sional ballots in the elections in the states; and, as the second amendment, requiring election judges to make up and publicly declare the result of the congressional election in their precinct immediately after the close of the polls.

Turple's Vindictive Remarks.

Senator Turple, democrat, of Indiana said that under the operations and partisan advantages of the federal elections law the chambers of a United States Judge in Indiana, upon the recurrence of every political campaign, becomes the headquarters for the managers and the administration of the political party to which he is allied. This judge (Judge Woods) earns his salary by midnight councils in the judge's chambers previous to election. His chief employment, and that which calls into action the whole faculties of his mind, is how to make appointments of supervisors and marshalls in different counties to decrease democratic votes and to increase the republican vote.

At 3:40 the senate went into executive session after an understanding that the bond resolutions should be taken up again tomorrow.

At 4:10 the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

Prominent Democrats Array Themselves Against the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—This has been a field day in the house. Opponents of the income tax had their chance. Messrs. Covert and Bartlett of New York and Johnson of Ohio, all democrats, presented their opposition along with the republicans to the proposition to impose a special tax on wealth. But it remained for Bourke Cockran, the great Tammany orator, to eclipse with his eloquence against the measure all speeches he has ever made in congress. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax, and he, too, made an eloquent speech.

The call of committees was dispensed with this morning and the house went into committee of the whole, and the tariff debate was resumed.

Representative Bell of Colorado has presented to the house the novel resolution recently adopted by the Colorado legislature, denouncing the action of Governor Waite in calling an extra session of that legislature.

Opened Debate on the Bill.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee followed in support of the income tax, and argued that if it did bear more heavily in the east and north than in the south, it was because the protective system, dictated by the north and east, had concentrated the wealth of the country in those sections.

Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania opposed the income tax in a brief, but vigorous speech.

Mr. Bartlett, democrat, of New York declared that he was opposed to the income tax at any time and in any form, whether as a rider on the tariff bill or as a separate measure.

Mr. Pendleton, democrat, of West Virginia said the West Virginia delegation would support the bill, and he thought New York ought to do likewise and take its medicine in the form of an income tax.

Appealed to Party Fealty.

Mr. Breckinridge, democrat, of Arkansas, of the ways and means committee, referred to the fact that a very full democratic caucus had decided to make the income tax a feature of the bill. He spoke of the reports that the bill as a whole might be recommitted. Such action, he said, would be disastrous to the business of the country, which, above all, wanted tariff legislation completed at the earliest time possible. It was, therefore, urgent that the suspense should cease. While depression and lower wages had followed in the wake of the McKinley bill, he believed prosperity and higher wages would follow the enactment of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Johnson of Ohio followed with a rather sensational theoretical arraignment of the income tax proposition, which gave him an opportunity to advocate the imposition of the Henry George land tax. Among other things he said: "I will vote for your income tax, if I must, as I will vote for your tariff bill, but as a democrat I protest against the one, as I protest against the other, as not a democratic measure and involving an insult to labor."

Mr. McKeighan, populist, of Nebraska and Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kansas, in five minute speeches, advocated a graduated income tax.

Bourke Cockran in Opposition.

Mr. Cockran, democrat, of New York followed as the especial champion of the democratic opposition to the income tax. As soon as he arose in his place the house grew quiet. Members swung their chairs around to listen and the galleries grew attentive. For over an hour the great Tammany orator poured forth his eloquence against the income tax. He had hoped, he began, that the tariff bill would be allowed to come to a vote unvexed, undisturbed and free from all danger of embarrassing inside issues. He had hoped that the democratic party would first redeem its pledges before it began to indulge the vagaries of its members.

Those who opposed this proposition were to be subjected to a new test of loyalty. While willing to vote for the tariff bill, we are now asked at the behest of a party caucus to vote for a special tax on $5,000 out of 67,000,000 people. When a proposition goes further than mere taxation and is deliberately designed to tax a class, those who believe in equality before the law must array themselves against it.

"It breaks all the fundamental principles of democracy," said he, "at the very root of the government; it is the entering wedge in the shape of retaliatory legislation in this country. What reason is assigned for bringing forward such a proposition? Why should a harmonious militant party be plunged into discord by this proposition?

Discriminating in Its Workings.

"It is brought in on the assumption that the Wilson bill will produce a deficit; upon the assumption that the existing conditions of business, an unparalleled stagnation, will continue. I have said before, and I say now, that if I believed the Wilson bill would produce a deficit in the revenues, it would not receive my support. The whole experience of the human race demonstrates the idea that the reductions carried by this bill will produce a deficit is unfounded; false in theory and a libel on the democratic party.

"As I oppose discriminations against the poor, so I oppose discriminations against the rich. If you will put an income tax on every man, woman and child in the United States I will support it. You think this a popular move. You are mistaken. There is less demagogy among the people than among the politicians. I have never found a laboring man who wanted anything except equality before the law. Some of you tell us this tax on the rich will repress anarchy. Great heavens! Do gentlemen understand what that means; do they not see it means we are about to outstrip them in a race for anarchy? Again, they tell us it will increase the interest in politics, by taxing $5,000 and allowing 66,700,000 to go untaxed. This is all wrong. The rich will not feel it. They will welcome it, because it will make them a class in this country.

Past Examples of History.

"Look at the whole history of the world and see the growth of one nation and the decay of another and everywhere you will find that where institutions have been created that will preserve property they have grown, prospered and flourished, until they ceased to give security for human industry and then they decayed and fell. What was it that enabled all the great chiefs of the crown to be dissolved by France, some of them more important even than the crown is? Why was it that Burgundy and Aquitaine and Guienne, and even Brittany, each one of them more important than the establishment of the king himself, were absorbed by the king himself? Do you suppose it was on account of the action of Louis XII? Do you suppose it was on account of the necessities of settlement? No, it was the firm belief of those who created property, the small earners of moneys, that the feudal system was hostile to them and the crown friendly, and the rise of the crown was due to the belief that it would operate for the protection of property. If you will look back to the sixteenth century after the time of Louis XII and Cardinal D'Amberz, when all the great houses had disappeared and the nobles were shrunk into insignificance, the bourgeoise and small accumulators of property, the toiling masses, upheld the crown. The king was their protector and every man was for the king. The kingship was based on the confidence of the common people that he would be ready to reduce the taxes and insure property, and the kingship grew and lived for centuries, until it in turn became oppressive and distributed the burdens of life unfairly.

His Closing Eloquence.

"When the productive masses bore all the taxes, universal bankruptcy existed, and until there were no persons from whom taxes could be exacted, no more production, no more industrial growth. Then revolution swept the crown and kingship away, and liberty, bound for ages, struggled to its feet, indifferently lighted the castles of its oppressors with the torch it had kindled to guide its own steps, until staggering and blinded by the very light it had created, it fell dying into the hands of Bonaparte." [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Cockran went on in a glorious burst of eloquence to his democratic colleagues not to commit this fatal error. "I protest against this change," he concluded. "It is treason to the party and its faith. I believe every man should be as equal before the law as before his God; before the ballot as before the altar, and so I stand here now, appealing for equality for one country, one God, one democratic party without distinction of class, wealth or race."

The cheers continued, despite the efforts of the chairman to preserve order, for fully three minutes. Members crowded about the giant New York orator to extend their congratulations, and he was finally forced to retire to the cloak room, so confusing was the demonstration.

Bryan Takes the Floor.

When order was restored Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, the champion of the income tax, took the floor. In the course of his speech he referred to a recent showing that 91 per cent of the United States own only about 29 per cent of the wealth, while the remaining 9 per cent own 71 per cent of the total wealth.

The people of the United States who have small incomes pay on an average more than 10 per cent of their incomes to support the federal government, while the rich pay a smaller per cent. Why should not this tax be added in order that the burdens may be partially equalized? It is objected that this tax will endanger the tariff bill. I am not afraid that any democratic member will refuse to relieve the common people of the heavy burdens placed upon them by the McKinley bill for fear he will impose a light burden, by means of an income tax, upon those who are amply able to bear it. I protest against the perversion of language which we have witnessed in this chamber. They tell us those who make the load heavier upon those least able to bear it are distributing the burdens of the government with an impartial hand, but those who insist that each citizen should pay in proportion to his wealth are blinded by prejudice against the rich. They call that man a statesman whose ear is tuned to catch the slightest pulsations of the pocketbook, and denounce as a demagogue Ward McAllister, the leader of the New York 400, the man who dares to listen to the heartbeat of humanity, who said the other day that the income tax, if adopted, would remove many of the best people of New York to live abroad, where living is cheaper. But while there, will they stay? England taxes incomes more than 2 per cent, Prussia as high as 4 per cent, Switzerland as high as 8 per cent, India as high as 12 per cent, and Austria as high as 20 per cent. But who will expel himself rather than support his government? Who will choose to live under a monarchy, even without an income tax, rather than live in a republic with a 2 per cent tax? If such there be, let them depart. We can better dispense with their wealth than submit to the contamination of their presence.

Gave Him an Ovation.

At the close of Mr. Bryan's speech he was accorded an ovation rivaling that which had just marked the close of Mr. Cockran's attack on the income tax. The advocates of the tax crowded about the Nebraskan, and for several minutes a long line of members filed up to shake hands with him, while the galleries joined in the repeated rounds of applause coming from the members.

The house then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the night session almost the entire evening was devoted to the discussion of the income tax.

WILL ACCEPT ANYTHING.

Distillers Do Not Care if the Tax Upon Whisky is Increased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative Post of Illinois, who represents the Peoria district, where distilled spirits are produced more extensively than in any other portion of the world, was asked today concerning the attitude of his constituents on the proposed increase of 10 cents a gallon on whisky and other distilled spirits.

"The distillers are perfectly willing and ready," said he, "to take any law which congress sees fit to enact on this subject. They feel that if others can stand it they can. They have made no appeal to congress; have sent no agents here to urge their interests one way or the other and are remaining entirely passive in the matter."

Mr. Post was asked how the particular features of the changed revenue law would be accepted by the distillers.

"The increase of tax is about an offset," said he, "by the extension of the bonding period from three to eight years. With an eight-year period the distillers can consult their own time in paying the tax and taking the goods out of bond, and they can easily make arrangements to adjust their taxes within this wide range.

"In one respect," continued Mr. Post, "the increase in the tax may be injurious to the distillers encouraging moonshining. The extra 10-cent tax will make moonshining more profitable."

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Postmasters—George T. Gould, East Las Vegas, N. M.; Joseph M. George, San Antonio, Tex.; M. F. Yeager, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Richard H. Pinkney, Hempstead, Tex.; W. A. Lawrence, Llano, Tex.; Bedford Moore, Van Alstyne, Tex.; C. N. A. Hahn, Newcastle, Colo.; James S. Campbell, jr., Pocatello, Idaho; F. A. Brown, Storm Lake, Ia.; J. W. Hinchon, Algona, Ia.; J. W. Randolph, Estherville, Ia.; Andrew L. Schuyler, Clinton, Ia.; William H. Thompson, Blue Rapids, Kan.; Azariah Becher, Marshall, Mo.; Charles S. Alling, Seward, Neb.; Arthur P. Childs, Wayne, Neb.; Charles E. Reed, Arapahoe, Neb.; Thomas W. Wilkinson, Blair, Neb.

For Creditors of Broken Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends to the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows:

A first dividend of 25 per cent for creditors of the Columbian National bank of Chicago; a first dividend of 25 per cent for creditors of the First National bank of Vernon, Tex.; a first dividend of 40 per cent for creditors of the National Bank of North Dakota at Fargo, N. D.; a first dividend of 20 per cent for creditors of the Livingstone National bank of Livingstone, Mont.; a first dividend of 15 per cent for creditors of the First National bank of Hot Springs, S. D.; a third dividend of 15 per cent for creditors of the First National bank of Kansas City, Kan.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The senate in executive session confirmed LOUIS H. Bruhl of Texas as consul at Catania, Italy; Edgar Battle of Texas, consul at Acapulco, Mexico.

SERIES NINE.
JANUARY 31, 1894.
THE BEE
COUPON.
World's Fair
Art Portfolio.
To secure this superb souvenir send or bring six coupons of this series bearing different dates with 10 cents in coin to
ART PORTFOLIO DEP'T.,
Bee Office, Omaha.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Axe Used on the Necks of Blackburn, Cowgill and Livesay.

ALL OTHER APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED

Charges of Corruption Against Specht Ordered Investigated—Market House Plans and Bonds—Mayor Would Hasten Public Works.

When the eighteen members of the council dropped into their upholstered chairs last night they were greeted by a crowd that packed the council chamber from parquet rail to dome. All of the old time politicians were present, and with them were many of the fledglings who have entered the political arena during the past few years. These people were on hand for the purpose of learning what the city legislators intended to do with the mayor's appointments, handed in some time ago.

It was not long until the watchers learned the facts, for the reports of the judiciary committee, to which the appointments were referred, were presented.

Three Rejected, Others Confirmed.

T. W. Blackburn, who had been named for city prosecutor was the first man led to the slaughter. There was a majority report without any recommendation and a minority report in favor of his confirmation.

Mr. Elsasser moved the adoption of the minority report, and then the vote on confirmation was called, resulting as follows:

Yeas, Burkley, Cahn, Elsasser, Lemley, McAndrews and Mr. President—6. Nays, Back, Bechel, Bruner, Edwards, Hascall, Holmes, Jacobson, Parker, Saunders, Specht, Thomas and Wheeler—13.

On the confirmation of M. J. Cowgill, city electrician, the vote was:

Yeas—Bruner, Cahn, Elsasser and Mr. President—4. Nays—Back, Bechel, Edwards, Hascall, Holmes, Jacobson, Lemly, McAndrews, Parker, Saunders, Specht, Thomas and Wheeler—14.

The vote on the confirmation of Robert Livesey, building inspector, was:

Yeas—Back, Bechel, Edwards, Elsasser, Jacobsen, Saunders, Specht and Thomas—8. Nays—Bruner, Burkley, Cahn, Hascall, Holmes, Lemly, McAndrews, Parker, Wheeler and Mr. President—10.

Here the majority switched and as a result the following nominees were confirmed with but little opposition appearing upon the surface: W. J. Connell, city attorney; J. J. Saville, city physician and secretary of the Board of Health; Charles Soudenberg, boiler inspector; R. D. Duncan, plumbing inspector; A. C. Lichtenberger, assistant plumbing inspector.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the appointment of Dr. Ebbitt, as veterinary surgeon, was adopted and at the next meeting his name will again be before the council.

Specht Charged with Corruption.

That the interest in the meeting might not lag, charges of corruption were preferred against one of the members, Mr. Specht from the Sixth ward. They were preferred by E. W. Simeral and were in the following form:

Some days ago I noticed in one of the city papers very serious charges against Christian Specht, a member of the city council, wherein it was stated that he was directly interested in, and the virtual owner of the Metropolitan Street Lighting company, a corporation which had a contract with the city of Omaha to do its suburban lighting.

I have hesitated to lay before you facts within my own knowledge bearing upon the statements set forth in said newspaper, but knowing full well that Christian Specht was the principle stockholder in said corporation, having had at one time in my possession stock which belonged to him, I therefore request you to take such steps as will bring about the impeachment of Christian Specht for malfeasance and misfeasance in office.

There is no doubt of his corruption and I respectfully submit to you that all the statements set forth in the article printed, to which I have referred, can be substantially proved to the satisfaction of court and jury. Herewith I submit to you names of witnesses that can prove such charges: George C. Specht, Richard S. Berlin, John H. Erck, myself and others.

Mr. Specht denounced the whole affair as a blackmail scheme upon the part of Mr. Simeral. He said that he courted an investigation and that he would have no difficulty in clearing his skirts of the commission of any wrongdoing.

The communication was referred to the judiciary committee and an investigation ordered.

Estimate of Comptroller.

Comptroller Olsen submitted the following estimate for the levy of 1894:

GENERAL FUND.

Departments.	Est. 1894.	Total.
Mayor: Salary	$ 3,700	$4,000
Stationary, supplies, etc	300	
City Council: Salaries	14,400	15,000
Stationary, supplies, etc	600	
Comptroller: Salaries	9,580	10,000
Stationary, supplies, etc	420	
Treasurer: Salaries	18,500	20,695
Stationary, supplies, etc	2,195	
City Clerk: Salaries	7,420	8,000
Stationary, supplies, etc	580	
Legal Department: Salaries	9,080	9,900
Stationary, supplies, etc	820	
Engineer: Salaries	14,500	18,000
Stationary, supplies, etc	3,500	
Board of Public Works: Salaries	12,000	16,800
Lumber	4,200	
Stationary, supplies, etc	600	
Superintendent of Buildings: Salaries	4,400	4,600
Stationary, supplies etc	200	
Superintendent of Plumbing: Salaries	2,760	3,760
Stationary and Plumbing	1,000	
Police Court: Salaries	3,700	3,900
Stationary, supplies, etc	200	
Gas Inspector: Salary	1,500	1,600
Stationary, supplies, etc	100	
Boiler Inspector: Salaries	1,692	1,740
Stationary, supplies, etc	48	
License Inspector: Salary	1,200	1,600
Badges, stationery, etc	400	
Veterinary: Salary	360	360
Hospitals	2,200	2,200
Sergeant-at-Arms: Salary	900	900
Appraisers: Fees	2,000	2,000
Advertising	7,000	7,000
Election Expense: Salaries, registrars	3,960	
Judges	1,320	
Clerks	528	
Special police	400	
Advertising	1,600	
Moving booths	900	
Books, blanks and stationery	800	
Drayage	500	10,008
Compiling Tax Lists: Salaries	2,700	
Books, stationery, etc	200	2,900
Maintenance City Hall: Salaries	8,000	
Fuel	2,500	
Lights, supplies, etc	3,000	13,500
City Taxes	4,000	4,000
Feeding Prisoners	3,000	3,000
Rentals	1,200	1,200
Printing annual reports	1,600	1,600
Electrician: Salary	1,500	
Supplies, etc	100	1,600
Crosswalks	2,000	2,000
Miscellaneous	45,000	45,000
Total estimated expenditures general fund		$256,863

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR 1894.

Balance from 1893	$ 20,400
Boiler inspector	1,070
Inspection returned	10,000
Interest on deposits	11,000
Superintendent of buildings	2,500
Dump permits	600
Board of Public Works	200
Superintendent of plumbing	665
Rents	238
Permits	1,210
Costs in police court	9,000
Junk permits	125
Appraisers' fees returned	1,000
Sidewalk repairs	5,000
Electrical permits	300
Totals	$ 63,576
To be provided for by a 7¾-mill levy	153,286

The general fund should also provide for the following items:

Warrants issued to C. D. Woodworth with interest, on account of opening Twenty-ninth street	$11,800
Taxes to be refunded on account of Tenth street viaduct	9,979
Sidewalk around High school	3,474

All these amounts bear interest at 7 per cent and if payment is provided for it will take 1¼ mills more for the general fund.

Comments by the Comptroller.

For the various departments you will find it is figured as close as possible, but it certainly is everybody's duty during the present hard times to save wherever possible, and I think by so doing the amounts will be sufficient.

As for the mayor and city council the same amounts have been allowed as last year. The city clerk has been allowed a little less, but Mr. Wakeley thinks he will pull through. The same is the case with the city comptroller, although the duplicate tax books were first commenced in 1891, and in consequence thereof every year the work increases rapidly, especially as every new improvement district, grading district and other improvements, sidewalks and so forth, a new fund is created every time, thereby since 1891 for the various reasons named the work has been increased for at least two additional clerks; nevertheless a special clerk has only been engaged at times, and by mostly keeping the old and trained clerks, who are reasonably well paid and, when necessary, willing to work extra time, this department may get along with the amount asked.

The city treasurer thinks he will need the amount stated, which is the same amount as was used last year.

The legal department will have to be very saving if they can get along with the amount proposed, as sometimes witness fees, where they refuse to attend, are tendered and taken from this fund.

The city engineering department may need more than the sum proposed or less. This will depend entirely upon the amount of work required.

The Board of Public Works can certainly not get along with the amount proposed, but this will also, to a large extent, depend upon the amount of public improvements. The amount of $4,200 for lumber, nails, etc., is simply for repairing sidewalks, which amounts are again covered into the city treasury when levies are made, which also accounts for about $6,000 expended last year. All that is taken in for the so-called road fund should also be covered into the use of the Board of Public Works in addition to this amount, as it was undoubtedly intended by the charter that this fund should be used for the repairing of streets and roads inside of the city limits.

Whether the superintendent of buildings can get along with the amounts proposed will depend entirely on the amount of work to be done next year. The exaniners appear to have been getting, at the rate of $4 per day, from $104 to $112 per month, and the recommendation is made that they get fixed salaries. The clerk in this department could certainly easily do all the office work and the building inspector could be about the city the most of the time himself.

Whether the superintendent of plumbing can get along with the amount set aside, it is impossible to say, as it depends upon the work to be done.

The police court, gas inspector, boiler inspector, license inspector, veterinary, sergeant-at-arms, election expenses, feeding prisoners, rentals and electrician can be closely estimated, and undoubtedly can get along with the amounts proposed.

In the amounts set aside for hospitals, compiling tax lists, city taxes, crosswalks, some savings may be made if thought proper.

All that is paid out for the appraisers will in most cases be returned when the levies are made.

The estimate for the maintenance of the city hall cannot be cut unless help should be discharged, and whether that is advisable it is for the city council to decide.

It would be unwise, in my estimation, to estimate miscellaneous expenses any less than what is proposed. Every dollar that can be saved should be saved, but we must not cripple the city government.

Estimates in Special Funds.

WATER RENT FUND.

Estimated	$ 80,089

Requiring a levy of 4 mills, amounting to $81,200.

JUDGMENT FUND.

Various judgments for the opening of Twenty-ninth street	11,365
Ditto for Eleventh street viaduct	5,610
Opening Webster street, Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth	1,472
Grading Thirty-sixth street	1,358
Approximate costs for suits during 1894	500
Total	$20,306

Requiring a levy of 1 mill, $20,300.

LIBRARY FUND.

Salaries	$ 5,600
Papers, periodicals	1,000
Rent	500
Supplies, etc	2,000
New books	3,500
Total	$ 12,600

Amount in library fund, $24,952.93, leaving a balance in fund of $11,352.93. In the library bond fund there is only a balance of $9,778.63, and the directors claim that they will need all in both funds to finish up the library building, and insist that they must have a 1 mill levy for the present year. Your comptroller is not able to make any estimate of his own, as he is not in possession of the various contracts for the construction of the building.

FIRE FUND.

Salaries	$ 81,000
Rentals	3,200
Supplies, etc	30,000
Additional expenditures on account of three new steamers, salaries	8,700
Gas and gasoline	1,200
Coal and feed	300
	400
Total	$124,800
Less balance in fund	1,435
Estimated need	$123,365

Which will require a levy of 6½ mills, amounting to $126,877. But the charter only authorizes a levy of 5 mills.

POLICE FUND.

Salaries	$ 88,000
Rentals	2,400
Incidentals	8,100
Total	$ 98,500

Requiring a levy of 5 mills, $101,500.

CURB, GUTTER AND CLEANING FUND.

Cleaning streets (estimated)	$ 22,000
Inspection	800
Asphalt repairs, 1894	16,000
Claims to be provided for:	
From 1891	13,201
Bill allowed, but unpaid, for 1892	16,515
Ditto bill allowed from December, 1893	9,225
Total	$ 77,742

Requiring at least a levy of 3¾ mills, amounting to $76,125. But the charter only authorizes a levy of 3 mills.

SEWER MAINTAINING FUND.

It is almost impossible to estimate the needs for this fund. The salaries alone will amount to about $10,000, and less than ½ mill will under no circumstance be sufficient.

PARK FUND.

Salaries	$ 6,500
Music for concerts	500
Incidental expenses	11,812
Total	$ 18,812

This amount is the balance in the fund from last year, and if this estimate will answer you will need no levy. There is, of course, no question about the desirability of largely improving our public parks and we could make use of several times this amount, but saving has to be done somewhere and I don't see any place where it had better be done. The park lands are now purchased and whenever the city's finances warrants it improvements can always be done.

LIGHTING FUND.

Shortage in fund of 1893	$ 11,600
Estimate for 1894	50,800
Total	$ 62,400

Requiring a 3-mill levy, $60,900.

HEALTH FUND.

Salaries	$ 6,400
Hauling dead animals	1,500
Drugs and incidentals	1,000
Total	$ 8,900

Requiring a levy of ⅝ mill, this showing a considerable less expenditure than last year, but if the mayor's suggestion of having the inspection in the central portion of town done by the police department this would be sufficient, and in my estimation more than sufficient, especially if the secretary of the Board of Health could devote his entire time to his official duties.

Sinking fund, 7 mills.

How He Has Calculated.

Commenting on this statement in general I can say that my intention has been to cut the estimate of expenditures wherever possible without detriment to the service, and I have figured at the full levy, when in reality we can only draw against 90 per cent, but the missing 10 per cent will undoubtedly be made up by, say, every three months covering into the treasury the 10 per cent from former years as it is collected.

I have not contemplated cutting any salaries; the salaries as a rule are not higher than any business house would pay competent clerks for the same work, and the city, even at these hard times, should not take any step in this direction unless salaries are too high. It is true that you may at the present time pick up any amount of clerks who would work for half the pay, and some may even be competent, but it would only last until they could find other places where they could get reasonable compensation, and would result in the great demoralization of the various forces, and be only a comparatively trifle in the saving; it may be in places where clerks are only doing copying, or plain routine work, where a few salaries could be lowered without detriment to the service. In regard to inspectors, whenever special fitness or experts are needed a good salary should be paid, but otherwise it appears to me that there is too much of a discrepancy between $60 and the highest salary paid, and some savings may be made.

It seems to me, in some cases, to be too much of the idea that each department should stand independent; I think every department should work for and with the other. The money all comes out of the same pocket. In last year's expenditures of the park fund I notice there was paid for engineers $4,975.85; this engineering should all be done by our city engineer, who undoubtedly is competent; I also notice paid to landscape gardener from Minneapolis $4,516.25; I suppose we had no man competent here for this special work, but when times are so hard would it not be better to stop such expenditures until we could afford it?

The very large levy estimated for the curb, gutter and cleaning fund brings up the old much discussed question about the repairs of our asphalt streets. I shall not discuss the legality or cheapness of this contract, but as long as it exists and we order the work done it should be paid for, or the contract should be abrogated and the work otherwise done.

THEO. OLSON, Comptroller.

The official bond of W. J. Connell, city attorney, was presented and approved. Following this, the mayor named E. J. Cornish as assistant city attorney. The appointment was confirmed, all of the members of the council voting "aye."

The protest of the liverymen, insisting on the injustice of the garbage contract, was placed on file, owing to the fact that the garbage matter was in the courts for disposition.

Would Hasten Public Works.

The following communication from the mayor was presented, read and referred for consideration at the next regular meeting:

In my annual message to your honorable body I did not think it necessary to urge the necessity of pushing public work, as the condition of the community was well known to all of you and the necessity for opening all avenues of employment to the thousands of idle workingmen was apparent to everybody. An entire month has elapsed since this council was organized, yet nothing has been done to hasten the work which has been petitioned for or contemplated.

This condition of affairs should not be allowed to continue. The needs of the unemployed residents of the city are imperative and nothing in the power of the city government which will alleviate their condition should be left undone. The government of a municipality is the guardian of the interests of the residents of that municipality, and it is a very poor guardian which neglects the welfare of the masses of the people when those interests can be cared for without imposing an additional burden upon any one.

There is a large amount of public work to be done this year; not as much, perhaps, as in former years, but enough to give employment to a large number of men and afford a means of support to hundreds of our residents. This work should be commenced at the earliest practicable moment. The necessary legal preliminaries will occupy some time and should be completed at once, so that work may be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

All the preliminaries for the main sewer to be constructed should be passed upon at once and the $75,000 of sewer bonds voted at the last election should be authorized to be issued, so that the money may be on hand to pay cash to the contractors, so that they can pay their men.

In the matter of paving nothing can be done without petitions, but the individual councilmen might look after the paving which is contemplated in their respective districts and push it ahead.

In the passage of ordinances ordering public work the greatest care should be taken to avoid all irregularities, which would only delay the work and counteract all efforts to hasten matters. I suggest that the passage of "omnibus" ordinances, covering a large number of districts, such as was passed last year, be avoided. If a mistake is made in one district it delays the work in all the others, and is a source of constant annoyance.

There are now thirteen grading contracts which are uncompleted and work is being done on but two or three of them. Some of these contracts are for work where there are heavy cuts or fills, work which can as well be done now as at any other time, and thereby give employment to hundreds of men. The contractors for this work should be urged to go ahead at once. It is true that it rests with the Board of Public Works to order a contractor to go to work, but a little moral influence exerted by the councilmen, individually and collectively, will no doubt have the desired effect.

These are unusual times, and the representatives of the taxpayers are but doing their duty when they do everything their power to make as much work as possible for the unemployed residents of the city.

Plans for a Market House.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution inviting the architects of Omaha to submit to the city council on February 27 plans for a market house. The resolution provides that the plans shall contemplate the erection of a brick or stone building, two stories high and 60x264 feet on the ground. The first floor to be used for market house stalls and the second as a hall, with a seating capacity of not less than 6,500. Under the terms of the resolution the cost of the building shall be not to exceed $175,000. As compensation for their services the architects are to be paid as follows: The winner, $50 and the superintendency of the building; second prize, $150; third prize, $75.

Mr. Hascall opposed the resolution, declaring that the city had no authority for doing anything of the kind. The whole movement was in the interest of Jefferson square, a place where the city could not legally locate a market house.

Mr. Wheeler thought that the introduction of the resolution was premature, as no location had been secured for a market house site. His further objection was that two story market houses were not the thing and were rapidly going out of favor.

Mr. Hascall served notice that if there was an attempt to locate a market house on Jefferson square, the city would buy a law suit.

Mr. Edwards moved that the resolution lay on the table. The motion was lost, and the matter was afterwards referred to the committee on public property and buildings.

W. F. Parker and T. C. Bruner in an agreement offered to donate the right of way for the extension of one of the branches of the North Omaha sewer, providing the city would maintain bridges and a board fence on each side of the ditch. This was referred to the committee on sewerage, but before being so referred the question was raised that the city could not accept the proposition owing to the fact that the proposed agreement required the building of bridges and fences outside of the city limits.

Want Their Money Back.

Thirty-seven of the coal dealers of the city demanded the return of license money, which they paid under protest while the old coal dealers' license was supposed to be in force. The amount which was asked to be returned aggregated $6,800. This was referred.

In pursuance of the terms of a resolution introduced by Mr. Holmes it was decided that hereafter, on sewers where brick was to be used, brick masons were ordered employed as inspectors.

Mr. Lemly offered a resolution instructing the city attorney to prepare the necessary ordinances ordering the construction of the Sixteenth street viaduct in accordance with the plans heretofore approved.

The comptroller was instructed to invest in the next appropriation ordinance the sum of $9,225, in payment of the bill of the Barber Asphalt company. Of this sum, $2,096.83 is to be taken from the curbing and guttering, and the balance from the general fund. Mr. Burkley was the father of a resolution ordering the placing of the item in the appropriation ordinance.

Mr. Saunders introduced a resolution requesting the government of the United States to appropriate the sum of $250,000 to be expended on river work in the vicinity of Omaha, that the further cutting of the river banks might be prevented.

Copies of the resolution were ordered forwarded to the Nebraska senators and representatives in congress.

Fault was found with the members of the Board of Public Works for having discontinued the work of cleaning up the principal streets in the heart of the city. By the adoption of a resolution, the members of the board were instructed to go on with the work of cleaning and continue so long as the weather would permit.

The committee on judiciary reported against the revision and republishing the ordinances of the city. The report was adopted.

Comptroller Olsen was instructed to invite bids for furnishing the city with not less than 200 and not more than 300 arc street lights for the period of three years. The lights are to have a current of 400 volts each.

By resolution, at the next meeting of the council the ward councilmen were instructed to report the names of eighteen men, two from each ward, whose duty it shall be to redistrict the city into voting precincts.

An ordinance for the issue of $75,000 of sewer bonds was read and referred.

Ordinance for Market House Bonds.

The first ordinance, looking to the construction of the market house, was introduced by Mr. Saunders. The provisions of the ordinance are as follows:

Section 1. That the issue of the bonds of the city of Omaha in the sum of $50,000 be and hereby is authorized and directed to be made; the said bonds to become due at the end of twenty years from the date thereof and to bear interest payable semiannually at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, upon interest coupons to be attached to said bonds. Said bonds to be called "Market House Bonds" and to be dated March 1, 1894; the proceeds from the sale of said bonds to be used for no other purpose than the erection, construction and the preparation for the erection and construction of a market house to be constructed in the city of Omaha; said bonds to be each of the denomination of $1,000, to be sold at not less than par, and the principal and interest thereof to be made payable at the banking house of Kountze Bros. in the city of New York. The said bonds shall be signed by the mayor and the city clerk, and to be countersigned by the city comptroller and to have the seal of the city of Omaha placed thereon.

Section 2. For the payment of the principal and interest of said market house bonds herein authorized to be issued, the faith of the city of Omaha, its property and revenues are hereby pledged.

Section 3. That this ordinance take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The annual tax levy ordinance was introduced, but the amount of each levy was left blank. Next Monday afternoon the council will meet and fill in the figures.

An ordinance providing for the repairing of the Eleventh street viaduct was read the third time and passed.

TRIED TO GET OUT BY SAWING

Freight Thieves Make an Enterprising Attempt to Leave the City Jail.

NOISE THEY MADE BETRAYED THEM

Found to Have a Good Instrument for Cutting Iron—Their Nerve Surprised the Officers—Had Just Been Bound Over.

What gave promise of being an attempt at jail delivery was frustrated yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Bennett, who was arrested at West Omaha some days ago for robbing freight cars, and Thomas Shepherd, arrested at Tekamah on a like charge, were confined in the county jail.

Yesterday afternoon both were brought to the police court for trial. They were bound over. They could not furnish bonds, and as it would be some time before the mittimuses would be made out, they were taken below and put in a cage to be returned to the county jail later in the afternoon.

They were both put in the same cell in the rear end of the jail and securely locked up. It is the custom every half hour that the jailor or some one else walk around the corridor, trying the locks and seeing that all is right.

Prisoners Were Thirsty.

Yesterday some one called for a drink and Officer Marnell went to get it for him. Then somebody else wanted a drink. They were accommodated, and nothing to cause suspicion was seen or heard just then. A few minutes afterwards, however, a noise was heard in one of the cells, and an investigation was made. It was awhile before anything wrong could be discovered, but finally the cell where Shepherd and Bennett were confined was reached. As soon as footsteps were heard the noise ceased, and it was hard to tell what it might be or from what cause. Shepherd and Bennett both looked very innocent, and it was not thought they would attempt to break jail at that hour of the day. The cell was thoroughly overhauled, however, but the search resulted fruitlessly. Captain Cormack then decided to search Shepherd and Bennett. This was done, and both submitted gracefully to the searching.

Found the Saw.

Captain Cormack carefully examined every lining or any place in a garment where it might be possible to conceal a weapon or tool of any kind. In the lining of Shepherd's coat a long, pure steel case knife was found. The edge had been filed, and as the knife was of good steel it made a very serviceable saw. The cell was again searched, when it was found that one of the bars had been sawed considerably and the knife was tried on another piece of iron and it was found to cut very effectually and not be any worse for the usage. The men were at once removed to the county jail and an investigation as to where the knife came from begun. Shepherd said he got it from Bennett and Bennett says he got it at the county jail, but how it came to be filed neither could or would say. It was, however, thought to be a very enterprising attempt at escape as they had not been in the cell five minutes before operations commenced.

SIX WERE KILLED.

Cold Water in a Hot Boiler Causes a Terrible Exposion.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Jan