soon after his defeat for supreme judge, and whether the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Hill requested that he be appointed attorney for that road at Sheridan, Wyo., to which point the road was then building. He abused the independents and roasted the party, charging it with ingratitude and stating that he would have nothing more to do with it. His appearance was unprepossessing and the appointment was not made.

Missed the Ghost Walk.

Just before the adjournment of the house today, and while Stevens' motion to adjourn was being considered, Rhodes insisted that the house wait a few minutes, as the governor was about to send in a very important message. Howe raised the point of order that the gentleman from Valley was not the governor's private secretary, and that as there was a proper channel through which communications from the governor or senate should come, it was out of order to pay any attention communications delivered through to self-constituted messengers, even though they were members of the house. The point was sustained and the motion to adjourn was put and carried. It transpired after adournment that the important message related to the governor's signature to the house appropriation bill to pay members and employes, which explained the anxiety of Mr. Rhodes, though in that respect he differed but little from several other members. Twenty of the independent members went to the theater tonight on free tickets furnished by Paul Vandervoort.

One Important Change.

One of the things indicating that a new era has dawned in the methods employed in the state offices is the statement made this evening by Auditor Moore, who says from this time forward warrants will be cashed at the end of the quarter Instead of at the beginning, has been the custom. His version is that the auditor has been the bondsman of all having warrants against the state for services rendered under the old system, and while he is sorry to inconvenience any of the State employes, he thinks it no more than right that they should wait till they earn their money before they attempt to draw it.

Still Another.

Benson & Newbrandt, proprietors of the Capital hotel soloon, began suit in the district court today against Mosher and Outcalt for \$1,860, the amount of their balance in the defunct Capital National bank. The plaintiffs set up that the defendants are individually liable because as managing partners they were responsible for all statements made as to the solvency of the bank. That they induced the plaintiff to do busi ness with them, and received deposits up to the hour of closing Saturday afternoon. That they have been guilty of fraudulent management of the bank in inducing and permitting defendants to make deposits when they knew and had known for six months that the bank was insolvent.

Among the parties garnisheed this morning were William H. and John T. Dorgan, who are alleged to have in their possession stock, certificates of stocks, notes and other securities belonging to Mosher.

Elder Doesn't Like It. Sam Elder objects to being classed with the members who were afraid of their seats. and says that he voted as he did on the motion to dismiss the contests because he had heard the evidence and was satisfied that nothing would come of them. He could not see how it would benefit his party to vote with its representatives on this occasion when he would have to vote the other way when the contests came before the house on their merits. In this way he claims to have occupied a different position from any of the other independents who voted with the republicans.

CROUNSE CALLS FOR ACTION.

were released when he passed over to his successor the fraudulent certificates of deposit and whether the new treasurer assumed any responsibility by reason of his acceptance of the same

Thogough Investigation Needed.

It is also incumbent upon you to direct your investigation in all the transactions be-tween the state officers and the officers of the suspended bank, and fix the culpability, if any, where it belongs. In view of the complications which have arisen almost or the first intraduction of the new almost on the first introduction of the new law relative to the loaning of state funds, it may occur to you to investigate whether the law is a wise one and should stand. If re-tained, it should be improved, and to that end I commend to your careful consideration the changes suggested by the attorney gen-eral in a letter recently submitted to the senate and which I append to this communication. Respectfully

LOBENZO CROUNSE, Governor.

IN THE SENATE.

Economy Talked at a Great Rate by the Upper Branch.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-After the reading of the journal had partially been dispensed with the senate took up the regular order of business with an evident disposition to hurry matters as much as possible

Senator McDonald presented a petition asking for the passage of the municipal suffrage bill now on the general file of the senute.

The secretary, for the information of the senate, read a communication from Charles A. Coe, president of the Nebraska Columbian exposition, transmitting the plans and speci-fications, statement of expenditures, con-tracts, etc. The whole matter was referred to the World's fair committee.

The senate was then selzed with a spasm f economy and took up the matter of clerks or committees. One clerk was appointed and assigned to duty on seven committees By this means six clerks were knocked out Babcock then wanted a clerk for the com-mittee on claims and the senate employed one in spite of the statement from the chairman of that committee that there was noth ng to do.

ing to do. Then somebody brought up a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as T. D. Worrell and J. B. Romain had been employed as clerk and night watchman in the office of the secretary of the senate from the boginning of the session, they should be placed on the pay rolls and allowed their salaries from the

For a few moments the secretary was assaulted with volleys of questions from all parts of the senate. Members wanted to know who authorized the appointment, what the men had to do, etc. An even dozen senators wanted to know why the secretary of the senate needed a night watchman for a room eight feet square. The resolution went over one day Bills were introduced and read the first

By Young—Making a new legislative ap-portionment of the state. By Pope—To amond the law relating to the government of cities and villages. By Mattes—To prevent railroads from act-ing as areasts for over a minima or minima ing as agents for coal mines or mining com-

Senate files 114 to 127 inclusive were read the second time and referred. The regular order of business being fin-ished, the senate, after a brief recess, ad-journed to go into joint convention.

After the joint convention the senate list-ened to the reading of the governor's mes-sage and then adjourned until 10 o'clock

Monday. IN THE HOUSE.

Attempt to Change the Record Falls-

Will Investigate Dorgan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The independents and democrats in the house were in no pleasant frame of mind this morning. The chaplain did his best to smooth out the wrinkles by alluding to the questions which might come up to vex the house. He also offered a touching petition for a blessing on a distant home made desolate by the loss of husband and father.

Suter moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, but something was on oot and Lockner objected to the dispensa press After the reading had been completed "The object of our visit to Washington Rhodes moved to strike from the records all that pertaining to the contest proceeding of yesterday, for the reason, as he stated, that to have the United States take possession of the Hawaiian islands. We want to join the action of the house was illegal and unthe union, not as a state, however, but under titutional. a territorial or district form of government. McKesson had the motion read again and A government like that of the District of then rose to a point of order. The motion, he said, partook of the nature of a reconsid-Columbia, with the addition of a gover eration of yesterday's proceedings, and such action was barred. He did not know appointed by the president, is preferable for nany reasons. There is such a large number of Chinese whether the motion was intended to excuse and other cheap laborers on the islands who the adverse rulings of the chair to help out the Douglas county delegation, but it was and other cheap money on the igently that cannot be trusted to vote intelligently that if universal suffrage were declared the universal suffrage were declared clearly out of order. Rhodes said it was not a reconsideration, Howe raised another point of order asser-ted that Rhodes was unfair and that he was whites, who represent almost the entire business interests of the country, would be utvoted and powerless. unting for an excuse with which to go be-"An entire new system of government an entire new system of government must be built up and the only way is to have the United States take charge. It must come to this or the whites must leave the islands. Their interests are too great, howfore his constituents. This remark gave Rhodes an opportunity to appeal to the chair. He insisted that the gentleman from Nemaha had no right to ever, for them to give up without a struggle restion his motives. The gentleman from Nemaha retorted, and the revolution was the result. "The new constitution which was brought "No, but I have a right to guess at them." A call of the house was ordered, and the motion to strike from the records yesterday's out by the queen granted her almost abso-lute power and disfranchised the white vot-The natives themselves, as a rule, are proceedings relative to the contest was lost ers. ers. The natives themserves, as a rule, are not in favor of the ex-queen's plans. She is supported by a certain clique of about twenty, who are anxious for political power. The queen is jealous of the power of the whites and is an ambitious, scheming vote of 37 to 46. Davies offered a resolution relating to the state's indebtedness to W. H. Dorgan and it was adopted The house then took a short recess and after reassembling the speaker announced that he had signed house roll 93. The senate woman, badly advised. Under the Old Regime. then appeared and the house adjourned to go "Under the old regime she had no cause to into joint convention. Immediately after the house assembled complain. She enjoyed an income of be-tween \$70,000 and \$100,000, with no responafter joint convention the chief clerk read the special message from Governor Crounse, sibility, but she undertook to mix in politics subject the worst of it. The queen was sup-ported by her favorite, R. P. Wilson, the marshal of the kingdom and the government troops. Wilson swore in a number of depu-ties, and, in all, the queen's force amounted to about 400 men. The plan was clever, but she lacked nerve to carry it out. She waited until the legislature had adjourned and them After the reading of the message had beer eted the house adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

DEPOSED THE QUEEN

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The news from Hawaii being a fortnext. night old on account of the absence of the cable lines, which Presiden Harrison twice advocated in his message to congress, is not recent enough to form the basis of any immeliate action or to warrant any exact prediction. It is certain, however, that the American commercial influences at Hawaii have long been antagonistic to British influence, and that anexation has been carnestly desired by those who were opposed to the government of the recent Queen Liliuokalani.

It was not thought at the Navy depart-ment today that the cruiser Boston, now at Hawaii, would be called into action. Her battery of two S-inch and six 6-inch rifles and her secondary battery of 6-pound, 3-pound and 1-pound rapid-fire guns, together with her Hotchkiss revolving cannon, will be formidable enough to enable her to protect American interests by her mere presence, with a form of the second secon

with a force of blue jackets on shore. As to Annexation. As to the annexation of the Sandwich

islands, there is good authority for saying that this is not likely to be accomplished, in the full sense of meaning that the alliance shall become an integral part of the United States under the administration af President Harrison. While it is not known that President Harrison has either expressed his views definitely upon the subject presented today, it is known that he has said in connection with other proposi-tions of annexation that he did not favor the acquisition by the United States of any terri-tory not contiguous to this country, that the acquirement of any territory separated from us by any great expanse of water would keep us in controversies with foreign nations and widen our possibilities of serious international troubles. The president re-gards the United States as being exceedingly fortunate in having no territory which would naturally give provocation for con-

tention with any European power.

Interviewed Secretary Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28 .- Mottsmuh Hawaitan minister, has received an official dispatch to the effect that the havaiian government has been overthrown and that commissioners from the new government are on the way from San Francisco to Washing-ton to ask that Hawaii be annexed to the United States. The State and Navy de-partments have been officially informed of he revolution

Smith of Hawaii held a conference with Secretary of State Foster today. The with Secretary of State Foster today. The interview continued for some time. At its close Secretary Foster went over to the white house and had an interview with President Harrison. While, of course, no statement can be made as to the policy to be pursued by the United State in the matter, at least until after the arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii, who are to present the request for annexation to the United States, it may be said that the visit of the Hawaiians will be said that the visit of the Hawaiians will hardly be successful, if the purport thereof has been correctly stated. Aside from the has been correctly stated. Aside from the innovation upon the policy of the govern-ment since its organization, which the an-nexation would be, the interests of other countries in the Sandwich islands are too large to permit, on the part of the govern ments of those nations, acquiesence in such annexation. It would involve consequences that the United States would not care to take, and which its long settled policy for-bids it to accume

To Reinforce the Boston.

bids it to assume

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—When the news was received of the revolution in Hawaii the president and secretaries of state and navy held a hasty consultation, with a view to reinforcing the cruiser Hos-ton, the only United States vessel now at Honolulu. It is probable that the Monterey will be sent from San Francisco. The old wooden ship Adams and the iron ship Ranger are at Mare island, and it is

ght they will be also ordered to the islands. STATEMENTS FROM COMMISSIONERS Some of the Causes Which Led Up to the

Queen's Overthrow. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.-Charles L.

Wilder, "if she had been allowed to carry out Wilder, "If she had been allowed to carry out her plan, would age become absolute despot of the islands. We were glad to have your ship Boston in Honolulu harbors. While she did nothing beyond landing a few sailors who patrolled the streads, yet the moral effect was good, and photobly quelled any disposi-tion to fighting of the part of the queen, had there been any. The Boston will be able to control the situation without trouble, bat more ships would do, no harm."

San Francisco Moving.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES

San Francisco Moving. The commission is this afternoon mot the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce direc-tors and discussed, the situation of affairs with the merchants. The chamber will probably adop? pesolutions asking the United States givernment to annex Hawaii. Admiral Skerrett, commanding the Pacific squadron, is here with the wooden ship Mohican, and is prepared for sea. It is expected she will at once proceed to Hono-lulu.

Joseph Marsden's Story.

Joseph Marsden, one of the commissioners solution of the commissioners sent by the provisional government to the United States, today said: "Our mission to the United States is for the purpose of offer-ing the islands to the United States. If the maximum set of the United States is the the states of the United States is government refuses to accept our gift that is another thing. All the foreign element in the island and the natives are in hearty accord with a provisional government and for annexation to America. The causes which led up to the trouble were the actions of the

queen, who wanted to force a new constitu-tion, revolutionary in character, upon us "Directly after the prorogation of the leg-islature, the queen sent for her nobles and presented to them the proposed constitution for their signatures. They demurred, but she stormed at them and flergely demunded them to obey her wishes. They asked for an hour to look it over, but she gave them fifteen minutes and warned them that they had better sign it.

Deserted by Her Nobles.

"As soon as she left the blue room the "As soon as she left the bine room the nobles fled. They wont to the post and told them there of the queen's actions. Immedi-ately a number of merchant's gathered to-gether and after a short consultation ap-pointed thirteen men as an executive com-

"The committee alled a meeting for 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon and Armory hall was packed at the hour with the largest crowd of white people ever gathered in Honolulu. A resolution was presented to prelulu. ucen. On that night a number of marines. well armed and equipped, came ashore from the United States steamship Boston and the United States steamship Boston and took up their position at the office of the American consulate. On Tues-day the whole thing was over. The queen surrendered all things. She accompanied her capitulation by a strong protest. Imme-diately afteward the provisional government was formed and a commission to the United States appointed." "Can the United States among Hagesti?"

"Can the United States annex Hawaii?" was asked of the commissioner. "Without doubt."

"Will not the agreement of France and Great Britain to guarantee independence to the islands interfero?"

"There is no such treaty in existence. There is absolutely nothing to stay the will of the people."

TEXAS SET A PRECEDENT.

Hawall's Plea for Annexation and What National Legislators Think of It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.-In executive ession today the senate discussed the French extradition treaty without result. Mr. Morgan then announced the intelligence of the Hawaiian gevolution to the senate. Although it could only be considered in an informal manner, a debate was at once precipitated that occupied the greater part of the secret session. Generally the speeches seemed to favor annexation or the establishment of a protectorate. In opposition, it was stated by other senators that when we secured our coaling station at Peaul river years ago there was an agreement under which England, Germany and the United States and the other great powers agreed that they should keep their hands off and permit Hawaii to run her own affairs. In contro-vering this statement it was claimed while there might have been a pacit understanding SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—Charles L. Carter, one of the commission appointed by the provisional government at Hawaii, made the following statement to the Associated

IRELAND'S HOME RULE BILL of justice is to continue to be a court of ex-Brief Synopsis of Mr. Gladstone's Proposed

New Bill.

POWERS OF THE NEW IRISH LEGISLATURE

Restrictions Placed Upon the Proposed Body and Other Features of the Measure-It Will Be Introduced at the Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 28 -- Following is a synopsis of the new Irish home rule bill to be introduced within a few days, at the opening of Parliament:

The bill declares that there shall be established in Ireland a legislature, consisting of the queen and an Irish legislative body, empowered to make, amend and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland.

The power to enact laws on the following subjects is retained by the imperial parliament: The status or dignity of the crown, or the succession to the crown, or a regency: the making of war or peace; the military or naval forces or the defense of the royaities ane other relations with foreignistates; of relations between the varibill of 1886.

ous parts of her majesty's dominions; disnatories of honor: offenses against the law of nations or offenses committed in violation of a treaty made or hereafter to be made be tween her nujesty and any foreign state; or offense committed on the high seas; treason, alienage or naturalization; trade, navigation or quarantine; the postal and telegraph service, except as hereafter mentioned with respect to the transmission of letters and telegrams in Ireland; beacons; lighthouses or seamarks; the coinage: the value of foreign money; legal ten ler or weights and measures, or copyright, patent rights or other ex-clusive rights to the use or profits of any works or inventions; the imposition, or any legislation relating to duties or customs and duties of excise, as defined in the act. The subclause retains to the imperial Parliament

ontrol for five years over land legislation. Restrictions on the Irish Legislature,

The frish legislature is restricted from passing any laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free ex-ercise thereof, or conferring any privilege or imposing any disability on account of re-ligious belief or abrogations originating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational institution or charity, or projudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction with that school, or impairing, without either the leave of her majesty in council, first obtained, on address presented by the legislative body of Ireland, or the consent of the corporation interests, the rights, property or privileges of any existing corporation incorporated by royal charter or local or general act of Par-liament, or from enacting any legislation changing the terms of the home rule act, of denominational institution or charit changing the terms of the home rule act except so far as the act is declared to be alterable by the Irish legislature. The queen retains the same prerogatives with respect to summoning, prorogaing and dis-solving the Irish legislative body as the queen has with the imperial Parliament. The Irish legislative body can continue for five years and no longer from the day on which it is appointed to meet.

The executive government of Ireland is to ontinue vested in her majesty and to be carcied on by the lord licutenant in behalf of her majesty with the aid of such officers and such council as her majesty may from time to time see fit. Subject to any instructions which may from time to time be given by her majesty, the lord lieutenant shall give or withhold the consent of her majesty to bills passed by the Irish legislative body and shall exercise the prerogatives of her majesty in summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Irish legislative body and any prerogatives, the exercise of which may be delegated to him by her majesty.

chequer for revenue purposes, and any vacancy occurring in the court is to be filled vacancy occurring in the court is to be inter-by her majesty on the joint recommendation of the lord licutenant of Ireland and the lord high chancellor of Great Britain. This division is to try all cases affecting the treasury, customs and excise and the officers thereof, and the appeal is to lic only to the house of lords.

Ireland's Police System. The Dublin metropolitan police is to con-tinue subject to the lord lieutenant for a period of five years or until the Irish adminperiod of here years or and the frank and equate istration will guarantee that an adequate legal police system has been organized. The royal frish constabulary, while it exists, is to continue subject to the control of the lord lieutenant, but the frish legislature may provide for the establishment and maintenance a police force in countles and boroughs in cland, under the control of the local au-

thorities, and arrangements may be made between the treasury and Irish government for the establishment and maintenance of " reserves. There is an entirely new clause, 29, which ives the crown the right to veto all bills of the Irish legislature and gives Irish repre-sentative peers the right to sit in the House of Lords at Westminster and vote on all innerit and the set of erial questions.

Imperial questions. Controversies regarding constitutional questions are to be referred to the judicial committee of the privy council for decision. The functions of the lord lieutenant are the same as in the bill of 1880 and the judiciary is to remain for five years uniter the control of the imperial government, then to pass under the control of the frish govern-ment. Other provisions are similar to the bill of 1886.

law, which requires a petition signed by one-third of the voters in the district, before boud election can be held.

The City Charter.

The judiciary committee of the council has cturned from Lincoln. The charter amend ments were introduced in the senate by Mr. Babcock. It was deemed advisable not to baccock. It was deemed advisable not to introduce the measure in the house, and the committee believes that better results will follow the plan mapped out than could pos-sibly have come had the measure gone to the house. From now on members of the committee will divide their time at Lincoin and follow up the bill as rapidly as possible. Mr. Saunders of the committee thinks that the bill will near without any radical discusses e bill will pass without any radical chi Of course, there are some members from the country who may undertake to defeat the desire of the Omaha people, but it is believed that they are in the minority, and can muster but a feeble attempt at opposition.

Another Omaha Industry. The Columbian Novelty company has

lected the following officers and directors for the ensuing year: C. G. Cunningham, president; S. D. Barkalow, vice president;

W. Croy, secretary and treasurer. This company will shortly crect buildings a Omaha on the Belt line railway near the

hair factory, in the northwestern part of the city, for the manufacture of its novelties, which includes the official guide and map cane of the World's exposition, fan and other noveltles. Messrs, Canningham and Croy will leave for Chicago in a day or so to look offer the establishment of a branch office

This company expects to employ at least eventy-five people in the manufacture of its roods when it first opens.

Signed the City Printing Contract.

Mayor Bemis has signed the contract for rinting, which was awarded to the firm of Klopp, Bartlett & Co. by the council. So much has been said relative to the awarding of this contract, and so many charges have been made one way and another, that the mayor concluded to investigate for himself. A complete tabulation of all the bids was made by Mr. Millar, and the printing committee was called in to compare their findings with those of Mayor Benis' secretary. No great discrepancies were found and the investigations of both resulted in nearly the same fludings. The mayor was convinced that the firm of Klopp, Bartlett & Co., was the lowest bidder and signed the contract.

Awful Deed of a Brute.

PARIS, Tex., Jan. 28 .- Last night Henry Smith, colored, saw the little 4-year-old daughter of Henry Vance playing on a sidewalk. He picked her up and carried her to the woods. When the child was missed a search resulted in finding her body, torn and

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Proposed Ohanges in the School Law of

Interest to Magic City Citizens.

MORE FUNDS AN IMMEDIATE NECESSITY

Indications That Many Children Will Snortly Be Unable to Secure Accommodations with the Present Facilities ---Situation Clearly Outlined.

One of the most important bills to come before the present legislature, is house roll No. 104, a bill for an act to amend sections 3,706, 3,721 and 3,722 of subdivision 14 of hapter aliv, of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska and to repeal the original sections amended.

The provisions of the bill are such that its passage would cause new members elected to the school board to go into office on the ist of July instead of the ist of May as at present.

Section 3 of the bill makes provision for

the school board to determine by a two-third

vote, whether an election shall be called for

voting bonds, instead of the present bond

But the most important change contem

plated in the bill is an amendment giving the

imount of tax to be levied, whereas the

Thus far Lincoln has been the only district

a the state where neither the people nor

the board have had the privilege of deter-

mining this question, but if the statute re-

mains unchanged, South Omaha, Beatrice,

Grand Island, Nebraska City, Kearney,

Hastings, and possibly one or two others.

will come under the provision allowing the

city council to fix the amount of the school

tax. In the opinion of the best educators in the

state, seconded by parents of school children, having an active interest in the pro-

perity of the public schools, the change con-templated would remedy a defect which in many cases has crippled schools.

The present depicted condition of the whooi treasury of this city makes the sub-

ject one of more than ordinary interest at

this time. While the laws governing the public schools may not be directly respon-

sible for the condition of the school treasury of this city, the contemplated changes would be a strong guard against a recur-

rence of the misfortune, by placing the power to run the schools with the school

board. The possibility of a deadlock be-tween two sets of officers, such as was ex-

obviated.

Denses.

crienced here last summer, would be

Condition of City Schools.

with a condition, not a theory. The condi-tion is that of a nearly empty treasury, with no provision for replenishing it further than

sufficiently to meet current expenses, and possibly not that. Unless something is done at the spring election, hundreds of children of school age will be deprived of school privileges simply because there is no money

with which to build school houses. This cut

with which to build school houses. This city has made a record in educational progress of which it may well be proud. When it is considered that taxpayers of South Omaha have never been called upon to pay one dollar for the support of the schools of the city since it become an inde-pendent district, the educational pyrainid built up programmet around

built up, representing permanent vested rights to property worth at least \$200,000, besides the enormous outlay for city ex-

penses, made necessary by the wondrous growth of the Magic City, it stands as a

of the men to whom the educational inter-ests of the district have been intrusted from time to time.

onument to the integrity and manage

In school matters, this city is confronted

present statute yests that power in the vity

chool board the authority to determine the

Message to the Legislature Concerning the Bank Affair.

LANCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28 -- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Governor Crounse this afternoon sent a special message to the legislature on the Capital National bank failure as affecting state deposits. The message was as follows:

To the Honorable, the House of Repre sentatives of the State of Nebraska:] deem it my duty to submit for your consid eration such facts and information as I am possessed of concerning the recent failure of the Capital National bank at Lincoln, which is a depository for more than \$200,000 of

As I am advised, the late state treasurer J. E. Hill, made a transfer of the funds in his custody to his successor, the present in cumbent, on January 14, 1893. These included three certificates of deposit from the Capital National bank at Lincoln-one for \$35,357.85, bearing date January 6, 1893 one for \$150,000, bearing date of January 6 1893, and one for \$100,000, bearing date Janu ary 6, 1893. The certificates were turned over to Treasurer Bartley as representing \$285,357.85 state money.

Under the act of April 8, 1891, the state treasurer is required to deposit the amount of money in his hands belonging to the sev-eral current funds in the state treasury, in the state or national banks, or some of them doing business in the state and of approved standing, the bank to pay as interest on such deposit not less than 3 per cent per annum To secure such deposits a bond is required of depositors in double the amount of any deposits, which bond is to be approved by the vernor, attorney general and secretary of state.

How the Bond Was Signed.

In conformity with this law, the Capital nal bank presented a bond in the sum of \$700,000, which would entitle it to an ag-gregate deposit for \$350,000. This bond, drawn in accordance with the act referred to, bearing the signature of the bank and that of C. W. Mosher and R. C. Outcalt, and approved by the attorney general and secre tary of state, was presented to me on the 14th day of January, 1803, by the secretary

of state, for my approval. In order to satisfy myself of the sufficiency of the bond, I interrogated Mr. Secretary Allen quite fully concerning the financial standing of the bank.

Mr. Allen expressed no doubt of the absolute solvency of the concern, and I am assured that Treasurer Bartley, after full and careful inquiry and examination into its stand-ing, had reached a like conclusion. Still, although not required by the law referred to, or by the form set out in the act, and not withstanding the approval of the bond by and notthe attorney general and by the secretary of the state, I decided, as an additional precau-tion, to exact of Mr. Mosher and Mr. Outcalt an oath as to their individual ability as surcties, and they qualified accordingly in the amounts of \$500,-000 and \$200.000 respectively. After they had complied with this demand I did not feel justified in further withholding my approval

The first intimation I had of the insolvency of the bank or of its surctics was after the bank had passed into the hands of a United States bank examiner on the 22d day of January, 1860.

Bartley Imposed Upon.

Since then it transpires that the bank books had been manipulated so as to deceive the most vigilant national bank examiner, and would have defied detection even if the state had undertaken by experts to investi-gate its solvency for itself. I am credibly informed that further investigation and ex-amination of the records will disclose the fact that State Terror fact that State Treasurer Bartley had been imposed upon and that the certificates of deposit which were turned over to him by his predecessor in office were fraudulent evidences of money on deposit which had no existence.

It is impossible at this time to ascertain whether the failure of this bank will involve the state in any loss. The assets, however, of over \$200,000, as represented by the books, together with the assessments for which the stockholders are liable, furnish a reasonable guaranty that the state's loss should not be great ultimately

It remains for the legislature to take such action as it deems best to ascertain the exact condition of the bank and to fix the responsibility of the parties involved in the transaction. It is an open question

SCATTERED ABOUT AS USUAL.

Paddock Loses a Couple of Votes and Bryan

Gains a Few. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.- [Special Telegram rot twenty natives and dreased them up to Tus Bss.]- There were many absentees for a new constitution which they did not at the joint convention today, but otherwise understand. Everything went according to program until the members of the cabinet the ballot showed no startling changes from yesterday. Paddock lost one vote to Crounse refused to be dismissed. and one to Thurston and did not make up the loss by gains from other candidates. A new candidate was introduced by Clarke, who voted for H.C. Wortham. The demosupply of ammunition for the revolutionists crats inaugurated another ground swell toward Bryan. There were 110 votes cast and they scattered as follows:

Majors Bryan Thurston. Webster Croubse Rosse.	2 Wortham. 1 2 Androws. 2
as follows: Ames.	yesterday's vote were from Boyd to Bryan; wton to Boyd; Clarke,

from Crounse to H. C. Wortham: Goldsmith, from Paddock to Crounse; Leidigh, from Boyd to Bryan; Luikart, from Boyd to Kei-per; North, from Boyd to Martin; Rhea, om Paddock to Thurston; Sinclair, from Boyd to Bryan. Those paired or absent were: Barry

Brown, Cain, Crane, Dobson, Elchoff, Elder Gifford, Grammer, Harris, Merrick, Nason hip company, and has a large interest in Hawaiin property. "If the United States wants the Hawaiian Oakley, Packwood, Pepc, Porter, Ricketta, Schelp, Watson and Woods,

islands," said he, "she can have them now and on terms more favorable than ever before offered or will ever be offered again. All Notable Event. Wednesday next, matince and evening, at Americans on the islands are a unit for nexation, and the new provisional govern-ment is supported by nearly all the English Boyd's will appear the Ohrstrom-Renhard company of lyric artists, and Omaha music and all of the Germans. The foreign interes in Hawaii amounts to about \$40,000,000, \$30, lovers will no doubt improve the opportunity to hear some readings of tone poetry of a 000,000 of which are in the hands of Ameri very high standard Augusta Ohrstrom cans. "If the United States government should native of the land whence came Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson, heads the company. Miss Ohrstrom is both a musician and a

refuse to annex the islands do you think that Great Britain would step in and take singer: she has the soul to interpret as well as the talent to execute. Her voice has the ssion?" was asked. brilliancy of the true soprano with the rich-ness of the mezzo-soprano. With her comes Martina Johnston, one of the most highly

government at Honolulu."

"Our commission," continued Mr. Carter, "will call on the president and secretary of

state at Washington, and will do our best to negotiate a treaty of annexation. We do not

W. C. Wilder's Story.

We do not

"That question I cannot answer," said Commissioner Wilder, "but this I know— the queen is strongly in favor of British rule, and if allowed would, I have no doubt, apply to Great Britain for protection." gifted violinistes ever heard. J. Donnell Balfe, the well known basso, and Frank Why was the British government the y one of the powers represented in Hono Porter, a robust tenor, are also members

luiu that did not recognize the provisional the company. The various preferences of lovers of good music are all catered to, the programs judiciously presenting classic operatic and "popular" numbers. "That I do not know." "Queen Lilluokalani," continued Mr

cising the power of annexation. In support of the presumption that there was no agreement it was shown that England had one year or so industriously making inroads in the islands and creating a feeling among the people extremely prejudicial to the interests of the United States and her citizens who had invested in enterprises that were developing the islands. The matter will, no doubt, be before the senate in the usual way in the course of a few days, and an extended debate will result.

In the House,

In the house of representatives there was a strong feeling expressed by leading demo-crats against annexation. At the same crats against annexation. At the same time there was an equally unanimous opin-ion that no other nation should be permitted to control Hawaii. The Monroe doctrine again upheld as a cardinal principle in our foreign policy and as demanding the exclusion of "European domination over terriso near our own. It is said that the course Hawaii is adout

ng in seeking annexation is practically same as that taken by Texas when it be-came a part of the United States. In reference to annexation a naval officer

said that if the United States possessed Hawaii we could make it the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

HAWAIIAN HISTORY.

Facts Concerning the Country, its Politics and Resources.

The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands 2,000 miles southwest of San Francisco. They have an area of 7,628 square miles and a population of 90,000.

When visited by Captain Cook in 1778 the population was estimated at 400,000. The census of 1832 showed a population of 130,000, practically all native. In 1884 out of a total of 80,600 just one-half were natives. The until the legislature had adjourned and then foreign population is increasing quite rapidly and is now estimated at 90,000 ong-tailed coats. She gave them a petition

The chief product of the islands is sugar. There are about fifty plantations, producing 40,000 to 50,000 tons of sugar annually. The other most important product are molasses, wool, hides, tallow, rice and fruits.

The revolution was almost a bloolless one. Only one man was hurt, a native policeman, who was shot by Mr. Good. Good was in charge of a wagon containing a A treaty of reciprocity was signed by the United States and Hawaii in 1876. This country consumes most of the exports, which were about \$14,000,000 in 1880, and furnishes most of the imports, which aggregated the police attempted to capture it. \$5,500,000 in that year. Good, who is a man of great firmness and

resolution, shot down one of the policemen and took the ammunition to a place where it The revenue in #890 was \$2,862,505 and the expenditures \$2,781,814. The public dept is would do the most good to the men who were \$1,934,000, and the money in circulation is resisting the queen. Fortunately there was \$1,835,000. The government was been a limited monno necessity for a resort to arms, and fur-ther bloodshed was avoided."

archy. The legislature consisted of twenty nobles, appointed for life by the ruler, and twenty-eight representatives, elected the people, the two classes sitting ether. The rules has a cabinet and a privy council. Many of the offices are filled together. have power to make a treaty, but will have to refer all such matters to the provisional by foreigners, mostly Americans. The lat are modeled on those of the United States

Queen Liliuokalani, born in 1838, mounted the throne January 28, 1891. W. C. Wilder, another of the commission-ers, explained the situation of affairs to an Associated press reporter. Mr. Wilder is president of the Hawaiin Interisland Steam-bin commune to the base of the second strain the second The capital of the kingdom is Honolulu with population of 20,000. In 1889 there were fifty-six miles of railroad and 250 of telegraph in the country.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

J. H. Soper in Command of the Armed Forces of the Island.

HONOLULU, Jan. 18., 6:30 p. m.-The pro visional government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all the armed troops on the island, who has issued the following :

Norrick: Under martial law every person found upon the streets or in any public place between the hours of 9:30 p. m. and 9 a. m. will be liable to arrest unless provided with a pass from the communder-in-chief, J. H. Soper, Gathering of crowds is prohibited. Any one disturbing the puace or disobeying the law is liable to arrest.

By order of the executive committee. J. H. SOPER

Commander-in-Chief. This proclamation is printed in the Ha-valian, English and Portuguese languages. Under the orders of the executive commit-ee, all liquor stores have been closed. Electric works, which supply the city with light and printing offices with power, have been seized by the armed body of the provisional government.

Two Houses Provided For.

The ninth clause of the bill, relating to the

constitution of the Irish legislative body, differs in one important respect from the bill of 1886. The bill of 1893 provides that the legislative body shall consist of a first and second order, but instead of providing that the orders shall dollars the orders shall deliberate together, as in the bill af 1886, it provides that they shull sit and vote separately, thus constituting two distinct houses of legislature. If the result of the voting brings the two orders affections, the filing of which created into collision, then the question at issue is to be referred to a joint committee of both houses. If the question shall still remain undecided through inability to agree, then the question at issue must be referred to the people. The new bill thus provides for a popular reference. The tenth clause substantially provides

as in 1886, that the upper house, or first order, shall include 103 members, seventy-five elective and twenty-eight peerage member The elective members must be possessed of property, of real estate, or property, real and ersonal, oringing in an income of at least 2900 a year, or, if only personal, then bring-ing in the same income, or being of capital value, £4,000 or upwards, free of all charges. Ireland is to be divided into electoral dis-February tricts, each elector to be the owner occupier of some land or tenant within the district of a net value of £25 or upwards. The term of an elective member of the first order is ten years, thirty-seven or thirty-eight to retire every fifth year. The peers are to be twenty-eight Irish resentative peers. The peer's representa-tion in the first order to last for not longer than thirty years from the appointed day of organization, when the places of all perage members are all to be vacant or filled with Cits elective members. Dissolution of this legis-lative body is not to vacate the office of the NEW YORK, Jan. 28. - [Special Telegram to THE BER.] -- Omaha: E. 4. Magnus, Hotel Bartholdi; C. L. Lamb, New York; B. H. Robinson, Westminster; L. Scribner and M. J. Good, Broadway Central. members of the first order.

In the Lower House.

The second legislative body is to consist of 204 members to be chosen by existing con-stituencies in Ireland, two by each constit-uency, with the exception of the city of Cork, which is to be divided into two dias and two members chosen by each division. An important new clause provides that 108

An important new clause provides that 108 members of the imperial Parliament from the Irish legislative body may also sit in the Irish legislative body, if elected thereto, as well as in the imperial Parliament

The annual contribution of Ireland on ac-count of the national debt, is reduced to £733,000; army and navy £833,000; imperial civil expenditures £55,000; royal Irish consta-bulary and Dublin metropolitan police £500,000; for reduction of the national debt £180.000

These are great reductions from the bill of 1886, which provided that Ireland should pay for interest and management of the national iebt £1,466,000; army and navy £1,666,000; mperial civil expenditures £110,000; royal rish constabulary and Dublin metropolitan police £1,000,000; reduction of national debt £360,000

Unstom Duties and Excise Collections.

Duties of customs and duties of excise col lections in Ireland are to be applied to Irish charges and an excess put in as part of the preparing the annual estimate of the ex-penses of each department in the city gov-ernment and the probable amounts necespublic revenue. It is made the duty of the Irish legislature to impose all such taxes, dusary to conduct each for the year. ties and imposts as may be necessary to raise a sufficient revenue to meet all sums charged for the time being on the Irish conmade in THE BEE as to Cameron Recu being the first sheriff of Douglas county correct. Mr. Peterson was appointed sheriff but Mr. Reeves was first elected sheriff. Mr. O'Neill makes this statement solidated fund. This fund is to meet ad sounded fund. This fund is to meet ad-vances toward expenses of the Irish govern-ment, debts incurred by the Irish govern-ment, the salaries of judges of any court, and all payments for Irish services except the salaries of the lord lieutenants. at the request of Mrs. Reeves, as she wishes to insist that THE BEE was correct.

The Irish land commission is to remain in orce until all charges payable out of the church property are fully paid, subject to any existing charges on the church property in Ireland and guaranteed by the treasury, In iteration and guaranteed by the treasury, are fully paid. If the queen signifies to the Irish legislature that a state of war exists, the Irish legislature may make extra ap-propriations for the army and navy and to aid in the defense of the realm. It shall not be lawful for the Irish legis-lative hold.

lative body to adopt or pass any vote, reso lution, address or bill for the raising or ap propriation for any purpose of any part of the public revenue of Ireland, or of any tax, duty or impost, except in pursuance of a rec-ommendation from her majesty, signified through the lord lieutenant in the session in which such work and the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

The exchequer division of the high court

To give the people some idea of the expense of running the schools for a single year bleeding, giving indisputable evidence of having been brutally outraged. A posse of citizens is searching for the brute to lynch him.

Ended the Suit.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

M. O. Maul went to Kearney yesterday.

LOCAL BREFILLES.

The county commissioners will hold meeting Monday.

The firemen will give their annual ball or

Two minor permits aggregating \$300 were

ssued yesterday by the inspector of build

Yesterday Anna E. Howell, widow of the late Samuel J. Howell, was appointed admin-istratrix of the estate, which is valued at

The joint debate between the Crysta eague and the Omaha View Debating so

ciety Thursday evening at the Hillside Con gregational church resulted in victory to

Comptroller Olsen is busy these days in

Mr. J. K. O'Neill says that the statement

the former organization.

go to New York today.

Metz.

ngs.

Pebruary 14.

W. C. Mills, office manager of the Virginia

and to show where the money goes, the following statement of current expenses for the school year, beginning July 1, 1891, and ending July 1, 1892, is appended

Balance on hand July 1, 1891 \$31.038 08 nt derived from state fund. 3,047 44 KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28 .- The suit of Local taxation Fines and licenses. 48,881 60 George L. Burton of Chicago for \$50,000 dam-Other sources-Sale of seats, buildages against the millionaire stockman, Dil-Ings, etc. 316 04 lard R. Fant, for the alienation of his wife's \$84,100 30 sation July 6 last, has been dismissed and the case compromised. It is understood that Expenditures-SuperIntendent's sal ary Teachers' satary Janifors' salary \$ 1,500 00 17,257 01 It was by the plaintiff that the advances were made toward ending the suit. $2.11178 \\ 3.18301$ Miscellaneous expenses. Total.

\$29,529.34 Amount paid for buildings during the year \$27,388 40

hotel of Chicago, was the guest yesterday of his brother, Captain Mills, of this city. Amount in treasury July 1, 1892.... \$27,279 56 W. C. McKnight of the Boston Store will The school board is now renting a room at Sixteenth street and Missouri avenue at \$10 Justin B. Porter, for a long time with Pax per month and Germania hall on Twenty fourth street at \$30 per month and in addi ton & Gallagher, has accepted a lucrtaive position with the Union Pacific Coal comtion is paying \$15 per month under contract pany at Hanna, Wyo. He leaves about for a frame building which it was compelled to abandon. The amount paid for rent while comparatively light, is just that much money At the Morcer-W. A. Irons, New York; E. A. Kruckman, Chicago: Henry Zaler, Chicago: E. E. Goodlander, Memphis, Tenn.; thrown away, besides the buildings are not adapted to the purposes for which they are Chicago; E. E. Gootfander, Memphis, Tenn.; J. H. Coddington, Salt Lake; H. M. Wilcox, Kansas City; Henry Schmitz, Lead City, S. D.; G. H. Magher, Rawlins, Wyo.; C. H. Phelps, Akron, Colo.; L. S. Cook, Detroit; J. W. Love, Fremont; Mrs. Sol Blotcky, Comp. 1, 1997 (2019) (2 used, are not located in the most convenient places, nor is there sufficient room to accom-modate the increased population. The dis-

Detroit: trict owns two lots on Twenty-sixth and E streets and a school house for that portion of Shelby; George W. Adair, Fort Robinson; C. D. VanEngers, New York; Philip Schnitzler, New York; I. M. Gilbert, Sioux the city is a necessity, besides the need of more room at other places, All this leads to the question of voting

onds at the next election

There is practically no opposition to voting long time bonds, which would be virtually giving the present school population a chance to pay for their own education. Some of the taxpayers who have a few doi-J. Good, Broadway Central. CRIEGGO, III., Jan. 28.—[Special Telegram to Tur BRE].—Nebraska arrivals: Bre-voort—C. H. Kelley, Lincoln. Grand Pacific—W. S. Perry, McCook: F. J. Nugent, Lincoln: C. H. Paul, Hastings; C. W. Thompson, Omaha. Great Northern—O. O. Suyder, Omaha. Wellington—Louis R. Matz. lars and no children are opposed to a levy for school tax, but the same men would not oppose the bond question.

Notes and Personals.

Officer Emminger was setting up the igars to the police force this ovening. It is

Morris Yost, the jeweler who was closed up by the sheriff last week, will resume in a few days.

Miss Whitmarsh, who was taken suddenly Il last Sunday and has been confined to the iouse ever since in consequence, is again able to be out.

Seth L. Deranville of Tilden, Madison sounty, Neb., is in the city to remain over sunday with his friend and comrade in the rmy, F. J. Etter.

South Omaha lodge No. 60, Ancient Order of United Workmen, conducted the funeral services of Charles Symons, instead of No. 237, as stated in Tan Bas by mistake.

The Home Circle club met at the residence of O. P. Taylor, on Missouri avenue last night and enjoyed another of their pleasing social meetings. Cards were the principal soment.

Adah chapter No. 54, Order Eastern Star gave a very enjoyable entertainment at Ma-sonic hall last night. Nearly every number on the program was worthy of special mon-tion. The attendance was rather limited.

One of the South Omaha Coal company's eams got chilly standing at Twenty-fourth and K streets last evening and took a run A dash down Twenty-fourth to O and around the block east to N satisfied them, and they were captured by Nate Dimmick, without damage.

Val Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

ringhest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



Cameron Reeve