CAUSED BY FALSE ECONOMY.

Senator Plumb Criticizes the Poor Western Mail Service.

NO ONE CENT POSTAGE YET.

An Unfavorable Report on the Proposed Reduction—Public Printer Benedict Replies to the Charges Against Him.

Too Much Simplicity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the senate the judiciary committee reported the bill removing the political disabilities of Andrew J. Lindsay of Missouri, and it was passed.

Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, reported back, adversely, the proposition to reduce letter postage to 1 cent. The committee did not think it prudent to attempt to reduce postage at present. While the postoffice department is still running behind it was self-sustaining before further reduction of postage was attempted. After some discussion the report was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution instructing the postoffice committee to inquire into the cause of inefficient mail service, especially in the west and south, and present newspaper extracts and letters fo show the "democratized" condition of the service in Kansas, the result of a stupid attempt to make a record of economy. The service in the west had reached a point where its condition was absolutely unbearable. The resolution went over.

Mr. Frye offered a resolution which was adopted, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information about the transportation of goods between the United States and Canada, the methods taken to protect revenue, etc.; also a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to have prepared a long statement regarding Canada's organization, finances, debt, trade, railroads, canals, etc. The information, he said, was exceedingly valuable and necessary in view of the fact that serious questions—commercial questions—were liable to arise at any time. Laid over.

The house bill regarding experimental agricultural stations passed with an amendment appropriating money direct from the treasury instead of devoting the proceeds of the sale of public lands to that purpose.

Mr. Morgan then addressed the senate for the third time, in opposition to the Blair educational bill. Mr. Evarts will speak on it to-morrow.

Among the measures introduced and referred were bills by Mr. Dolph, to establish a Sundance land district in Wyoming, and authorizing the leasing of school and university lands in Wyoming, and a memorial of the national board of trade favoring reciprocial trade relations between the United States and Canada.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Under the call of states the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Townsend of Illinois—To place salt on the free list.

By Mr. Baker of Illinois—Directing the committee on postoffices and post roads to inquire into the expediency of reducing the postage on seeds, bulbs, etc., and of reducing to 3 cents the fee for money orders for $5 or less.

By Mr. Lawler of Illinois—Abolishing the tax on oleomargarine. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

By Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan—A resolution declaring it the sense of the house, that in any proposed revision of the tariff the principle of protection to American industry and the maintenance of the wages of American workingmen at the American standard ought to be distinctly recognized and firmly adhered to; that duties ought not to be imposed for revenue only but for the protection of the production of those articles which the United States has abundant raw material and labor to produce, and that articles on the free list should be selected from among such necessaries of life as are not produced in adequate quantities in this country.

By Mr. Campbell of New York—Fixing the salaries of supreme court justices and cabinet officers at $15,000.

By Mr. Wilkins of Ohio—For the issue of fractional silver certificates.

By Mr. Guenther of Wisconsin—Directing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the action of the District commissioners in attempting to extend certain streets in Washington through the cemetery at Prospect Hill in violation of the act of congress.

By Mr. Owen of Indiana—Authorizing a survey for the purpose of making and maintaining a continuous water way from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

Mr. Barry of Mississippi, from the committee on elections, submitted the majority report in the Lowry-White, Indiana, contested election case, declaring the seat vacant. The minority report, confirming White's title, was presented by Mr. Rowell of Illinois. Ordered printed.

The speaker pro tem laid before the house a letter from the public printer in response to a resolution calling on him for information as to discharges made by him. The public printer makes a statement in regard to these discharges, justifying and explaining them, defends the administration of his office and emphatically denies the charge that congressional work is largely in arrears. He calls attention to the fact that during the forty-five days of the Fiftieth congress the printing ordered by congress had increased 46 per cent over that ordered during a similar period of the Forty-ninth congress; but the state's work had been promptly handled with a working force of 300 less employes than were on the rolls at the beginning of the Forty-ninth congress.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, regarded the letter as a conclusive and satisfactory reply to every criticism made against the printing office. He praised the reforms which he said Benedict had inaugurated, and, as an instance stated that the gentleman had bought printer's ink at 24 cents a pound, whereas his predecessors had paid 60 cents.

Mr. Cannon protested against an assault being made upon a dead man by an official who was assiduously blowing his own horn.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan, said he had been impelled to draw up the resolution by the story of a soldier who had been discharged with sixty other employes, from the printing office in the middle of winter, without cause, at a time, too, when printing ordered by congress was greatly in arrears. He (Cutcheon), did not care how much more paper the printer had used, or anything about the price of ink, but would like to know why the public printer selected the middle of January to turn workingmen and women into the street in order that he might put a climax to the proceedings of the house in refusing to investigate the claims of a workingman contesting a seat in the house.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, declared his utter disbelief in the statement of the public printer that there were more union soldiers employed at the printing office to-day than ever had been employed any previous period. Mr. Henderson told of the widow of a dead comrade whose son had been dropped from the printing office and her daughter from the treasury department for no reason whatever but to make room for men who could help the democratic party. These two children, the support of their mother, were left without means, in the dead of winter, and he stood there to proclaim that it was not in the power of himself or any republican representative to secure the pettiest place in Washington, even to save the widow or children of a dead union soldier from starvation.

After further debate a resolution by Mr. Springer, instructing the committee on printing, with addition of two members—one from each side of the house—to investigate the administration of the printing office during the incumbency of the present printer and his predecessor, was adopted.

Mr. Hatch called up a bill providing for agricultural experiment stations, and the senate amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, introduced and had referred to the ways and means committee the Hewitt administrative tariff bill. Adjourned.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Kucte O. Harris, to be receiver of public moneys at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Myron O. Rowley, of Dakota, to be register of the land office at Mitchell, Dak.; Commodore Bancroft, of Gierardi, to be rear-admiral; Captain William E. Fitzhugh, to be commodore commander; Henry S. Robeson, to be captain.

Pensions Granted Westerners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following pensions were issued for Nebraskans to-day:

Mexican war—Ira N. Taft, Omaha. Original—Joseph J. Sperry, Fairfield. Increased—Joseph P. Smith, York; Clifton Newkirk, Blair; Isaac Lent, Lincoln.

Pensions for Iowans:

Mexican war—Sophronia, widow of Orlando Fellan, Peterson; John Lynch, Perry. Original — Hampton H. Jones, Corning; Charles P. Slaght, Iowa City; William Burk, Lemars; William Dodgson, Floyd; Josiah Fugate, Crow Hill; Joseph Ward, Harby; George J. Dennis, Harveyville. Increase—Nelson Burris, Brooklyn; Stephen Schrum, Chariton; Morris Burnet, Mt. Vernon; Edward Lewis, Mt. Pleasant; Samuel Brunck, Savannah; Henry O. Conley, Toledo; James Mutchler, Centre Point; Arthur C. Quingley, Floris; Jerome H. Potter, Beacon; Washington Davis, Ottumwa; Charles H. Burlseon, Nashville; John C. Swasson, Des Moines; Josiah Hughes, Union; Ames McKeon, Summitville; Charles M. Castle, Page Centre; Nelson E. Slocum, Allerton; Casper J. Reed, Eddyville; John Pendergast, Seymour. Reissue—William O. Wickham, Iowa Falls; Thomas Lantry, Vesta. Reissue and increase—Charles Daley, Keokuk.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Leave of absence from February 1 to March 9 was granted Major Israel O. Dewey, paymaster.

Captain Frederick H. Eckstein, First infantry, now on leave of absence at Brooklyn, N. Y., has been ordered to report by letter to the superintendent of the recruiting service at New York, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the department of the Platte.

Major J. Dickey, Eighth infantry, has been ordered to report for assignment to a post in the department of the Platte.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Snyder, Tenth infantry, has been ordered to report for assignment to a post in the department of Arizona.

Colonel Henry Misner, Fifteenth infantry, has been ordered to report for assignment to a post in the department of the Platte.

Leave of absence for four months has been granted Second Lieutenant Bertram T. Clayton, Eleventh infantry.

Leaves of absence: First Lieutenant Waller W. R. Fisher, U. S. A., one month; Major C. H. Whipple, paymaster, fifteen days from February 1; First Lieutenant B. A. Byrne, adjutant Sixth infantry, one month from February 5, with permission to apply for an extension.

An extension of seven days has been granted Captain A. H. Apple.

Among the Committees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The house committee on invalid pensions has agreed to report favorably to house bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to Mrs. Logan, and to increase the pension of Mrs. Blair, widow of the late Francis P. Blair, jr., to the same amount. A minority, composed of Matson, Walker and Pidcock, will make an adverse report.

A favorable report has been ordered by the house postoffice committee on Representative Anderson's bill requiring subsidized railroad companies to afford equal facilities to all telegraph companies for the prompt and convenient interchange of telegraph business over their wires and to maintain and operate their own telegraph lines. The only essential amendment made was the including of subsidized or aided telegraph companies within its provisions.

The house select committee will report favorably the Crain resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution substituting the 31st of December for the 4th of March as the commencement and termination of the term of members of the house, and providing that congress shall meet the first Monday in January.

The sub-committee of the house committee on public lands, which has been considering the various propositions to change the land laws, completed its labors and will report to the full committee next Thursday. Resulting from its deliberations is a bill in lieu of all others on the subject. The chief provisions are: All public lands are to be classified as agricultural, timber, mineral, desert or reserved. No timber land is to be sold, but the timber growing upon it may be disposed of to the highest bidder, after advertisement, in forty-acre tracts, the timber to be removed within six years from the date of sale. Mineral entries may be made of the same land, even after the sale of the timber, but cannot impair the right of the purchaser of the timber. Timber land shall not be appraised at less than $10 per acre. The president may set apart any fruit lands as public reservations. The desert land law is continued in effect, but with an amendment requiring entrymen to file maps exhibiting the mode of contemplated irrigation and the source of water supply. All laws allowing the pre-emption of public lands and all others in conflict with the provisions of the present bill are repealed, but all bona-fide claims initiated before the passage may be perfected. All laws relating to county land warrants, college and other land script remain in force. The homestead law is amended so as to allow the heads of families and citizens of legal age, or persons who have filed declarations of intention to become such, to enter a quarter section or less of public lands, but no person who is the proprietor of 160 acres of land, or who quits and abandons his residence on his own land to reside on public lands in the same state or territory, shall acquire any right under the homestead law.

The Measure of Damages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Among the decisions rendered by the supreme court to-day was one in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company versus George E. Hall brought here by writ of error to the United States circuit court for the southern district of Iowa, involving the question of the responsibility of the telegraph company for neglect and delay in the delivery of telegrams. The points in this case are well-known. The court, in an opinion by Justice Matthews, holds that the only theory on which the plaintiff could show actual damage or loss, is on the supposition that if he had bought oil the day the telegram was sent he might and would have sold next day. It is clear, however, that in point of fact he had not suffered any actual loss. No transaction was in fact made, and there being neither purchase nor sale, there was no actual difference between the sums paid out and the sums received in consequence of it, which could be set down in his profit and loss account. If the order had been promptly delivered on the day it was sent and had been executed that day, it is not found that Hall would have sold next day at an advance nor that he could have resold at a profit at any subsequent day. The only damage which he is entitled to receive is the cost of transmitting the delayed message. The judgment is reversed and the case remanded with directions to enter judgment for that sum merely.

National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—John J. Shortall, Adolph Moses and Kirk Hawes, of Chicago, were before the senate committee on public lands this morning asking that several associations of Chicago, including the academy of design, the public library board and the Grand Army be permitted to combine and erect a memorial hall in Dearborn park, Chicago.

The house committee on elections to-day continued the consideration of the Worthington-Post contested election from Illinois, Attorney Bancroft speaking for Post.

Senator Cullom to-day introduced the Henderson house bill providing for the construction of the Hennepin canal and appropriating $500,000.

The bill introduced by Mr. Plumb to indemnify settlers on the Des Moines river lands for moneys expended in the purchase of lands under a mistake as to title, was adversely reported.

The court of claims awarded Edward H. Skelsey $7,707 damages in his suit for the balance due from the government under contract for the construction of a coffer dam at Rock Island.

The senate to-day made the following confirmations: W. J. Furlong to be postmaster at Rochelle, Ill; John W. Ross, at Washington, D. C.

Robins are very numerous in the south and much earlier in the season than usual.

MITCHELL TALKS BACK.

He Gives Sullivan a Scoring With His Mouth.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The rhetorical bruising between Sullivan and Mitchell, the former having had the last verbal spar, lead your reporter to visit the latter at Pony Moore's residence this afternoon. Referring to Sullivan's card, already sent, Mitchell said, after rereading it and throwing down the paper savagely:

"This stuff is tiresome. Sullivan does nothing but blow about John L., and all his blowing comes to nothing. For years he has been proclaiming that he was coming to England and going to do wonderful things there. At last he has chosen for his visit a time when both Smith and Kilrain were unable to meet him on account of their own fight. During his tour he offered any one $200 who would stand before him during four rounds, and then, as soon as we got to Cardiff, where he was, he withdrew the challenge. That's the kind of a man he is."

"Don't you think, then, he is a great fighter?"

"What has he ever done? He got the best of Paddy Ryan, a man that anybody could beat. That's his record. I consider Sullivan the most complete fraud going. He is a newspaper creation, a reporter's bubble, nothing else. Whenever editors are short of copy they have got in the way of sending a man to interview John L. He has been a perpetual satnd by, an evergreen joke, and at last the public and Sullivan himself have been deluded into believing he is about the gretaest man on earth. I don't claim to be such a phenomenal fighter myself, but I propose to make a very large hole in his reputation if he gives me a chance of doing so."

"You mean that he is trying to avoid meeting you?"

"Yes, I do. He is afraid to meet me and takes refuge in abuse. Of course he feels very sore about the failure of his exhibitions through England and Ireland. We broke up his little game there and will do it again."

"Do you believe honestly that the fight will come off between you?"

"Yes, because I am not going to let Sullivan back out. He has got to fight me within two months. As to the result, I do not care to brag or talk in advance. I may not beat him, for he has a great advantage in his superior weight, but John L. Sullivan and every one else can put one thing down as certain—I will be on hand at the day and hour, and when we get through he will know he has been to a fight."

To-morrow's Sporting Life will take another view from Mitchell and comment thus: "Ugly rumors are in circulation as to what is going to be done on the day, and it would be as well for the principles to drop personalities and proceed to business. It is agreed that only ten a side be present, but those who know the ropes are aware how easily this portion of the contract can be broken. It would be safer for the fight to be brought off with even a less number present. A fiasco or any rowdyism in connection with the fight would seriously injure the interests of the prize ring, which, owing to the straightforward way in which the Kilrain-Smith fight was brought off, has regained much of its former prestige in this country and America. We are of the opinion that Sullivan and Mitchell really mean fighting."

Another American Victory.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Jan. 30.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—To-day there was a pigeon shooting match on the Marquis of Ailesbury's private grounds, the Hatch, near Surly hall, not far from Windsor. The most important event of the day was a match between Mr. W. H. Parsons and Captain Brewer, the great American shot, to shoot at 100 birds, thirty-five yards rise, Mr. A. Ball laying £150 to £100 on the American. A start was made with ten birds each, the American killing eight out of ten, while his opponent only brought down six out of his first ten. The next ten Brewer killed nine and Parsons four. The third ten Brewer killed six and Parsons five. The fourth ten Brewer brought down eight, while his antagonist only killed four. Thus Captain Brewer won easily. He had thirty-one birds to his score against nineteen.

TWO ANXIOUS PARENTS,

Their Daughter is Missing and They Fear She Has Run Away.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Nellie Clark is missing from her home, at the corner of Forty-sixth and State streets, and her parents fear that she has gone to New Orleans to join Charles D. Long, who is looking after his horses at the races there. Nellie is a handsome blonde, sixteen years old, and well developed for her years. While her parents were at a funeral yesterday afternoon she packed all her personal effects, and telling the servant she would be back in an hour, left the house. This was at 2:30 o'clock, and when her parents returned three hours later, she was still absent. Inquiries about the neighborhood failed to discover any trace of her, and when seen at their home last evening both father and mother had about concluded that she had been induced by Long to meet him in New Orleans. "We regarded Long as a friend of the family," said Mrs. Clark, and he had always treated Nellie, as far as we know, as a little girl. She has received several letters from him. The last one came Friday last, and she did not as has been her custom on former occasions, show it to any of the family. Nellie has always been a good girl, never away from home over night. She left school last September, and about two months later started to learn the millinery trade, entering the employ of Mrs. Walsh on Twenty-second street. Her term of apprenticeship would have ended in March next. Of late she has seemed somewhat discontented, and expressed a desire to secure employment as chambermaid. I told her that if she desired to do that kind of work I would discharge the servant we have and pay her wages to stay at home. To-day I saw her looking over the "want columns" in the papers and she may have only gone in search of a place to work or to visit friends in the city, but I fear that such is not the case."

William Clark, Nellie's father, superintends a refreshment stand at Washington park during the racing season, and it was there Long first met the young lady. Mr. Clark spent last evening employing every possible means to learn something of his daughter's whereabouts.

A Brutal Outrage.

COLFAX, W. T., Jan. 30.—Dan Conroy, foreman of a track-laying gang, invited the eighteen-year-old daughter of J. Hughes to attend a dance with him at Garfield Saturday night. While on the way he drugged her and placed her in a box car, where she was kept for twenty-two hours, and repeatedly assaulted by Conroy and ten of his men. Conroy has been caught and will likely be lynched.

Death in Snow Slides.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 30.—The latest reports from the mountains indicate that there has been a great loss of life on the Canadian Pacific owing to snow slides. Strong chinook winds have been prevailing for the past week and all along the line from Donald to Glacier snow has been coming down on the track in tremendous quantities. Near Palliser station, B. C., several men were caught in a slide. Only one was dug out alive and he is badly bruised and injured and is not expected to live.

When a Mr. Blank, of Buena Vista, Ga., became engaged to his present wife a number of years ago, he gave her a yearling heifer in lieu of an engagement ring. This living pledge of their troth has given forth increase until the lady now has a handsome herd of cattle.

THE TITLE IS DEFECTIVE.

Hon. W. J. Connell Gives His Opinion on the High School Muddle.

JANITORS TO BE EXAMINED.

The Board of Education Hold an Important Session—The Question of Large School Buildings—Coburn's Speech.

Board of Education.

The board of education held a long and important special meeting last evening.

The absentees were Auch-Moedy, Clark, Kelley, Morrison and Saville.

A communication was received from C. W. Cain, Twenty-eighth and Blondo, offering for a school site in Bedford place a corner lot 107x128, with a south frontage on Boulevard street for $2,500. Referred.

The offer of Frank H. Baber who bid $175 for the old school house situated in Walnut Hill, was accepted.

Communications from Mattie L. Powell and Katherine M. Kean, the substitute teachers, was received asking for increase in salary. Superintendent James recommended an increase as the work of these teachers is very laborious and exacting. On motion their salary was increased from $80 to $90 per month.

A number of Shakespeare's plays and copies of Spencer's "Faery Queen" were ordered for the English literature classes.

The contract for covering the steam pipes in the basement of the Cass and Dupont schools was awarded to A. W. Shearer and C. W. Edgerton, those in the Cass school to cost $119.63 and the Dupont school to cost $67.32.

On recommendation of Messrs. Livesey and Felton the janitors of the school buildings where night schools are held were allowed $10 per month additional for their services.

The bids received for painting, kalsomining and plumbing were all rejected as being too high and new proposals asked for.

The following communication was received from W. J. Connell, the attorney of the board, relating to the use of the high school grounds:

Gentlemen: Two questions have been submitted to me, relating to the use of the high school grounds. First, as to whether the school board under the act transferring the high school grounds, has the right to construct a building thereon, for other than high school purposes. Second, as to whether under the vote of November 8, 1887, the board of education would have the right to erect a separate building on the high school grounds.

In response to the first question submitted, I would say, as I view the law, the board of education would in its discretion have the right to use the high school grounds for any legitimate school purposes, and would not be restricted to the use thereof, solely for high school purposes.

The question, however, is not altogether free from doubt, as no deed has ever been executed by the governor of the state, as was contemplated by an act of the legislature, authorizing the transfer of the property in question for school purposes. Had such deed been executed its terms and conditions would no doubt have been so clear and explicit as to have removed all doubt or uncertainty.

On the 4th day of February, 1869, the act referred to was approved and by its title authorized "a transfer to the city of Omaha, for school purposes, of the capitol grounds and buildings in said city." The first section of said act provided that whenever the property belong to the state was removed from the old capitol building the said capitol and the grounds surrounding the same, known as "Capitol square," should revert to and vest in the city of Omaha for school purposes, and the governor was authorized and required for and in behalf of the state to make and execute under his official seal the full and complete conveyance of said property for the purpose mentioned, it being provided that said property should be used by said city for the purpose of a high school, college, or other institution of learning.

In view of the title to the act, it being expressed as "An Act to Transfer the Property for School Purposes," and in view of the words employed in section 4 of said act, I think a reasonable construction of the words "other institution of learning," would include graded schools.

Section 4, to which reference is made, expressly provides that "no college, school, seminary or other institution of learning, shall ever be kept upon said grounds under the direction or control of any religious sect or denomination. It will be observed, therefore, that a school, as well as a college or seminary, was within the contemplation of said act as an "institution of learning."

With regard to the second question, to which reference has been made, I do not feel so certain as to the right of the board of education to proceed as is proposed. The right to construct a building on the high school grounds is derived from the vote of November 8, 1878, authorizing the issue of bonds, among other purposes, "for an addition to the high school building."

When the proposed expenditure for a building on the high school grounds was reached, it was represented to me as "an addition to to the high school building," to cost $50,000.

The resolution in that form was approved by the board, and the vote of the electors authorizing the issue of bonds was in accordance with this resolution, to-wit: For an addition to high school building to cost $50,000.

I do not think a separate building could be fairly regarded as an addition to the high school building. I am therefore of the opinion that if the authority to erect a separate building was questioned by proper legal proceedings, the board of education would be enjoined from erecting a separate and distict building out of the proceeds arising from the bonds now authorized to be issued.

Respectfully, W. J. CONNELL.

The following resolution was presented by Messrs. Livesey and Felton: Believing that in the congregation of great numbers of children there is great tendency to immorality, and with the increase of pupils there is a less control and supervision of them when on the school grounds and about the building, and that as good gradation of pupils is reached in a twelve room school as in any larger number of rooms; we recommend that hereafter the largest buildings erected consist of only twelve rooms.

Mr. James opposed the resolution, saying that the worst immorality he ever knew of was in small country schools. He was strongly in favor of large buildings. As the city grew larger and real estate increased in value, the city instead of paying exhorbitant prices for school sites, would be more inclined to erect large school buildings on their present sites. This was true of all old eastern cities, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and others, and he would earnestly recommend Omaha to follow their example.

Mr. Livesey, in his original manner, favored the resolution, remarking on the wonderfully immoral tendencies of a great number of the Omaha people, which seemed to be communicated to the children. The resolution, after some other debate, was placed on file.

It was decided to employ an architect by the month or year to draft such plans as directed by the board of education, a general sketch of the same having been presented to and approved by the board.

The janitor of the Izard school was declared incompetent and discharged. John Paul was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Kelly presented a resolution requiring all applicants for janitorships to appear before the committee on ventilation and heating for examination as to fitness for such position. This committee is composed of Mr. Felton, of the waterworks, Dr. Saville and Rev. W. E. Copeland. Messrs. Felton and Copeland both begged of the members to lay this burden on the shoulders of some other committee. Mr. Coburn arose and with profound dignity supported the resolution. He congratulated Mr. Kelly on the wisdom and far-sightedness he displayed in drafting the document, as the members of that committee were eminently qualified to fill that position. Mr. Felton, he said, was a practical engineer and could pass judgment on their qualifications in that line. Dr. Saville was prepared to judge as to their physical merits and Rev. Copeland as to whether they were morally prepared to enter upon such positions. This silenced all objections and the resolution was unanimously passed.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Kelley authorizing the committee on buildings and property to rent additional rooms to relieve the Forest school.

On recommendation of Mr. Parmelee, the superintendent of buildings was instructed to construct cloak rooms in the Lake school building.

On recommendation of Mr. Parmelee the superintendent of schools was instructed to cause a fire drill to be established and practiced in all public schools in the city, and that by suitable exercises the pupils be trained in case of fire, to promptly obey their teachers and vacate the building in an orderly and systematic manner.

The following resolution presented by Mr. Parmelee, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the superintendent of schools be instructed to have the story of the heroic acts and terrible sufferings of several teachers in this state during the storm of January 12, 1888, published in every school in this city, special reference being had to the experiences of Misses Freeman, Shattuck and Royce.

On motion of Mr. Colburn, action was deferred on the plans and specifications for the proposed high school addition until next meeting.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

A County Building Janitor Indignant—Mr. Needham Called Upon.

After consideration of the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railroad affairs yesterday afternoon the county commissioners met in executive session and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That ex-County Clerk C. P. Needham be requested to furnish this board with an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county clerk's office for the year 1887, to comply with section 43, chapter 68, compiled statutes of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the situation made vacant by the resignation of George Kelly be and the same is hereby abolished after February 1, 1888.

Kelly was janitor of the county building and became offended because an overseer was placed over him. He seems to have other grievances that he threatens in his communication to air through the columns of the press.

August Pratt, secretary of the Omaha board bureau of charities, was given permission to use the desk and chairs donated by the commissioners in his new office in the exposition building.

A communication from the Omaha Fair and Exposition association, asking that the grounds of the Omaha Driving Park association be exempted from taxes, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The commissioners then adjourned to the office of County Attorney Simeral to consult with him in reference to the legal powers vested in them to order an election for the voting of $300,000 in county bonds to the Omaha, Yankton & Northwestern railroad. It is thought they will issue a formal notice for such election to-day.

PLEADING FOR A HOSPITAL.

The Omaha Bureau of Charities Agitate an Important Matter.

A largely attended meeting of the Omaha board of charities was held at the chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon, a number of ladies being in attendance. An animated discussion was held in regards to the relations of the respective hospitals towards the poor, and the insufficiency of hospital accommodations in the city. It was the unanimous opinion of all that additional hospitals should be built, one especially devoted for the care of the city's poor charges. Dr. Dinsmoer moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the council, and request them to set apart a lot on which a temporary hospital could be built for the care of the poor of the city. Dr. Dinsmoor, Rev. Mr. Savage and Joseph Barker were appointed as such committee.

Dr. Ralph informed the board that arrangements had been perfected whereby the sick poor could be furnished with medicine by calling at the county building daily between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Fred Millard, Rev. Harsha, L. I. Jones, Clinton N. Powell, Otto Lobeck, Mrs. Dinsmoor and Mrs. Perrine were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the grand charity concert to be given on the 14th of February.

GAVE GREBE THE SLIP.

A Burglar Makes His Escape From the County Jail.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last night Jailer Lee Frost came back to the county jail from his supper, and, as is' customary with him, made an inspection of the cells to see that the prisoners were in their accustomed quarters. In passing the cell of William Willard, an inmate since the 19th of December last, charged with burglarizing the White Front saloon, he found it empty, and inquired of trusted inmates as to his absence. They gave as their opinion that the missing William, who is a cripple, was down in the cellar making a "peg leg," a substitute for the one given by nature and which he lost in an accident. Acting Jailer Grebe has been in the habit of according the burglarious William this freedom, and yesterday afternoon, during the absence of Mr. Frost, Grebe allowed William to go out the front door upon the representation that he was going to the cellar to complete the work on his "peg leg." At the time he was in his shirt sleeves, but an after inspection of his cell disclosed the fact that he had put on his overcoat and full suit of clothes under the shirt, having evidently planned his escape.

Jailer Frost, after visiting the cellar and not finding Willard there, appraised Grebe of his escape. The latter started out in search of him, but at last accounts had not been successful in overhauling him.

Famous Billiardists Coming.

A telegram from Milwaukee, Wis., announces that last night Jacob Schaffer, the "Wizard" champion billiard player of the world, broke the fourteen-inch balk line record. This famous and remarkable knight of the cue, together with Eugene Carter, the champion cushion and fancy shot player, will arrive in Omaha on Wednesday, the 8th of February, and will contest for $250 donated by the promoters of billiards, Messrs Foley & Darst. An exciting and entertaining contest is looked for, and that the admirers of the game may be given an opportunity to enjoy the contest, together with their ladies, Exposition hall has been engaged for the contest. The struggle, for Foley & Darst's liberal purse being over, Eugene Carter will give exhibitions of fancy shots and finger billiards, of which he is the peer. Joseph Ullman, representing the two billiardists, is now in the city completing arrangements for the entertainment.

Twenty Days in Jail.

John Constantine stood up before Judge Berka yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge of fighting and resisting an officer. He had been engaged in a fierce battle in which two men were mustered on both sides, and when Officer Savage attempted to arrest the belligerents he turned his attention to the limb of the law and struck him several hard blows. The judge gave him twenty days in the county jail—six on bread and water.

Salvation Army Disturbers Sentenced.

William McSpaden and Wilson Lindley, for disturbing the services of the Salvation army Sunday night with rude and rowdyish conduct, were given a cell at the central station over night. Yesterday they were tried, found guilty and McSpaden was fined $5 and costs and given five days in the county jail. Lindley, who has twice before been fined for a similar offense, was charged $5 and costs and given ten days. McSpaden swears that when he serves out his term he will clean out the entire Salvation army.

A Very Tough Gang.

The officers have finally ferreted out the perpetrators of the burglary at Stewart's shoe store, 509 south Thirteenth street, Saturday night, and fix the blame on Jerry Kernan, Frank Sherman and A. B. Cisco. Sherman was arrested Sunday night. Kernan was in custody for another theft and was rearrested yesterday afternoon. Cisco is in the county jail awaiting the session of the United States court to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money. They are a tough trio.

Another Plumber Fined.

N. B. Hussy, another of the plumbers charged with working without a license, was tried yesterday and fined $5 and costs. It is probable that his fine will also be remitted by the mayor, as the city engineer had taken the authority to give Hussey a permit.

A REPUBLICAN BANQUET.

Distinguished Party Men From Abroad to Be Invited.

Several members of the Young Men's Republican club stroked their grey whiskers, toyed with their white locks and complained of rheumatic pains when they were called to order by President Breckenridge at the Millard last evening. The "war horses" talked earnestly and emphatically for several hours, calling attention to the vigor, youth and rustling qualities of which the club was composed, after which the members settled down to business. It was resolved that all the young republican clubs in the state be invited to send a representative to Omaha to join the club in forming a state organization of young republicans.

A banquet of the local club to be given at the Millard was proposed, and the same was unanimously adopted. When this will occur will depend a great deal upon the wishes of Senators Ingalls, Allison and other prominent republicans who will be invited.

The following committes were appointed: Toasts and invitations, Hon. John M. Thurston, D. H. Wheeler and Messrs. M. L. Lindsey and Adam Breckenridge; to arrange for tickets, C. F. Coillard, W. Kelly and F. Gridley.

DIVORCED WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

A Sensational Disclosure Made at the County Building Yesterday.

May 7, 1885, Joseph Ernest, filed a suit in divorce from his wife Nellie, charging her with extreme cruelty and desertion. Fifteen days later, for some reason, the case was continued. July 28 a formal publication of the application was made, and August 7 a bill was granted, Ernest alleging that that his wife was a non-resident and he could not reach her to serve notice of the intended dissolution. There the matter ended until yesterday afternoon, when a little woman, slim in stature and bearing all the evidence of ill-treatment and marital troubles, accompanied by a little boy about four years of age, presented herself before County Judge Shields and asked if it was true that her husband had secured a divorce from her and if it was true that he was going to take their little boy from her.

The judge denied all knowledge of the circumstance and closely questioned the woman, when she unfolded a tale that arraigns Ernest as a perjurer and one of the greatest rascals at large. A short time before his application for a divorce, according to her story, he gave his wife money to go to Ashland, Neb., to visit her parents, and regularly sent her money and corresponded with her. During all this time he was in correspondence with her he swore that she was a non-resident of the state, and it was not until months after he secured the divorce that he made her cognizant of it. Owing to his duplicity and previous cruelty, she says she did not care for this, and six months ago returned to Omaha and has since been making an honorable living for herself and child. Yesterday she was informed that the husband was going to demand the child, and thus her appeal to Judge Shields. A number of lawyers who heard her story took compassion upon her, and promise to make it quite lively for the husband.

Mrs. Pierson on Duty.

Yesterday Mrs. Pierson, who has long been identified with acts of charity in the city formally assumed her position as agent for the Omaha board of charities. Mrs. Pierson is rapidly systematizing her proposed labors with the assistance of County Agent Mahoney, and in a few days will have her department in running order. Her office will be with the secretary of the bureau in the Exposition building.

Licensed to Wed.

The following licenses to marry were issued yesterday by Judge Shields:

Name and residence.	Age.
Samuel Lombard, Omaha	28
Susie E. Curtis, Richmond, Maine	28
William Ronan, Omaha	24
Rose Toman, Omaha	19
George P. Stebbins, Omaha	37
Mary Knight, Omaha	26
John Lawatzki, Omaha	28
Annie Nightingale, Omaha	21

Higgins Not Guilty.

The case of C. S. Higgins, who was under arrest for keeping the view into his St. Cloud saloon obstructed, was given a trial by jury before the police magistrate yesterday which consumed the entire afternoon. Only three witnesses were examined on each side, but considerable time was devoted to each. At 5:30 the jury went out, and returned in a few minutes with the verdict of "not guilty."

Internal Revenue Collections.

Yesterday the internal revenue collections shot up to $17,039.34.

Personal Paragraphs.

R. O'Neill, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Millard.

A. C. Cass, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Paxton.

J. B. Shickley, of Geneva, Neb., is at the Paxton.

C. V. Jameson, of Hastings, Neb., is at the Paxton.

H. C. Heimers, of Avoca, Neb., is at the Millard.

Al Bowie, of Cheyenne, Neb., is at the Millard.

Mrs. West, of Fremont, Neb., is at the Millard.

Mrs. J. E. Smith, of Beatrice, Neb., is at the Paxton.

T. L. Bowman, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Paxton.

Dr. Henry Baker, of Kearney, Neb., is at the Paxton.

J. A. Dean and wife, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Millard.

John W. Hoffman, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Millard.

G. F. Warren, of Nebraska City, Neb., is at the Paxton.

Charles Gilmore and wife, of Silver City, are at the Paxton.

W. H. Ashley and wife, of Beatrice, Neb., are at the Paxton.

H. A. Janet and wife, of St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Millard.

Captain William M. Van Horn, of Fort Russell, is at the Millard.

H. W. Walker, of the Pacific express company, is at the Millard.

H. L. Dickinson and wife, of Wood River Idaho, are at the Paxton.

George R. Sherwood and wife, of Kearney, Neb., are at the Paxton.

John C. Higby, sr., of Beatrice, Neb., was visiting his son Ira at the Paxton yesterday.

John B. Howard, a gentleman well known in Omaha, will sail for Havre, France, on one of the Inman line steamers on the 8th of February.

A Whale on Wheels.

St. Paul Globe: There is at present on exhibition at the foot of Fourth street, adjoining the Northern Pacific general offices, one of the largest whales ever captured. Few people have ever seen a whale, but each one has his own idea of the magnitude of these great monsters. "As big as a house" is a common simile made use of in stating the comparative size of these prodigious mammals, but whether the speaker refers to a one, two, three or ten-story house is a question.

The whale referred to was killed by Captain Newton P. West, fifteen miles southeast of Pequin island, on the coast of Maine. It is sixty-five feet long fourteen feet across the flukes and its lower jaw is sixteen feet long. It weighs forty tons and travels in a car specially made for the purpose, which when open for exhibition is eighty-six feet long, twenty-three feet wide, and will accommodate 600 people at one time.

A breech-loading whaling gun, weighing twenty-five pounds, was the instrument of annihilation. The bomb lance entered the right side, and, passing through the heart, lodged under the left shoulder blade, where it exploded. The monster lived twenty minutes after it was wounded.

A man at Irvona, Pa., raised thirteen squashes on a single vine, the largest of which weighed 140 pounds and the smallest 117 pounds.

SAND AUGERS.

**A Curious Wind Phenomenon of the Western