prosent is under ordinary circumstances the most prosperous season of the year." WHEN THE ROAD WAS BUILT. When Sidney Dillon was alive it was his proudest boast that he built the Union Pacific railroad. He certainly in connection with that work proved himself one of the nost indomitable of contractors, for the construction was pushed through in the face of many difficulties. Congress granted a charter to the Union Pacific railroad in June, 1862. That charter gave it the right of way over the public domain, with 12,800 acres of public lands per mile of road, and a subsidy in government bonds at the rate of \$16,000, \$32,000 and \$48,000 per mile of line, the object being to apportion the sub-sidy in ratio to the cost of the several sec-The amount of the subsidy for 1,033 is almost the entire main line, was \$27,226,512...

Bills of complaint were filed in the United States circuit court in New York, in Boston and in several western states through which the roads of the Union Pacific system run. making Receivers Clark, Mink and Anderson ancillary receivers. Mr. Clark was the president of the company, Mr. Mink was second vice president, and for several years was comptroller, and Mr. Anderson was a government director, having been appointed to that posi-tion by President Cleveland after having served as a member of the Pacific roads investigating committee. The receivers are now in possession of all the company's property and assets.

JUDGE DILLON'S EXPLANATION. The necessity for this receivership was explained at that time by ex-Judge John F. Dillon, counsel for the Union Pacific company, as follows: "The company for the year enting December 31, 1892, had a surplus of \$2,000,000. From January to July, 1893 there was a loss of net revenues of \$800,000 July and August, a loss of revenue of \$2,000,000. For the month of September there was a loss of net revenue of \$1,500,000 as compared with the preceding year. From January 1 to August 31 there was a falling off in net revenue of over \$2,500,000. The company is indebted for labor and materials on the 1st of October to the amount of \$1,500,000, and its sinking fund and interest tharges for September would be more than a million dollars, for October, \$750,000; for

November, \$859,000; for December, \$1,000,000, and January, \$1,000,000,

"There will be a deficit for the year 1893 in the sum of at least \$3,000,000, and the company is without money or means to meet these obligations, this state of affairs being brought about in part by the operation of the Interstate commerce act, which is gradually pressing the railroad companies of the country into insolvency, but chiefly and more immediately by the great stagnation and para-lysis in business, particularly in the states where the companies' operations are con-ducted. The appointment of receivers was, therefore, inevitable and necessary as a means way to protect the property from numerous attachments, levies, dismemberment, and con-requent impairment of values,"

It was provided in the act of incorporation that the subsidy bends should be first mortgage on the road. By a subsequent act the company was allowed to issue an equal amount of its own bonds, which were to be a first lien on the road, the subsidy bonds being thereafter a second mortgage. For the payment of the subsidy bonds the com-pany was required to pay annually to the government 5 per cent of its net earnings and to allow the government to retain one-half of the charges of transportation on its account. The construction of the road began in December, 1863, but very little work was done until 1865 owing to the trouble in the location of the line. The road was completed in May, 1869, from Omaha to Completed in May, 1869, from Omaha to Ogden, Utah, forming a junction at the latter point with the Central Pacific of California.

The Union Pacific Railway company was formed January 24, 1880, by the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Derver Pacific Railroad companies. The terms of the consolidation gave to the shareholders of each company a corresponding vention to meet at Federal Union Labor hall, holders of each company a corresponding

Almost from the inception of the scheme orother Oliver of Boston and subsequently transferred them to the notorious Credit Mobiler of America, a corsince been large holders of the securities of

Horace F. Clark, son-in-law of Commodor. Yanderbilt, was elected president in 1872.
Sidney Dillon was elected president after
Mr. Clark, and retained the office for several
years, being succeeded by Charles Francis
Adams. Mr. Jay Gould obtained a controlling interest in the property while Mr. Dil-lon was president, and Mr. Adam's election was in consequence of a revolt against the Gould regime. Two years before his death Mr. Gould regained the control and promptly put Mr. Dillon back in the office of president.
An attempt made during Gould's illness to
wrest the control of the road from him was
frustrated by George J. Gould, who succeeded in obtaining sufficient prexies to elect S. H. H. Clark, a loyal adherent of the Goulds, president of the company.

OTHER COMPANIES INVOLVED. In addition to the Union Pacific, among other companies in the system covered in the belt as defendants were the Atchison. Colorado & Pacific railroad, the Atchison. Jewel County & Western, the Boulder Valley & Central Wagon Road company, the Bozeman Coal company, the Calloway Improve-ment company, the Carbon Cutoff Railway company, the Central Branch Union Pacific railroad, the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison, the Green River Water Works company, the Jewel City & Fort Kearney railroad, the Kansas Central, the Kansas City & Omaha, the Kearney & Black Hills, the Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph company, the Lawrence & Emporie railroad company, the Lawrence & Emporia railroad the Loveland Pass Mining and Railroad Tunnel company, the Montana Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific

Coal company.

The executors of F. L. Ames said that their holdings were 10,000 shares of the cap-ital stock of the Union Pacific railway company, more than 5,000 shares of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, more than 5,000 shares of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railroad company and about 1,500 shares of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. They also had, according to the bill considerable of the collateral trust 6 per cent Union Pacific bonds, of the collateral trust. collateral trust three-year 6 per notes of the Union Pacific comcollateral cent notes of the Union Pacific com-pany, of 5 per cent bonds of the Union Pa-elfic, Denver & Gulf railroad, of 6 per cent Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad com-pany bonds, of 7 per cent Oregon Short Line bonds, of 7 per cent Utah Sautherns, and of the 6 per cent bonds of the Idaho Central Railroad company.

id company, The bill gave a history of the formation and establishment of the Union Pacific railroad by act of congress in 1862, and of the formation of the Union Pacific Railway company, June 24, 1889, under the acts of con gress, the Union Pacific railroad, the Kansas Pacific, and the Denver Pacific Railroad and

Telegraph company entering the consolida-The Union Pacific, with 1.042 miles, was chartered to run from the state of lown west-ward through Nebraska and Wyoming into Utah; the Kansas Pacific from Missouri west through Kansas into Colorado to Denver, 639 miles, and the Denver Pacific, with 106 miles, from Denver through Colorado and Wyoming to Cheyenne. The total mileage in the con-selfdation was 1.829.

solidation was 1,829. The bill said the Union Pacific was the owner and contreller of many railroads in various states holding the bonds of the same. A list of these bonds was given in detail and short sketches of the railroads. The system also owned several million acres of land in the west and northwest.

DEBT OF THE COMPANY. outstanding bonds and notes of the Union Pacific railway, the complainants said, amounted to \$97.682,735 on Donmber 31, 1892. of which amount \$85.492,735 was affect and in the hands of the public. At the date of filing the bill the funded or floating debt was about the same as at the end of the year 1892, not including the subsidy indebtedness of the company to the United States. The United States issued its bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad company for \$27,236,513, and to the Kansas Pacific road for \$6,303,000, due as follows:

. \$33,529,510 There was due besides these amounts, the bill said, a balance of accrued interest, amounting to about \$18,000,000, which may be The liabilities were enumerated as furnished in the report of April 26, 1893

Inited States 6 per cent currency bonds per cent currency
Interest on United States bonds,
balance of, anking fund deducted. I7.784.764.48
Interest necrued not yet due. 877,799.27
Honds and stock owned by succiliary
companies, held as collateral. 7.542.345.98
Income accounts: \$12.756.534.24 Income accounts: \$12,356,838,24 Income used for sink-ing fund 7,781,448,31 Land and trust income, 24,55,97,22

deficit of United \$41.69,203.82 States requirements
and accumulations of
sinking fund as compared with accuracy
interest on United
States bonds February L 188), to date. 5,568,268.63— 29,325,935,19

Total Babilities .... ..... \$ 243,431,011.92 debted for labor and material unpaid Octo-ber 1, 1893, to the amount of about \$1,590,the bill said, amounted to \$853,733.38 from January 1 to July 1, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous

which remains unpaid. The interest and inking fund charges amounted in October more than \$750,000, in November, \$850 -January, 1894, more than \$1,000,000, and for each period.

Since the Union Pacific system was placed pany. in the hands of receivers it has gradually been broken up by orders of various United States district courts until of the magnificent network of railroad that was operated as one harmonious system at the time the bill was filed little is left but the original lines from Omaha to Ogden and from Kansas City to Denver, Lopping off branch after branch he road has been stripped of friendly conto protect the company and the Union Pacific of transcontinental. First the Denver & system, such an appointment being the only Fort Worth line was given to separate rections, until now it hardly merits the name ceivers. This cut off the southwest terri-tory and rendered the Julesburg cutoff useless. Then the Oregon Railway and Naviga-tion line of railroad and steamboat was taken away, and the Union Pacific was left without independent connection to San Francisco and other ceast points. Now a suft to lop off the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern branches is in progress, and when this is done the Union Pacific will have a line from Omaha to Ogden, able to handle local business, but cut off by active competition of rivals from the through traffic it has so long controlled. But the foreclosure will reach only this

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

vention to meet at Federal Union Labor hall, seamber of shares in the new company. The fock of the consolidated company consisted originally of 507,623 shares, or \$50,762,300.

On the 6th of February, 1881, \$10,000,000 of additional stock was sold at par. and friends. While several of the weaker unions have reported their finances too low to send their full quoto of delegates, each organization is expected to send one delebecame interested in it. Their firm was carrying on an enormous trade in shovels and
picks with California, and they naturally
desired that the road should be built. They
desired that the road should be built. They
desired that the generators for its construction,
while at Lincoln the full representation
city, while at Lincoln the full representation
incommence the investigation, and the matsentation will likely be present from this
city, while at Lincoln the full representation
incommence the investigation, and the matfact that the contract was let for a price
more than double the price two years ago,
logs that the contract was let for a price
more than double the price two years ago,
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more than the pri will be in attendance, there being no expense for delegates there except the per capita tax. poration in which Oakes Ames was one of Th unions at Lincoln are reported considerthe largest stockholders. Oliver Ames was one cripresident of the Union Pacific road from quently the representation and delegation 1866 until 1871. The Ames family have vious meeting.

Since the announcement by President D Clem Deaver that he would not be a can-didate for re-election the Lincoln workers have been laying plans to capture the presidency, and unless the Omaha candidates for that important office do some pretty good work Lincoln will carry off the plum. The president of the State Federation is also the state organizer, and receives \$3 per day and expenses for time spent in building up the organization by forming new unions and assemblies and reorganizing old ones. The financial condition of the state organization has been so low during the past term that not much work was done by the organizer. However, several new organization have joined in with the State Federation, and beginning with the new administration there will be a considerable sum of money to be spent for organization purposes. It is expected that several important questions will be discussed at this meeting, and as the legislature is now in session pressure will be brought to bear upon the members to pass some of the laws demanded by the laboring

SECURED HER CHILDREN

After a Long Search Mrs. Chambers Locates Them in Denver.

Mrs. Frank Chambers, wife of a man who was once employed in Dalzell's restaurant, has returned from a trip to Denver, which she made to secure the custody of her two little boys.

Some time ago Mr. and Mrs. Chambers

moved to Lamar, Kan., where Mr. Chambers engaged in business. He got into trouble and last July took his two sons, aged 5 and 7 years, telling his wife that he was going out to purchase some farm lands. drove away from his father's house, where they were living, and that is the last his wife saw of him. After a time the parents of the man told the woman that she had been forsaken and for her to get out of the place. She returned to Omaha, and, although in delicate health, bent all her corresponding to the place. delicate health, bent all her energies toward finding her boys. Through the efforts of Chief Detective Haze the boys were located in an orphan's home in Denver and the mother was assisted in recovering them. The recreant husband has been located in

boys in the orphans' home.

For the Drouth Sufferers. The Omaha Guards gave an entertainment at the armory last night for the \$4,000 worth of supplies belonging to the benefit of the drouth sufferers in western state, and his services were absolutely neces Nebraska. A very entertaining musical

Housekeepers, ask for Stearn's Electric Paste, the great vermin exterminator; 25c.

WILL PAY ONLY SIXTY-SIX

State Auditor Moore Serves Formal Notice on the Extravagant Senate.

TWO SENSATIONS YESTERDAY

Letter from the Attorney General on Em ployes and the Resolution to Investigate the North Printing Contract Stir the Legislators.

LINCOLN, Jan. 17 .- (Special.)-Now that legislative extravagance has reached its limit and no further appointments of useless committee clerks or employes can be made with out a row, a reaction in favor of economy has set in, which promises to very materially change the aspect of the pay roll. The the senate a few of the lawmakers will yet require a severe lesson before they will consent to anything that has an approach to an The company, the bill alleged, was in- the observance of the plain letter of the not the senate had gone beyond the satutory

The senate this afternoon indulged in a 900, which will be increased. The gross eirnings of the road for the year 1892 were preliminary tussic over the employes ques-\$46,573,295.39, and the operating expenses tion, but the big fight predicted this morn-were \$44,503,538.35, leaving a surplus of ing was put off until tomorrow. Senator \$2,069,757.94. A falling off in the gross earn-Dale's proposition to appoint a committee of three to apply the knife to the pay roll was a disturber to Senators Caldwell, Graham, year. During July and August of that year, Pope and a few others, and Caldwell under mpared with the corresponding periods of took to lead a movement to lay the propohe preceding year, the falling off in the net secepts was about \$1,400,000. Buring the course but took to lead a movement to lay the proposition on the table. He failed most inglorieight months ending August 31, 1893, as shown by the company's officers, the net falling off was \$2,588,000.

Buring the outside off outside o falling off was \$2,588,000.

The bill said that interest and sinking fund charges had matured during September attempt to avoid the investigation of the present condition of the pay roll. Dale's present condition of the pay roll. any senator had been urging extravagance, and he should have had the support of every 100 more than \$150,000, in November, \$559,000; in December, more than \$1,000,000; in Douglas voted with the majority to keep January, 1894, more than \$1,000,000, and the partial therefater for some months about \$1,000,000 faction of voting in good republican comfor each period.

> The lieutenant governor has in his possession a letter addressed to him by Auditor Eugene Moore, in which the auditor calls the attention of the senate to the plain provisions of the statute limiting the number of senate officers and employes to sixty-six. The auditor will also ask the senate to transmit to him a certified copy of all the officers and employes on the senate pay roll. He bases his position upon a written opinion of Attorney General Churchill, which is as fol-

torney General Churchill, which is as follows:

To Hon. Eugene Moore, Auditor of Public Accounts: Dear Sir—Your communication of even date has been received by me. I note that you refer to sections II and I2 of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska, 1833, and request the opinion of this department as to whether or not the senate or house of representatives can legally employ a greater number than sixty-six persons in the senate and seventy-five in the house; and, also, could the auditor of public accounts legally issue warrants to pay a greater number of employes than the number provided by law.

After examining the statute with reference to employes in the house and senate, I am of the opinion the only way the senate can employ a greater number than sixty-six persons or the house a greater number than seventy-five persons is to repeal sections II and I2 of chapter xlviii of the Compiled Statutes of 1833.

I am also of the opinion that you as auditor of public accounts cannot legally issue warrants to pay a greater number of persons than the number fixed by law.

Trusting that this covers the questions raised, I remain, your obedient servant, A. S. CHURCHILL, Attorney General.

WILL INVESTIGATE PRINTING BIDS. The house this afternoon adopted a resolu-tion directing the committee on printing to make a strict inquiry into the contract let by the old printing board with Jacob North & Co. for the printing of the house and senate bills. The resolution was introduced by Jenness of Douglas and adopted almost upan together with the fact that five bids were within 2 cents of each other, leads inevitably to the conclusion that collusion was practiced among the bidders to raise the price. The bill work two years ago was of the cheapest quality and the work so far d ne this session is no improvement. When asked in regard to the closeness of the competition in bidding for this work, one of the bidders informed The Bee that of the five firms asking for the work, but two, the State Journal company and Jac b North & Co., were equipped to do the work. The other three would have to purchase new type, wire stitching machines, etc., in order to fill the contract should it be awarded to any one of them. Therefore he made his figures on the work and then added the cost of the new type, machinery, etc., necessary to do it. He presumed the other companies did the same. The fact that the three companies who had to add the price of several hundred dollars worth of new material to their bids were only a cent or two higher than North & Co., who were al-

ready fully equipped, proves that the accept-ed bid was entirely too high. There is another avenue of extravagance which the legislature has not yet undertaken to explore. The new furniture, typewriters, desks, etc., that have been ordered to equip desks, etc., that have been ordered to equip the rooms of the secretary of the senate and the several committee rooms are going to cost the state a handsome penny. Although new typewriters have been purchased every two years for many years back, the machines which have preteifore did service for three months have mysteriously disappeared. which have heretofore did service for three months have mysteriously disappeared. The present session has added two new machines to the list at a cost of \$100 each, while new desks have been purchased for a number of the people. It must not be understood that the secretary of the senate is entirely responsible for these purchases, for he has bought only for his cwn room. The senators themselves have been sticklers for new furthemselves have been sticklers for new fur niture, etc., in their respective committee rooms, and the requisitions for supplies have poured into the hands of the secretary of state with uniform regularity. In many cases the secretary of state has refused to purchase articles of furniture for rooms which the inventory shows to have been supplied before the senate binvened.

SENATE HIRES ANOTHER CLERK.

Adds to the List of Employes and Then Talks of Economizing. LINCOLN, Jan. 17.-(Special.)-The senate jumped right into the question of supernumerary employes as soon as the journal had been approved this afternoon. The first thing in the regular order was, as a matter Brunswick, Neb., where he has been living of course, the election of another employe. He has also been identified as the man who placed the A. C. Wright be appointed supply clark as A. C. Wright be appointed supply clerk, explaining that Mr. Wright had been serving as a supply clerk since the beginning of the

Nebraska. A very entertaining musical program was arranged for the occasion and was enjoyed by a large audience. After the music had been rendered the Guards gave an exhibition dell. After this a competitive drill for a gold medal was participated in by twenty-two of the Guards. Mr. George Cone was the successful competitor, winning the medal after a well contested drill. balo sent the following motion to the secsave as exhibition drill. After this a competitive drill for a gold medal was participated in by twenty-two of the Guards. Mr. George Cone was the successful competitor, winning the medal after a well contested drill.

The receipts amounted to \$200, which will be turned over to Dean Gardner, together with the donations which have been received by the Guards. The money, provisions and other donations will in a few days be shipped to Kearney, where they will be distributed among the needy.

The Postofice orchestra furnished the instrumental music for the occasion. The vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Dexter, Miss Coon, Mr. Lumbard, Mr. Wikkins. Mr. J. E. Betler was accompanist.

Insurance Men Settle Their Differences.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. II.—All the insurance managers but two have signed the new compact of the board of fire underwriters, succeeding the Pacific Insurance was exhibited to the grant to the senate that this senate shall conform to the statute, and further to conform to the statute of the state, I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Guards. The money, provisions of the state, I move that a committee of three be appointed by the fundamental music for the occasion. The statute, section 2, 117, page 537, of the Consolidated Statutes of ISES, wherein it reads as follows:

"That the daily press of the state that this senate has already upon its pay roll 100 or more employes, and with a view to the state that this daily press of the sta

Pope insisted on his original motion at writers, succeeding the Pacific Insurance union, which went to pice's recently when fourteen out of forty-eight managers with-drew. A new and similar constitution has been adopted.

Dals protested against any motion that proposed to charge up to the senate's account a clerk who served the house of representatives as well as all the state officers, and who, for all that the senators might

know, would be continued throughout the

Pope's motion was carried on a yea and nay vote, twenty-one senators voting in favor of it and but eight against it.

Dale then renewed his motion, but Caldwell of Hall theyed that it be laid on the table. The ayes and nays were demanded, table. The ayes and nays were demanded, and the senators placed themselves on record as follows:

to of Trallam, Pope, Steuffer, Watson-3, Nays: Rathbun, Saunders, Smith, Sprecher, Lindeay. Tefft, Wright-22.

So the motion to table the motion did

DALE DEPLORES THE EFFORT. Dale then stated that he was sorry that an attempt had been made to table his motion before its merits had been discussed. It seemed to him that the senate had already house of representatives seems to have kept fairly within the statutory limits, but in least. His motion did not necessarily mean that a number of employes should be discharged. The motion simply contemplated an investigation to ascertain whether or provisions. It was a pity, he thought, that a body of lawmakers could not obey the

laws already existing. If the law limiting the number of employes to sixty-six was a bad law he would suggest that some of the senators on the other side that thought so introduce a bill for its repeal.

McKeeby asked the further consideration of the motion until the next session of the senate. To this Mr. Dale agreed. Sprecher of Colfax then tried his hand at the work already in hand, and offered a resolution directing the secretary to furnish each member of the senate with a typewritten list of all the officers and employes of the senate, together with their postoffice ad-dresses and the salaries they are drawing. He moved the adoption of the resolution, McKesson of Lancaster said he was tired of all these resolutions issued for mere bun-

combe. He moved that the resolution offered by Sprecher be laid on the table. The motion was carried, but few senators voting either way.

The lieutenant governor announced the result before Sprecher thought of demanding the aye and nay vote.

The senate then listened to the reading of ew bills. A number of bills were also read the second time and referred. After the reading of the bills Stewart moved that the senate resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider senate file No. 35 and other relief bills. McKeeby, chairman of the special commit-tee on relief, stated that the committee was making good progress in the consideration of

the relief bills and he trusted the senator would not insist on his motion. Stewart replied that he had waited patiently for two weeks for the committee to take some action. The time had come, in his opinion, when the senate should take the relief bills out of the hands of the committee and consider them in committee of the whole

Tefft, also a member of the relief committee, said that the committee was proceeding with as much haste as possible. No sena-tor on the floor realized any more keenly the condition of the needy people of the state than the members of the committee, and none were more anxious to relieve the dis-tress, but the proper course to proceed is in the regular channel.

Stewart's motion was not agreed to, and the senate then adjourned. HOUSE AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Resolution on the Tople Very Enthusiastically Late on the Table.

LINCOLN, Jan. 17 .- (Special.) -So far as the house is concerned, the free silver question was settled at the sort session held this afternoon. By a vote of 62 to 28 Robertson's resolution was tabled, and a similar one by Wait was humorously referred to the committee on finance, ways and means.

The event of the day, however, and the one creating the greatest breeze, was the senator Smith Hasa Plan that Will Aid the Respectfully submitted. resolution by Jenness of Douglas concerning the printing of bills. So plainly did it hint at fraud and scandal that a hum of suppressed excitement vibrated through the house for several moments. The house can now be said to be fairly at work, as the

desertion of many chairs showed that committee business was being actively prosecuted. Scott has a telephone bill, house roll No. 94, that would knock tolls down to bed rock prices. It has been read the time and printed, and provides that it shall be unlawful for any corporation to charge for the use of a telephone in a residence more than \$2 per month, or at any place of business other than a residence more than \$3 per month. It also prohibits a telephone company from making charges for wires, insulators, poles or other appliances used in

onnection with telephones. The speaker, previous to adjournment, read communication from State Auditor Moore encerning the number of house employes on the pay roll. It was as follows:

concerning the number of house employes on the pay roll. It was as follows:

Hon. C. L. Richards, Speaker of the House of Representatives: My Dear Sir-I desire to respectfully call your attention, and, through you, the attention of the house, to section 12, chapter xlviii, page 548, of the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1893, entitled, "Legislature," which is as follows: "The officers and employes of the house of representatives shall consist of a speaker, chief clerk, assistant clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, enrolling clerk, engrossing clerk, chaplain and such officers and employes, not exceeding seventy-five in number, as may be deemed necessary for the proper transaction of business. Such other officers or employes to be elected by the house," and especially urge upon you the necessity of my complying with that law in the issuance of warrants to employes. I trust that it will be possible to so adjust the list of employes that this office may not be called upon to issue warrants to more than the statutory number, and the proper officer will supply us with a list of those who are to be paid before my warrants are expected to be issued. With distinguished consideration, I am very cordially yours, EUGENEE MOORE,

Having finished reading this precautionar; particularly to what was going on at the other end of the capitol, and that so far the skirts of the house were clear of any letter, the speaker said that this referred imputations conveyed in the communication This was a direct allusion to the breeze that has been created all over the capitol building by senatorial extravagance, and its sigwas manifestly appreciated by the number of elevated eyebrows in the house.

SAT ON FREE SILVER. Robertson tested the spirit of the hous this afternoon by introducing a resolution instructing the senators and representatives n congress from Nebraska to vote for the free and unlimitel coinage of silver. tion to table the same was carried by a vote of 62 to 28. The vote in detail, which was warmly applauded, follows:

Ayes:	apparaued, Ion	lows:
Allan,	Crow,	16
Ashby.	Davies.	Munger, Orton,
Bacon	William visite	Perkins,
Becher.	Gaithth	Pohlman,
Heck.	Halramova	Richardson,
Renedict.	HADOE	Ricketts.
Brady.	Harefu	Robinson,
Brockman	Martin	Roddy,
Brownell.	Gaimth, Hairmova Haller, Harrin, Harth, Harth, Hinds, Jephess, Johnins,	Roddy, Rouse,
Burch.	Jentures.	Shipkedants
Burns (Dodge)	Jon lei mis	Shickedantz, Sisson,
Hurns (Lancas	Jones.	Spencer.
ter).	Juntot.	
Cain.	Lhatthen.	Sutton (Pawnee)
Campbell.	Junit Identification, Langhorst, Mattgon, McFadden, McNici, Merrick,	Timme.
Carison.	Mattison.	Thomas,
Chicon.	Mr.Frolden	Wait,
Cole,	Monist	Weber,
Conaway.	Merrick, Merrick, Myers, Mechrinan,	Wilder,
Cooley,	Myore.	Zink (Johnson),
Cramb,	Moelirman.	Mr. Speaker-62.
Nays:	W. Section of Persons 1	man agreement age
T.R. or windows	Howard,	Scott,
Caspier,	Harit	Shrok
Dutanes	Huil, Johnston (Ne-	Smith
Dempsey.	mana.	Noderman
Fritz.	McHride.	Spackman
Goar	McVicker	Sutor
Guthrie,	Remington.	Van Housen
Havlik,	Rhodes.	Wart.
Higgins,	mahay, McBride, McVicker, Remington, Rhodes, Robertson, Rothleutner,	Zink (Sher-
Horst,	Rothleutner,	manı-25.
Those not	wating were:	Bee, Bernard,
Deckson Dec	to the were:	Dee, Bernard,
BICKEN, BUT	ke, Chapman,	Harkson, Harri-
son, Johnston	of Douglas, K.	aup, Miles-10.
Wait, noth	ing daunted, ca	me up with an
other resolut	ion asking the	congressional del
pention of	Cohomoton the	Sicasional del
egation of	ACDITIONAL TO AC	te for the free
comage of 7	american silver	. This was re-
ferred to th	e committee o	n finance, ways
and means, a	amid great mer	riment
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tives instruct the printing committee to investigate the same and report back to this house at its earliest convenience.

Without opposition the motion to adopt this resolution prevailed and the introduction of bills followed. On reaching the regular order of business, the house adjourned, following the reading of a communication from State Auditor Moore regarding the payment of employes. employes

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House roll No. 229, by Scott, to encourage the creation of ponds and reservoirs and to exempt from taxation the lands whereon ponds and reservoirs shall be established.

House roll No. 240, by Scott, relating to the construction, maintenance and operation of irrigation works by cities and villages and to provide for the issuing of bonds and the levying of taxes therefor.

House roll No. 241, by Allan, to provide for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings for the Old Ladies' Home and Home for Destitute and Homeless Children, and making appropriations therefor.

House roll No. 242, by Jenness, to amend section 1.333 and to repeal a part thereof, Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, Cobbey's 1891. BILLS ON FIRST READING.

1891.
House roll No. 243, by Rhodes, to provide for the barring of an insane wife's dower and interest in her husband's real estate, by deed by her guardian, and the procedure

therefor.

House roll No. 244, by Lamborn, for the creation and maintenance of a state board of commissioners of public charities and correction, for investigation and counsel and for public instruction in the work of the same. same.
House roll No. 245, by Craw, to provide for the relief of John Anderson, George Fried-ricks and Henry Rolfs.
House roll No. 246, by Brockman, to authorize the formation of fire and cyclone mutual insurance companies.

authorize the formation of fire and cyclone mutual insurance componies.

House roll No. 247, by Hairgrove, to amend section 1,093, of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska by limiting the power of probate judges in certain cases to the Issuance of summonses for services within the county of his residence. of his residence.

House roll No. 248, by Hairgrove, to amend section 1.035 of the code of civil procedure (section 5.557 of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1883), by limiting the power of a Justice of the peace to the issuance of summons for service within the county of his residence.

residence.

House roll No. 249, by Jones, to amend section 2.172 of Cobbey's Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1883, and to repeal said original section and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

House roll No. 250, by Harte, to amend section 3 of chapter xci of the statutes of the state of Nebraska, of an act entitled 'Towns and Villages,' approved March 19, 1871.

Towns and Villages," approved March 19, 1871.

House roll No. 251, by Harte, to amend section 101 of chapter xiv of the statutes of the state of Nebraska, of an act entitled "Cities of the Second Class and Villages," approved March 2, 1881, and to repeal said section as heretofore existing.

House roll No. 252, by Soderman, to amend section 3,040, chapter xxxix of the Consolidated Statutes of the state of Nebraska of 1882, entitled "Grand and Petit Jurors," and to repeal said original section.

House roll No. 253, by Brownell, to amend sections 458 and 460 of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, relating to "Insurance."

sections 458 and 469 of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, relating to "Insurance."

House roll No. 254, by Rouse, for the relief of William Weise.

House roll No. 255, by Rouse, for the relief of Henry Luebs,
House roll No. 256, by Cramb, to amend an act entitled, "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons and to prevent adulterations in drugs and medical preparations in the state of Nebraska, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof," by adding thereto three sections, and to repeal sections 42, 43 and 44 of chapter vi of the criminal code.

House roll No. 257, by Pohlman, to punish the head of a family for neglecting to provide reasonable maintenance for his family.

House roll No. 258, by Munger, to amend section 53 of the criminal code of Nebraska, being section 5,632 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1893, and to repeal said original section as now existing.

House roll No. 259, by Robinson, to provide for the election of one assessor in cities of the first class, having less than 100,000 inhabitants and more than 25,000 inhabitants, to constitute the corporate limits of such city, one precinct for purposes of assessment of taxes, and to amend sections 3,964 and 1,588 of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska of 1891.

House roll No. 250, by Ely, to amend and repeal sections 5,685 and 5,061 of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska, and entitled "Homestead and Other Exemptions," and to regulate exemptions of persons about to leave the state, and of the purchase money of personal property in the possession of the purchaser.

the purchase money of personal property in the possession of the purchaser.

"Boys."

LINCOLN, Jan. 17.—(Special.) but nine new bills were introduced in the brief session of the senate this afternoon, some of them were of the most important character and are likely to come up for interesting discussion. Two of them were by Omaha senators. One, introduced by Senator Richard Smith, will be of especial interest to the citizens of Omaha.. It is senate file No. 124 and provides that in cities of the metropolitan class, as well as of the first class, firemen of paid fire departments shall e entitled to a pension after twenty-one years of continuous service. The bill also provides for the pensioning of widows and orphans of firemen who lose their lives while in the line of duty. Senator Smith also offered two bills amend

ing the statutes relating to towns and villages and cities of the second class.

Senator Crane introduced an insurance bill that will be regarded with a great deal of in-terest by the insurance companies. It is senate file No. 121 and provides for a uniform policy of fire insurance to be made and issued in this state by all insurance companies taking fire risks. The law is modeled on the New York law. It in no way affects the valued

policy law.

Senator Wright of Lancaster introduced a bill which may revive controversy over senate file 210 in the session two years ago, the bill introduced this afternoon repeating that now famous measure. The law now on the statute books practically gives street railway companies a monopoly of all streets they occupy. The bill has always been obnoxious to the people of Lincoln and the newspapers of this city severely criticised Governor Crounse two years ago for not vetoing the Senator Stewart also recalled memories o

past unpleasantness, by introducing a bill providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment so as to provide for the election of a State Board of Transportation. McKesson of Lancaster has evidently lis-ened to the reading of the new Omaha charter, for this afternoon he introduced ; oill providing for the election of one assessor in cities of the first class having ore than 25,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants, and making the constituted limits of such cities one precinct, for purposes of assessment. The bill contemplates a city assessor for Lincoln, on the same plan as provided in the proposed Omaha charter.

STUCK THE SINKING FUND.

Most of the Money Lost in the Mosher Bank Came From that Source. LINCOLN, Jan. 17 .- (Special.)-In his anaual report State Treasurer Bartley calls the attention of the governor, and through him, of the legislature, to the fact that the sum of \$236,361.83 is tied up in the defunct Capital National bank. It has popularly been supposed that the bulk of this immense amount of cash belonged to the permanent school fund, and that the legislature would be called upon to make it good. The state treasurer, however, shows that of the total amount lost in the Capital National swindle, the sum of \$52,416.69 belongs to the general fund, \$180,101.75 to the sinking fund and \$3.843.39 to the live stock indemnity fund. Treasurer Bartley suggests that the legis-lature shall take some action to relieve him of the unavailable balances in these funds. His request, while it may be unpalatable to the taxpayers, must eventually be complied with in one form or another, as will be clearly shown.

The balance in the sinking fund at the

end of the fiscal year, November 30, 1894, amounted to \$232,049. Of this amount, as shown by the treasurer's report, \$180.101 is tied up, or rather lost to the state for the present, at least, thus leaving the net bal-ance in the hands of the treasurer to the credit of the sinking fund, \$51.948. This comparatively insignificant amount in the hands of the state treasurer belonging to

the hands of the state treasurer belonging to the sinking fund is all that the state has with which to meet a bonded indebtedness amounting to \$449,267.35 falling due April 1, 1897. If the present legislature makes no provision for making good the depletion of the sinking fund the task will devolve upon the cession of 1897, and the bonds will fall due and be payable at the fiscal agency of the state before any appropriation the next legisstate before any appropriation the next legislature may make will become available. Of the bonded indebtedness falling due Ap ii 1, 1897, the sum of \$326,267,35 will be due to the permanent school fund. The balance is held by eastern investors. The condition of the sinking fund is already the subject of discussion by a few of the members of the legSAVING ON STREET WORK

Commissioner Kaspar's Report to the Board of Public Works.

SEVERAL CHANGES ARE SUGGESTED

Recommends that Sweeping Be Done by the City Directly and that Private Sprinkling Be Under Municipal Supervision-Condition of Thoroughfares.

Street Commissioner Kaspar yesterday subiffted to the Board of Public Works his eport for the year 1894, as follows, with abulated statements excepted: Herewith I respectfully present my of-

icial report for the year 1894; The attached tabulated statements, both as temized and recapitulated, give the amounts of work done, the location thereof and the cost of the same for the year, which, after deducting \$2,965.17 for snow cleaning and sidewalk repairs, which were assessed against the abutting property benefited, amounts to \$20,477.66.

The streets, paved and unpaved, also sidewalks, have been judiciously repaired, and are now in better shape than in former years. Except as to wooden block paving, which has been bettered to a slight extent, the only way to make streets now paved with wooden blocks in any wise passable is to repave the same with permanent material.

In the year the Sixteenth street viaduct has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in good condition. The Tenth street viaduct, which is newer, has been kept in good order, but as there is heavy traffic over it on account of its location the roadway will neces-sarily have to be repayed the coming year. This, perhaps, is necessary, as perchance this important viaduct might, without new flooring, have to be closed to public travel, as in the case of the Eleventh street viaduct, which would subject the public to greater annoyance than the closing of any other

As to the Eleventh street viaduct, which t present is closed to public travel, the city should take the necessary steps to repair and subsequently open it. It is due the public and especially the property owners in that vicinity. Many of them paid on account f the construction of the viaduct for the senefits which they are not now enjoying and have not for some time. It is impera tive that this viaduct be speedily opened and it can be done under the supervision of this department at a cost not to exceed \$7,000.

The unsightly and dangerous wooden aprons at street crossings should be done away with and some permanent substitute used.

One of the nuisances with which the city has to contend is the street sprinkling done by private parties. Through carelessness, for economy and perhaps to hold customers, the street sprinklers flood our streets at times in such manner as to work injury to the paved streets, and yet it is unfair to the patrons to leave them unsprinkled and le the dust have full sway to do damage. The flooding of the streets does injury to the asphalt pavements, as they are particularly subject to decay, and besides, this flooding renders them slippery and disagreeable to travelers. On other paved streets the injury comes from inundating and destroying the base, as well as causing the pavement to become uneven. This work should be done under the supervision of the city, at the cost of the property benefited. This would of the property benefited. This would obviate the destruction and nuisances referred to.

For many and similar reasons above quoted, the street sweeping should be donby the city as soon as the present con-tract expires. The sweeping and cleaning of the paved streets can be done cheaper and more satisfactorily to the public and with much more benefit to our resident laborers. FRANK J. KASPAR.

N. B .- I desire to state that the stree epartment was managed on a very economi cal basis, the taxpayers receiving full bene-fit of amount expended. Total amount ex-pended for labor, material, tools, etc., \$20, 477.66; expenditures, 1893, \$48,336.86; a sav ng of \$27,856.20.

Discussed Carlisle's Scheme The Current Topic club held its first meetng of the new year last night at the Young Men's Christian association building. The

Ing of the new year last night at the Young Men's Christian association building. The subject of discussion was the financial scheme of Secretary Carlisle. The discussion was opened up by Charles L. Lobingier, with Major E. W. Halford presiding. Mr. Lobingier defended the proposition of Secretary Carlisle. He described the main feature of the plan as having originated in Canada and was a feature of the Dominion. He thought the object of the bill was a good one as it would provide a more flexible and elastic currency and prevent congestion in large commercial circles.

The bill as proposed was vigorously opposed by J. C. Mattern and others. Mr. Mattern was not in favor of permitting the banks of this country to dictate the policy to be pursued by the 68,000,000 people in the United States. Under the proposed bill numerous small banks would spring up all over the country and the depositors, in case a bank should fall, would stand no show of getting back any portion of their deposits. The opposition thought it was only a scheme to get rid of the silver money now in circulation and was in favor of forcing the issue at the present time and compel other nations to recognize silver as one of the money standards of the world.

Hogeland to Newsboys. Colonel Alexander Hogeland addressed about sixty newsboys at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. He declared they were perhaps the most orderly and intelligent contingent of their class in the country. He cautioned them against the use of to-bacco and encouraged them by referring to great men who had risen to positions of prominence and usefulness from beginnings as humble as theirs. as humble as theirs.

Marriage Licenses. The following marriage licenses were is sued yesterday: Name and Address David D. Robb, Omaha.... Ida Stinson, Omaha..... William H. Borghansen, Council Bluffs. 22 Mina York, Council Bluffs. 20 

Municipal League Announcements. Owing to small attendance only an in-formal discussion was had by members of the Municipal league last evening. An adjournment was taken until next Thursday evening, when the paper on "The Ideal City," by Rev. J. P. D. Llwyd, announced for last evening, will be read. The public is invited.



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**BOYD'S THEATER** 

3 BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 21



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