28,720.08
No. people counted	740,645	452,402
Cost per capita	3.79 cts.	6.34 cts.
Am't paid to date	$39,215.25	.....
Received from U. S.	34,759.12	.....
Cost to State	4,456.13	.....

UNITED STATES COURT.

John L. Webster, counsel for Edwin Heath, convicted last week of stealing a registered letter from the Kearney postoffice, has filed motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment. A new trial is asked for on the ground of errors of law in the last, and newly discovered evidence tending to exculpate Heath. An arrest of judgment is demanded because the indictments are alleged to be defective in not describing a crime known to the United States. In indictment 489 G. Mr. Webster claims there is no averment that the letter stolen did not come into the possession of the parties to whom directed prior to its embezzlement; and in 488 G. there is no averment that the letter was intrusted to, or intended to be conveyed by the United States mail.

In the case of Bates, Reed & Cooley vs John McConnell, the plaintiffs' attorneys filed a precipe for execution, asking that the order be sent at once to the marshal.

The sureties for Swindler and Wells, the Colorado men charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States by fraudulent land entries, are L. W. Billingsly, G. W. Ballantine and C. W. Kitchen. On this case hinges a legal romance which would make what Artemus Ward used to call "mighty interestin' readin," especially to certain wealthy men in the far west, not mentioned in the indictment, and whose connection with the conspiracy, if conspiracy there was, is not dreamed of by the prosecuting attorney.

THE SALT WELL CONTRACT.

The board of public lands met yesterday and signed the contract with the M. C. Bullock Diamond Drill company, of Chicago, for sinking a test well in the salt basin. The terms are about as given in Bullock's proposal, accepted by the board on December 22. Under the contract Bullock gives a bond in the sum of $10,275, and will begin work at an early date. He is to bore a hole that shall be 1¾ inches at the bottom, and stop at any depth the board may decide upon, payment to be made for the actual number of feet bored only, on the following basis:

	Per Foot.
First 500 feet	$ 6 50
Next 100 feet	6 00
" 200 feet	5 50
" 200 feet	5 00
" 200 feet	4 50
" 200 feet	4 00
" 200 feet	3 50
" 100 feet	3 00
" 100 feet	2 75
2,000 feet	$10,275

Bullock is to be paid three-quarters of the contract price as each section is bored, the remaining one-fourth to be withheld until the entire work is completed and accepted.

THREE THRIVING COMPANIES.

The three home insurance companies doing business in this state have filed their reports for 1885 with Auditor Babcock. The statements condensed are as follows:

Companies.	Premiums Rec'd.	Losses P'd.
Nebraska and Iowa	$186,158.28	$22,115.74
Home Fire of Omaha	43,081.72	3,520.05
Farmers' and Merchants'	21,003.47	704.84

The two first named are Omaha companies, and the last a Lincoln organization. All of them, judging from the great difference between the premiums received and losses paid, seem to be doing a profitable business.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Findley Edmundson has commenced an action in the district court against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, to recover $35,000 damages for personal injuries sustained while in the employ of the defendant. Edmundson, in his complaint, alleges that on September 4, 1885, while working on the road between Nebraska City and Norton (Kansas) he was thrown under the wheels by the violent stopping of the train, and had his legs crushed so badly that one had to be amputated, and the other is left deformed and crippled. The accident he claims occurred through the negligence of an employe of the company, and that therefore the defendant is liable.

James H. McMurtry vs Chas. T. Boggs and Wm. A. Holmes, petition filed by plaintiff asking that he be put in possession of certain realty in Lincoln, and that defendants be required to pay over to him rents unlawfully collected.

Elizabeth Stall vs R. Sherman Stall, action to recover on three promissory notes of the value of $2,800.

BRIEF MENTION.

The cast iron prevaricator on Attorney General Leese's office door, gave visitors yesterday to understand that he was in the state library, while in reality he was in Seward. If Mr. Leese would preserve his good reputation he must get rid of that piece of untruthful machinery.

The treasurers of Gage and Boone counties came to the front yesterday with their annual settlements.

Tipton, the man arrested Saturday for pounding Grant Dodd, says in his own behalf that the row, so far as he is concerned, was unprovoked. Tipton says he was standing quietly in the hall, when Dodd came up and hit him a blow in the face, and he retaliated. Officer Kelly then came along, and after arresting Tipton released him on his own recognizance to appear when wanted. Kelly was busy as a witness in the gambling cases yesterday, and was not in police court when Tipton's counsel appeared.

STATE ARRIVALS.

C. S. Dilworth, Hastings; S. A. Searle, C. P. Glazier, S. W. Christy, Edgar; Mrs. M. Halsey and Mrs. C. Boise, Seward; J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; Thomas Graham, Seward; C. A. McCague, Omaha; Frank H. Holt, Beatrice; E. M. Clark, Sterling; J. A. Smith, Bennett; E. C. Carnes, Seward; L. M. Proudfit, Friend.

WHAT WILL OMAHA DO?

The Trade of a Rich Country Hers by Proper Exertion.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Feb. 1.—[To the Editor.]—If the Omaha business men only knew it they could secure nearly all the trade of this and a dozen other counties, which is worth more than fifty of the northern sand hill counties which they are now running roads through. More corn and hogs are raised here, more goods are bought and sold, than in any portion of the northern part of the state with the same area. The only connection we have to Omaha is the Burlington & Missouri, and what is that road doing for Omaha? All grain and live stock that is shipped from here goes to Chicago. Our merchants buy dry goods and groceries elsewhere, and it won't be long before Kansas City will secure some of this business.

The Burlington & Missouri is building a branch from Tobias, and this will give us connection with Kansas City. If the business men of Omaha want any trade from the South Platte country, they should at once take steps to secure it by inducing the Union Pacific folks to build their Stromsburg branch south through York, Fairmont and Geneva. Then they could secure trade from some of the richest counties in the state. Every precinct between Stromsburg and this place would vote bonds to secure this extension of the Union Pacific. As it is, Omaha secures none of our business. What will she do?

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The Good Templars.

The largest and most active organization of Good Templars in the city and perhaps in the state is Life Boat Lodge No. 150. The lodge meets every Friday evening in the parlors of the Saunders street Presbyterian church, this being the only available hall in the northwest part of the city. A new and commodious hall, however, is being erected at the corner of Charles and Saunders streets which will be ready for their use about April 1st.

Sunday night the lodge held its regular quarterly election, resulting in the selection of the following officers for the ensuing three months: W. C. Templar, J. C. Taylor; W. V. Templar, Miss Allie Pratt; W. Secretary, J. E. King; W. Financial Secretary, Miss Addie Hurlburt; W. Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Lawton; W. Chaplain, Lou Anderson; W. I. Guard, Bruce McCulloch; W. Marshal, E. Z. Russell; W. O. Guard, R. T. Ravanel; W. Lodge Deputy, C. S. Soule.

The lodge intends giving a concert and and entertainment Thursday evening, February 11. An excellent vocal and instrumental programme has been arranged which, together with the "Peakses" or Peakes sisters will insure one of the best and most interesting entertainments of the kind ever given in the city. As the concert is for the benefit of the lodge, a small admission fee will be charged and all are cordially invited to attend and help on the good cause.

"Inshavogue."

The engagement of the Vincent company at the Peoples' theatre was auspiciously opened last evening, the first presentation of "Inshavogue" being greeted by a large audience.

The popular drama of Irish life, never, it is safe to say, received better treatment in this city. The acting of Felix A. Vincent, in the role of "Bryan McGuire" was superb, and in the various stirring situations characterizing "Inshavogue" he rose to grandeur which thrilled the impassive of his hearers. At the same time, there runs through his acting a vein of humor which is rich and mirth provoking. The soubrette part of "Biddy" was taken by Eva Vincent. She is fully equal to the difficult role. Her work is characterized by a dash and sprightliness which carry her at once into the hearts of the audience. Miss Adrienne Mitchell gave good satisfaction as "Kate McGuire," while J. D. Bernard as "Ulick Bourke" won hearty applause. The other members of the cast were all good in their respective parts.

Lucien Stevens has accepted a position as traveling solicitor for F. A. Moore & Co., successors to Garrabrant & Cole.

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JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

HORSES WITH HYDROPHOBIA.

Well Developed Case of Rabies Discovered Among Kearney Equines.

PUZZLER FOR VETERINARIANS.

Innoculation Enthusiasts Disapointed Over Experiments on Hog Cholera—A Fairmont Forger Captured—Sale Confirmed.

Horses Have Hydrophobia.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—The brain of a horse, which is reported to have died at Kearney last Friday from hydrophobia, was examined by Dr. Thomas yesterday, and said to be badly congested. An autopsy was held on the animal at the time by Dr. Ramaccotti of Omaha, and the interior organs found in good condition. The horse was one of eighteen bought by Messrs Cutting, Miller and Johnson of Kearney, in Illinois last month When they reached Kearney the horses were separated. Last week Cutting lost four and Miller and Johnson one each. The symptoms in every instance were alike. The sick horses would suddenly show signs of aversion to water, act as though badly frightened and generally drop off after four or five hours suffering. Messrs. Johnson and Barnhardt, of the commission, and Dr. Ramaccotti reached Kearney Friday in time to see one of the last cases, and agree in pronouncing it genuine rabies. How or when the animals were impregnated with the virus is not known.

A Forger Captured.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—Charles Potter, the forger, who forged certificates of deposit to the amount of $180, has just been captured by Constable Nichols. Potter broke open a trunk in Wheeler's livery barn, belonging to a man living in Geneva. He took from this trunk two certificates of deposit, amounting to $180, on the Geneva Exchange bank. He got them cashed, and had a man identify him to the cashier of the First National bank and forged the signature. He at once skipped and was caught last Sunday by Constable Nichols at Atlantic City. Nichols brought him back and upon his person was found $115 of his ill-gotten gains. He is now under arrest and awaits trial.

Vaccine Enthusiasts Disappointed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram.]—The live stock sanitary commission visited the state farm yesterday and found that five hogs had died last week with cholera. Twenty-six hogs were innoculated by Dr. Gerth some time ago, and five hogs known to be affected with cholera put with them in order to ascertain whether innoculation was a preventive or not. The result will dampen the ardor of the vaccine enthusiasts, as three of the innoculated animals have died with the disease and others are in the last stages.

The Sale Confirmed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram.]—Judge Dundy, on motion of John C. Watson, yesterday confirmed the sale of the Grand Central hotel property at Nebraska City to F. W. Rottmann and associates for $16,000. The property was owned by the Shoff heirs, and was sold on a tax lien, the arrears being some $20,000. The purchasers will improve the house and put it in charge of a good landlord, probably Joe Opelt.

POLICE COURT CASES.

The Grist Ground Out by Judge Stenberg Yesterday.

E. M. Beck, Oscar Wilde and James Reynolds, three gentlemen of the town, were arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace. Beck owned up to being the ringleader in the quarrel which took place in Higgins' restaurant Sunday. It seems that Beck and Wilde had taken supper last night in the establishment aforesaid, when they had no money to pay for their meals. They had some quarrel with the cashier and during the dispute the police hove on the scene and carried off the offenders. Reynolds claimed to have nothing to do with the fight, but said that he had paid the price of the supper to settle the dispute. The judge released him and Oscar, fining Beck $5 and costs.

Pat Rockbud, the notorious, again appeaaed to answer to a charge of drunkenness. He was fined $5 and costs.

"I was not drunk, I had the caisson fever," was the novel plea entered by Frank Anderson, against whom the charge of intoxication had been preferred. He stated that he had been working on the bridge, and had become thoroughly affected by the caisson disease, so that he could not walk steady. "I suppose that the policeman thought I was drunk, and clapped me in the cooler," he explained. The judge released him.

Peter McCullough and John Bergstrom, drunk and disorderly, released.

When the name of Dan Ross was called out, the charge being that of intoxication, no one appeared. Judge Stenberg declared his bail forfeited.

Tom Stevenson had been arrested on complaint of Mrs. Caroline Anderson for stealing a music box from her. When put on trial in police court, he told a story which, if true, makes him out the aggrieved pers onand not the transgressor. He said that Mrs. Anderson had come to him crying and moaning with a story to the effect that her husband had deserted her and had left her without any money to pay the house rent. Stevenson gave her $5 and promised to help her any way he could. She thanked him tearfully and proposed to him that he live with her and act as her protector. Stevenson consented. A day or so afterwards she sent him out to pawn a music box which she had in the house. He took it to Council Bluffs and then obtained $4 on it. This amount he gave to her, retaining the pawn ticket himself. A few days afterwards Mrs. Anderson again went to living with her husband, and demanded of Stevenson that he bring back the music box. "If you don't," she threatened, "I'll have you arrested." Stevenson became angry at being thus treated after he had befriended the woman, and refused to get the music box. Accordingly Mrs. A. had him thrown into jail. There was no one to appear against Stevenson, and the judge released him.

It Was Not Silas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Late last week a semi-official announcement was made by the attorney general to the effect that the president had a fortnight ago pardoned Silas M. Waite, the former president of the First National bank of Battleboro, Vt. It appears that a rumor that Waite would be shortly pardoned gained some credence about a month ago, and a large number of protests against the proposed pardon were filed by the Vermont congressmen at the department of justice.

The announcement of the pardon farew some of the down east congressman into mental paroxysms. All of them vowed vengeance on the administration, and threatened all sorts of terrible things. This morning however, Mr. Garland restored peace and order by the discovery of the fact that the man who had been pardoned was not Mr. Waite, late of the Brattleboro bank, but a man convicted of some trifling offense or other. The attorney general's memory had simply gone back on him. Mr. Waite of Brattleboro is in the Vermont penitentiary, and will probably serve out the term for which he was sentenced.

Crushed in an Ice Chute.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Reuben J. Sisson, aged about 25, was killed at the packing house this evening, being crushed to death while working in an ice chute. His parents live at Rock Island (Ill.).

AN ELECTRIC WONDER.

Messages Transmitted from Speeding Railroad Trains.

NEW BRIGHTON, L. I., Feb. 1.—The Railway Telegraph and Telephone company gave an exhibition on the Staten Island railway this afternoon of a new method of sending and receiving telegraphic messages on railroad trains under full headway. Among those on the train were Governor Leland Stanford of California, Vice President Sykes of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, David Dowes, vice president of the Rock Island road, Stuyvesant Fish, vice president of the Illinois Central, and Thomas A. Edison. A battery was in one of the passenger cars with a ground wire connecting with the axle of a wheel and the track, the other wire connecting with the tin roof of the cars. The car roofs were connected by an insulated wire. A common electric magnet worked by a Morse key was used. From the car roof messages were transmitted by induction to permanent wires on the poles along the line of the railroad, a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet. Messages were sent to and from New York and other points with perfect facility while the train was running at thirty miles an hour. Edison said the new wonder in telegraphy would be introduced at once on the Illinois Central road.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Two Western Associations Preparing Their Graves.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A meeting of representatives of the railways in the Chicago, St. Souis and Missouri River Passenger association, which expired by limitation yesterday was held here to-day. No action was taken, and the meeting adjourned sine die. The St. Paul road adhered to its position, that the northwestern business should be included in the association, and the Rock Island remained firm in opposition. Both opposing managers assert that notwithstanding the extinction of the pool rates will be firmly maintained.

The Pacific Coast association met here today to consider the demand of the Northwestern for added percentage. Without action adjournment was taken subject to call of the chairman. This puts the association into a comatose condition. The opinion prevailed that if the Transcontinental association surmounts its present troubles, the Pacific Coast association can be revived. If not there will be no necessity for the existence of the latter. Commissioner Midgely of the Pacific Coast association was authorized to attend a Transcontinental meeting in New York next week.

THE CONFECTIONER'S ART.

How Numerous Mysterious and Delicious Sweet Things are Concocted.

Denver Tribune-Republican: A walk down a pair of steep, icy steps into a dark basement; an introduction of one's self; a general glance about the place; a proferred and accepted chatt. This is how a Tribune-Republican representative mace his way into a confectioner's factory yesterday and looked on with wide open eyes at the interesting proceedings.

Three men were at work. All wore white aprons, and one adorned his head with a white cap, which showed that he was the baker. His operations attracted the visitor first. He was making fruit-cakes, stirring it with his hanes, and putting forth so much effort that the veins wede standing out as prominently in his forehead as if he had been pitching hay.

He was not making fruit cake in the proverbial milk pan of our grandmothers, but in a vessel that looked more like an old-fashioned copper kettle such as is used in rural districts for apple butter making, although it was very shallow and had no handle attached. There was a brick oven in the wall, large enough to have roasted an ox or a man in its capacious depths, and while the baker punched and poked at his cake, the great oven was heating and getting ready to bake it. After a time the stirring was finished; pan after pan was filled with the savory mixture and put in the oven to bake, the small cakes being left in three hours and the large ones six. The big copper pan was then washed with boiling water, wiped dry and set in a corner where it would air and dry at the same time.

The baker, who was a cheery fellow, baked a spoonfull of fruit-cake, on a piece of paper and gave it to the visitor to taste. It differed from a housewife's fruit cake, inasmuch as it was a largely composed of figs and foreign fruits cut in slices rather than finely chopped.

Near the door stood another great copper pan in which a dark mass was cooling. When the mass had stopped smoking, a young man in a white apron came and placed it on a barrel. Then he worked the mixture with his hands until it was very stiff. When this operation was finished he lifted the pan and ran with it to a long table, which was divided by racks into narrow pens, paved with white paper. The young man took one double-handful of the mixture and pounded it down flat into the pans. Then he got a rollingpin with a checker-board on it, and rolled the brown substance both ways until it was all plaided. When it was finished it was chocolate caramels, which were made of rich cream, sugar and chocolate. The candy man in turn began washing his pans, and the visitor turned his attention to another individual who was constantly boiling white and savory mixtures on a little stove, and who was so silent and grave that one might well have imagined he was stirring up the mystic contents of some witch's cauldron.

Dish after dish was boiled, and the dainty aroma that filled the air would have tempted the appetite of an epicure

THE GIRARD ESTATE.

An Institution of Philadelphia—A Capital of over $10,000,000.

Philadelphia Times: The annual statement of the Girard trust, which is published in accordance with Mr. Girard's will, is always interesting, and never more so than this year, when the income of so many estates has been reduced. The capital of the residuary fund is given at $10,549,917, which is about $300,000 more than the figures given last year, showing that the estate itself has not suffered diminution, and the gross receipts, $960,229, are but $40,000 less than in 1884. This in itself is evidence of the careful management of the trust.

The gross receipts are about 8½ per cent of the capital. Of this total $217,677 was expended in the maintenance of this estate, more than one-half of which was paid in taxes. The Girard estate contributed thus but a few dollars less than $11,000 to the general expenses of Philadelphia, besides its direct contribution in work performed, which must otherwise be done by the municipality. After deducting taxes and the cost of improvements, repairs and maintenance, there remains a net income of about three-quarters of a million, or between 6 and 7 per cent upon the entire capital. Out of this $42,219 was devoted to the support of Girard college, and some $200,000 reinvested.

There are now 1,127 boys in the college, or nearly the same number as a year ago, the capacity of the present buildings having been reached. It is questionable whether the number can wisely be extended very much further. The trustees have been doing what is better than this—they have been extending the educational facilities of the college so as to provide a wider and more practical training for the boys, especially in manual industry. The average expenditure for each pupil last year was $372.86, which includes not only board and lodging, as well as instruction, but clothing and all other necessary expenses, upon a simple but generous scale. There is probably no institution of its kind in the world with a more satisfactory in any way than that of the Girard college. It is one of the institutions of which Philadelphia can reasonably feel proud.

RAFFLING FOR A POSITION.

The Novel Plan of the Board of Education to Select a Janitor.

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

A Move Made Looking to Increasing the Facilities for Manual Training—A New Carnival Scheme—The Simmerman Decision.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the board of education was held last evening. President Points in the chair, and presen Miss Decie Johnston, Miss Schleisenger and Miss Mack, teachers in the Central school, in addition to Members Clark, Coburn, Copeland, Conoyer, Gibbon, Hall and Long. There was also a large attendance of outsiders, which gradually dwindled away as the meeting progressed.

After the reading of the minutes of the two previous meetings by Secretary Conoyer, which consumed a good portion of the evening, the regular order of business was taken up.

The report of the city treasurer in account with the board for the month of January was received, showing the receipts and expenditures as follows:

Taxes collected in December	$33,131.27
Fines collected in January	1,100.00
Licenses collected in January	1,196.00
Amount of C. Conoyer for insurance	5.00
Amount of state apportionment	9,817.78
Total receipts	$48,253.05
Warrants paid in January	$8,633.52
Transferred to sinking fund	6,788.04
Amount overpaid in December	2,072.76
Total expenditures	$17,494.32
Balance on hand	30,760.73

A communication was received from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle asking that they be allowed the use of the board's rooms for their meetings. The petition was granted.

On motion of Mr. Copeland, the consideration of plans for a new four room addition to the Lake school and a new eight room building, was postponed until the next meeting.

A petition was received from pupils in Mrs. Keysor's room in the central school, asking that they be provided with new single desks, as the old double ones are out of order, are too small, and entirely unsatisfactory. The matter was referred to the proper committee.

The committee on finance and claims presented a report showing claims to the amount of $16,241.16. Warrants were ordered drawn for the amounts stated.

A bill for $1.40 caused a large amount of discussion. It had been pending before the board for more than a year, on account of the irregularity of its introduction. Explanations were made by the secretary, superintendent and the committee on finance and claims, and finally the bill was ordered paid.

The chairman of the committee on supplies reported in favor of purchasing 1,700 No. 3 Bond writing books and 2,500 No. 2 Bond books. The report was adopted after a heated discussion.

The committee on buildings and property recommended that Tim Berthold be elected janitor of the Castellar school. In explaining the report Secretary Conoyer said that a large number of applications for the position had been received, and the committee had concluded to select the man by lot. The names were accordingly placed in a hat, Mr. Copeland was blindfolded by Mr. Coburn, and the name of Tim Berthold was drawn. Tim was elected.

The committee on buildings and property recommended the purchase of lot 9, block 12, corner of Woodward and Georgia avenues, for additional school purposes. The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee on manual training reported that to properly carry on the work of the manual training school, lathes, an engine and boiler will be required, and the committee asked for authority to procure bids for the same and report at the next meeting or the board. Mr. Gibbon objected to the report on the ground that the board did not have the necessary funds to purchase the material and at the same time carry out the necessary building projects. The report was adopted.

A motion prevailed to make February 22, Washington's birthday, a school holiday.

The special committee on buildings offered the following resolution: "That the special committee on board rooms and city hall be authorized to inspect, in conjunction with the committee of the council, plans and details for board rooms and city hall, and, if found satisfactory, to order advertisements for proposals for the building." The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Secretary Conoyer, arrangements were ordered made for taking the school census.

Mr. Conoyer introduced a resolution setting forth the fact that no money had been received from non-resident pupils since November, 1884, and requiring the superintendent to report to the board all pupils in the public schools who are not residents of the city ana therefore subject to the payment of tuition. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Long prevailed authorizing the purchase of specimens of the birds and mammals of the state of Nebraska, which could now be procured cheaply.

Assistant Principal Henshaw, of the central school, asked that he be allowed half pay for the month of December, while he was absent on account of sickness, brought on by extra work done while the principal was absent. After considerable discussion the request was refused by a tie vote.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Copeland, to dispense with the morning recess in the graded schools, was referred to the committee on teachers and text books to report at the next regular meeting of the board.

Three proposals to purchase property for school purposes were referred to the proper committee, after which the board adjourned.

HOW IT SHOULD BE DONE.

Another Carnival Scheme—A Few Suggestions.

"The carnival on Saturday night would have been a splendid success in every respect," said a gentleman to a reporter "had it not been for one thing. The crowds were so enormous that there was no way of starting the traverses in order. Every one was trying to get his sled down first, and it is not to be wondered at that those in charge of the affair could not control the howling mob. Now I have had some experience in such affairs and I want to give you some suggestions as to how a carnival ought to be managed.

"The great difficulty exists in starting off the traverses or sleds. Once get this part of the problem solved and you are all right.

"Saturday night the jam was so great at the top of the hill that many were obliged to go away without having had a single ride, while those who possessed the most brute strength enjoyed all the fun. Now my scheme (I have seen it work very successfully) is simply this: In the first place, the whole width of the street ought to be cleared and divided into two courses. The crowds must be made to stand on the sidewalk, and a sufficient number of policemen ought to be provided to see that they do. Now, from the top of the hill two long wooden chutes or stalls, say ten feet wide, should be erected, extending about twenty feet down the course. The rear of each one of these should have a door that could be easily opened and shut.

"One by one the traverses could be allowed to pass through these stalls and once in there, they could be started at the rate of five or six a minute. Four or five policemen at each door could easily prevent overcrowding. In this way between 600 or 700 traverses could be despatched in an hour. Policemen ought to be stationed along the line for a short distance down the hill to see that no one tried to get on the track without going through the stalls. Of course the erection of these stalls would be somewhat expensive, but the outlay would be amply compensated for by the fact that every one could enjoy the fun—the weak as well as the strong. Again I believe it would be a good plan to charge the owner of each traverse a small entrance fee, say fifty cents. In this way, the number of coasters would be limited."

It is possible that another coasting carnival will be held here this year, and those in charge will doubtless see that it is better managed than was the affair of Saturday night.

THE SIMMERMAN CASE.

The Gratifying Opinion of Chief Justice Waite in Text.

The following decision of Chief Justice Waite in the Simmerman case is taken from the United States Supreme Court Reporter, issue of January 25th, and presented locally for the first time:

SIMMERMAN VS STATE OF NEBRASKA:—In error to the supreme court of Nebraska. On motion to dismiss. Enoch Totten and William Leese for the motion. Matthias Simmerman, in propria persona, in opposition. Waite, C. J.:—"It however appears from this record either in the application for a change of venue or in the objections to the admissibility of evidence to the charge of the court as given or to the refusals of the charge as requested or in the motion for a new trial, the assignment of errors in the supreme court of the state, or the opinion filed in that court, that any federal question was actually presented for consideration or in any way relied on before the final judgment from which the writ of error has been taken. Such being the case we cannot take jurisdiction. [Citations.] The fact that, after the final judgment, and in the petition for a writ of error to this court which seems to have been treated also as a petition rehearing, a federal question presented, is not enough. [Citations.] As we said in that case (referring to citations), we act on the case as made to the court below when the judgment was rendered, and cannot incorporate into the record any new matter which appears for the first time after the judgment on a petition for rehearing. Such a petition is no part of the record on which the judgment rests. The dismiss for want of jurisdiction is granted."

The decision, for the sake of those not acquainted with the legal complications of the case, is upon the appeal of Simmerman from the state supreme court which had confirmed his sentence of death. It is noticeable in the report, and a fact that must cut Nebraska pride, that the Honorable William Leese is mentioned second to Enoch Totten. It is also rather strange that the form of the decision alleges that Simmerman appears in person—in propria persona—for at the time the appeal was under consideration the murderer was taking leg bail for refuge in the distant northwest.

A MONSTER AVALANCHE.

Burying Three Men Almost Beyond Resurrection.

DENVER, Feb. 1.—Breckenridge special to Republican: Yesterday, while a party of men were clearing snow from the track of the Denver & South Park high lines, six miles above Frisco, a snowslide 500 feet wide and 25 feet deep came down the mountain, sweeping away the track and John McWilliams and two shovellers, burying them under a hundred feet of snow and rock at the bottom of the mountain. A rescuing party is at work. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

February Police Beats.

Marshal Cummings yesterday detailed the police force for duty during February as follows:

Thomas Cormick—Captain.

Patrick Mostyn and Peter Matza—Roundsmen.

John Turnbull—City business.

Thomas Peironet and Al Sigwart—Jailors.

DAY FORCE—Jno. Norman, Cuming street; A. P. Hayes, Harney to U. P. bridges; Patrick Hinchey, Farnam street; Joseph Rowles, Farnam and Harney from Ninth to Twelfth; Dan Kennedy, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, north of Douglas; Al. Jasperson, Sixteenth from Dodge to Nicholas; James O'Boyle, Douglas from Thirteenth to Sixteenth; Richard Burdish, Tenth from Howard to depot; Jno. Curry, Twelfth from Douglas to Capitol avenue; George Trumbull, patrol driver.

NIGHT FORCE.

Charles Bloom, Tenth from Harney to depot; Michael Dempsey, Sixteenth from Dodge to Cass; William White, Cuming street; Patrick Murphy, Farnam and Harney from Ninth to Twelfth; Edward Carroll, Twelfth north of Douglas; Michael Riley, Farnam street; J. J. Donovan, Ninth and Tenth north of Douglas; Frank Bellamy, Douglas; James Brady, Sixteenth from Cass to Nicholas; John Brady, Thirteenth from Harney to bridge; Patrick Horrigan, at large; Andrew Crawford, Thirteenth south of bridge; Peter Turkleson, patrol driver.

Musical Knights of Labor.

The Musicial Union, at a meeting last night in the private rooms of Mr. Julius Meyer, formed a protective association and will shortly enter the Knights of Labor as an assembly of that great order. Organization will be perfected and a constitution adopted at another meeting to be called this week The orchestra has a membership numbering fifty-two.

The Musical Union orchestra leaves this morning for Hastings to perform Handel's Messiah in an oratorio to be given to-night in the opera house of that city.

The full orchestra of the Union will play at the opening of the exposition building. The organization also furnishes the music at the charity and Knights of Labor hops.

President Bechel Speaks.

"No, sir, it is a falsehood made out of whole cloth," said President Bechel of the council yesterday, when questioned by a reporter for the BEE as to the truth of the statement, published in a morning contemporary yesterday, to the effect that he was no longer a property owner.

"There is not a word of truth in these statements," he continued. "The Herald does not pretend to assert that I was not eligible to the position of councilman at the time I was elected, and I can prove that at that time I was a property owner and that since then I have not disposed of my property. I shall be prepared to prove everything I say, if the matter ever comes up."

Kentucky's Prison Plight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—Governor Knott reported in a message to the legislature today that Mason, Ford & Co. would abandon their contract for prison labor March 1, and that this would return 1,000 unemployed convicts to the penitentiary, which was totally inadequate to shelter more than half that number in addition to those who were already there. The message says at this time the commonwealth does not even own the clothing which they wear or the beds upon which they sleep, a sound of meat, or an ounce of flour with which to feed them, or a dollar's worth of material upon which they may be employed.

The finest tin-types in this city are made at the Star Gallery, 1509 Douglas street, Heyn's old stand.

FREIGHT HOUSE IN FLAMES.

A Fierce Fire Causes Great Destruction to Railroad Property.

THIRTY BOX CARS DESTROYED.

The Entire Northwestern Part of Grand Haven for a Time in Danger—The Loss Fully a Quarter of a Million.

Grand Haven, Mich., Scorched.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—A Free Press Grand Haven special says: A fire broke out at 10 o'clock to-night in the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee freight house, and within a few minutes nearly half that immense structure, which stretches nearly three squares from south to north, was one fire. The fire department responded quickly, but owing to the fierce southwest gale and intense cold has so far been unable to check the fire's progress, and at 11 o'clock the entire structure was a mass of flames and will be an entire loss, together with all the freight stored there. The department is working heroically, but can save nothing in the freight house and elevator, but all energy is now directed to the adjoining building.

The passenger steamer City of Milwaukee was laying along side the elevator, and was barely saved.

LATER—11:25 p. m.—The elevator is now entirely enveloped in flames, together with the remainder of the warehouse, and nothing can save it. The lumber yards are just north of the fire, and if they catch the entire northwestern part of the city will be doomed.

The damage will be very heavy. Twenty-five or thirty freight cars were destroyed. The company's books are safe. The excitement is intense and the whole city is fighting the flames.

11:45 p. m.—The elevator has fallen and the warehouse north of the elevator is on fire. Three streams have come from Spring Lake to assist the local department.

12:20 a. m.—The fire is now under control, but is still fiercely burning. The gale continues blowing fiercely, but has shifted to the west and has aided materially in the hour of greatest need. Tee total loss will not fall short of $250,000, which amount is supposed to be fully insured.

It is conjectured that in connection with the shed yet standing, temporary sheds will at once be put up and business on the part of the railroad company will