RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN had done effective work the and the an-

History of the Convention of 1860 Related by the Late Governor Curtin.

HOW SEWARD'S DEFEAT WAS SECURED

Instances of Lincoln's Wisdom and Foresight-Always Equal to an Emergener-Conference of War Governors.

(Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.) No man exerted a more decisive influence upon the public career of Abraham Lincoln, or during the trying and critical days of his administration showed his confidence in strongest that could have been made." larger measure than did Andrew Gregg Curtin, the great war governor of Pennsylvania, who died in 1894. For these reasons Governor Curtin's recollections of Mr. Lincoin, with which in his latter days he was wont to delight his friends, had more than ordinary value and interest. He never found leisure to put them on paper, but the following is the result of several lengthy interviews which I had with him in the winter of 1888, and as they later received the benefit of his revision and correction can be accepted as accurate and authentic

"Governor," said I, at the outset, "it is a matter of record that you were one of the two men, who, in the republican national convention of 1860, brought about the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. Will you tell me the story of that convention from your own point of view?"

INFLUENCE OF OCTOBER STATES. INFLUENCE OF OCTOBER STATES. "To do so understandingly." said Mr. Cur-tin, "I will first have to explain the political conditions then existing in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Henry S. Lane had been nominated for governor in the latter, and I had been named for the same office in the former state. Republican success in both of these states was doubtful, but it was absolutely essential that both should elect republican governors in October to secure the election of the republican candidate for president in November. There were strong hopes of suc-November. There were strong hopes of suc-cess in both states, but it was still an unsettled question whether or not the rank and file of the old whig party would join the



for any strength and availability of the republicant nominee for president were felt by the more far-seeing republicans, both in Indiana and Pennsylvania, to be matters of the first importance. A strong presidential candidate would add greatly to the prospects of re-publicab success in these two pivotal states, and a victory at their state elections in October would have an incalculable effect upon the November contest. Upon the other weak presidential can both Mr. Lane and myself would probably fail of an election, and our defeat react most disastrously upon the ould national ticket. "Before the assembling of the national called to meet in Chicago on May 16, 1860, all indications seemed to to the nomination of Senator Seward of New York. His great abilities, his exalted chatacter, and his long and conspicuous public services easily placed him in the lead of all the other candidates, and caused a demand for his nomination from the major-ity of his party. Despite these facts, and though not a delegate, I went to Chicago resolved to do all in my power to prevent the nomination of Mr. Seward. I had no personal blas in the matter, for at that time I had nearer met sithes We for at that time had never met either Mr. Seward or Mr Lincoln, who had been formally put forward as a candidate by the republicans of Illinois a few weeks before. I knew, however, that in my own state at least, a large part of those who would support Bell and Everett if Mr. Seward was nominated would, under other circumstances, come to us. Therefore, my sole opposition to Mr. Seward was based upon his want of strength in Pennsylvania, as the natural and logical result of defeat that state in October would have been a national defeat in November. On my way to Chicago I rode for some distance with Henry D. Foster, my democratic opponent in the gubernatorial campaign. Though rivals in politics, we were otherwise warm friends, and the conversation I had with him was a lengthy one. I asked what he thought of the political outlook, and he replied that if Mr. Seward was made the republican presidential nominee, as he seemed confident he would be, democratic gency." ccess was certain in the state campaign I then asked Mr. Foster if he thought he could be elected if some other man was nominated for president by the republicans. His reply was that such a contingency would make the state contest a close and doubtful one, and he could not predict its outcome. This conversation strengthened my previous conviction that the nomination of Mr. Seward would be suicidal. DELAY DEFEATS SEWARD. "Among the first gentlemen I met after my arrival n Chicago was Henry S. Lane, the republican candidate for governor of indiana. I told him what were my fears as to the consequences that would follow the nom-inaton of Mr. Seward, and he replied that the choice of the New York senator as a candidate would prove equally fatal to re-publicans in Indiana, and that the delegation from that state would vote solidly for Mr. Lincoln as long as there was hope of nomination. Together we visited the delegates as they arrived, and advised them as to what, in our opinion, was the wisest course to follow. However, we found the majority of them inclined to support Mr. Seward, and when the convention met on Wednesday it was plain to be seen that he was the favority. An adjournment was taken over night, but on Thursday the situation had changed but little, and had the convention proceeded to ballot on that day Mr. Seward would have been nominated beyond the question of a doubl. Fortunately for those of us who opposed his nomination, the business men of Chicago had tendered the delegates husiness a ride on the lake. The temptation to enjoy the excursion proved stronger than the de-sire to ballot, and this, coupled with some delay in the delivery of the ballots, the cause of which I have now forgotten, postponed the voting until Friday. "Thursday night Colonel Lane and I again naw all the state delegations and told the delegates that with Mr. Lincoln as a candi-date we could carry Indiana and Pennsylvania in October by handsome majorities, but that if Mr. Seward was nominated our defeat was almost certain. These interviews produced a marked effect, and as one of the results of our labors, it was agreed among the Pennsylvania delegates that after giving a complimentary vote for Simon Cameron or the first ballot, their entire strength on subfast ballots should go to Mr. Lincoln. The first ballot showed 1735 votes for Seward, 102 for Lincoln, 50% for Cameron, 49 for Chase, and 48 for Bates. On the second ballot, as had been previously arranged, the Pennsylvania delegation changed from Cameron to Lincoln, which caused an immediate and fatal break in the lines of the Seward men. Before the ballot closed the Vermont and New Jersey delegates, among whom we

for Seward and 181 for Lincoln. Changes to Lincoln followed each other in rapid suc-cession during the progress of the third bal-lot, and before it was ended Lincoln had 23142 votes, 233 being required to nominate. 2315 votes, 233 being required to nominate. Then Carter swung four votes from the Ohlo delegation to Linceln, assuring his nomina-tion, and before the ballot closed 254 out of the 446 delegates had declared in his favor. Weed, Evarts and Raymond, the Seward leaders, who, until the last, and been con-fident of the nomination of their favorite, were amazed and dumbfounded at the result. But Mr. Evarts promptly moved that Lin-coln's nonination should be made unanimous. coln's nonification should be made unanimous, and with the enthusiasm that usually attends motion of this kind, the motion was carhalf of the democratic faction upon which the Bell and Everett leaders had confidently relied, and his nomination proved, as I had

Furniture THE JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON. "When did you first meet Mr. Lincoln oversor?

"President Lincoln, on his way to Washing-ton to take office, arrived in Harrisburg on February 22, 1861, and it was then that i met him for the first time. He addressed the Tables, parlor... parlor..... state legislature in the afternoon and later held a public reception. After the reception Tables, parlor. heid a public reception. After the reception a private conference was held in the parter of the hotel, at which the presidential party was stopping. There were present, be ites Mr. Lincoln, Norman B. Judd, Ward H. Lamon, David Davis, Colonel E. V. Summer and one or two more of these who were traveling with the president-elect. Mr. Judd (old us that from two different sources. Allon Picketton hairs. Colonial ····· Chairs Cabinets, parlor..... Cabinets, parlor..... Colonial dining room from two different sources-Alian Pinkerton, in the first, and a party of New York de-

Parlor Furniture

In the first, and a party of New York de-tectives in the second instance-information had been received of a plot to assassmate Mr. Lincoln during his passage "rough Balt-more, and to guard against "ager it had been arranged that he should return on a special train to Philadelphia that evening and take the night express on the Philadelphia, Wilminster & Baltimese relevant thus there. Odd Corner Chairs, highly pol-ished \$ 12 00 ished and Chairs, highly pol-ished corner Chairs, highly pol-ished 18 00 Inlaid Reception Chairs, highly Wilmington & Baltimere railroad, thus throw-ing the conspirators, who expected him to go ing the conspirators, who expected him to go to Washington over the Northern Central railroad, off the scent. Encouraged by Mr. Lincoln's cool and collected bearing. I at first opposed the idea of a secret journey, ad-vising the president-elect to travel by day-light, volunteering to go with him in person. But when full and convincing proof of the plot was haid before us by Mr. Judd, knowing that the assassingtion of the head of the giv-erment would bring national run. I in-ernment would bring national ruin, I in-stantly changed my mind and joined in devising means to secure his safety. In the even-ing a public dinner was given the president-elect, and at its close I invited him to go and

spend the night at my house. He accepted the invitation, and to allay suspicion all the members of the party, except Colonel Lamon, were left behind at the hotel. We were at where felt bennu at the hold. We with a once driven in a closed carriage to the out-skirts of the city, where a special train, con-sisting of an engine, tender and passenger car, was standing. I stood on the stree-crossing until I saw Mr. Lincoln and Colonel Folding Beds

Ordinary Mahogany Price. Mahogany \$250 00 Mahogany 150 00 Maple 75 00 Lamon enter the car, then went home. The wires between Harrisburg and Washington, Mahogany Maple Oak and between the former city and Philade phila, had already been cut to prevent any news of his movements getting abroad, and, with Colonel Lamon as his only companin, Mr. 8333511511 8333511511 10 mk Oak 30 00 Oak 25 00 Oak 25 00 Oak 15 00 Oak 175 00 Curly birch 75 00 Curly birch 40 00 Lincoln started on the journey to the capital. Early the next morning we received word that the trp had been mide in safety and that A CONFERENCE WITH LINCOLN. "Soon after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration I Brass and Iron Beds received a message from him requesting me to come to Washington without delay, as he wished to confer with me. I went and found We have on hand about three thousand of these beds which were bought during the cut rates on the New York Central last spring, and the prices we quote are TO-DAY lower than the factory cost. Ordinary Drice Sentember the president desirous that some of the north-ern states should take action recognizing that civil war existed. Months before, from trusted special agents whom I had sent through the south, I had learned that the Price leaders were planning to set up an inde-pendent confederation of states and I had also recognized that Pennsylvania, lying on the border of the battle ground of the war, cer-

the border of the battle ground of the war, cer-tain to follow such an attempt, would be es-pecially subject to danger and to all the evils growing out of a great military struggle. Therefore, when the president asked me to make the declaration he had in mind, I at once accepted the responsibility. I returned to Harrisburg on a Monday morning, de-termined to send a message to the legisla-ture the day but some of my friends urged century," was the carefully considered reply; "but his was as strange and baffling person-ality, and one most difficult of analysis. No one ever fully understood him, and no one could, for, without being distrustful, he was the most secretive man I have ever known, and not even these when he trusted most the unset secretive man I have ever known, and not even these when he trusted most the unset secretive man I have ever known, and not even these when he trusted most the later and prominently success-tionally noisy one; fashionable, and hence-binally noisy one; fashionable, and henceture that day, but some of my friends urged me to postpone action for the time being, and I finally yielded to their advice. Tuesday morning, however, brought a messenger from the president with this note: 'I see you did and not even those whom he trusted most, enjoyed his entire confidence. He hated decome ou celt and falsehood, but trusted only as it served his purpose, and with studied regard doubtless; and to this laudable or each man's usefulness. Those who knew him best will confirm what I say in this re-gard. Nor was he the guileless man many have represented him to be. His fine tact and wise discrimination were without parallel among the public men of his time. He rarely asked advice, though ever willing to eceive it, and always attained the object sought by the independent exercise of his far-seeing reason and discernment. Though singularly self-rellant, he was always a patient and discerning student of the popular will, and all his actions were governed and guided by it. This trait, more than any ther, made him, in the achievement of en-luring results, the master politician of his time. The portion of my own career to which I look back with the greatest pride and satisfaction is the part I took in making this wise and sagacious man presi-dent of the republic at the most trying and critical period in our history RUFUS R. WILSON. *****

Views of a Plain Business Man Respecting the Union Pacific.

Either size. Ex-Congressman Coombs of Brooklyn, a

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

Chas. Shiverick & Co.

Furniture. Furniture. SEPTEMBER SALE.



othing yesterday. I think if your action to have any value you ought to without delay.' Upon receipt of this mes-sage I resolved to act forthwith, and before

Mr. Lincoln was in Washington.

on sent to the legislature a message in which, in the strongest terms at my com-mand, I placed before the people the doctrine that no state or combination of states could voluntarily secede from the union, nor absolve themselves from their obligations; that the preservation of the union was the first thing to be considered and that to secure it too great sacrifice could not be made Events showed that this message, as sug gested and urged by Mr. Lincoln, could not have been better timed. A bill was at once introduced into the lower house of the legislature giving me power to raise and equip troops, and appropriating \$500,000 for the purpose. Startled at this proof of the firm-ress of purpose of the friends of the union. the members of the legislature who leaned t disloyaliy joined hands in a desperate at-tempt to prevent the passage of the bill Their efforts, however, were in vain, and forty-eight hours after its introduction the bill was a law. After it had passed the house and while it was on its final passage in the senate news of the firing on Fort Sumter was read from the clerk's desk, silencing for once and all the enemies of the bill. I made prompt use of the authority granted me and when the president issued his call for 75,000 men for 100 days, the Pennsylvania

soldiery were the first to reach the imperilled capital. From that time until the close of the war I was one of those Mr. Lincoln called into counsel in every critical emer-CONFERENCE OF WAR GOVERNORS. "Governor," said I, "the conference of war overnors held at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, has been a subject of frequent discus-sion. Is it true, as has often been stated, that the president's emancipat'on proclamation came as a surprise to those participating in

the conference?" "Most emphatically no," was the "As a matter of fact there was a full and complete agreement between Mr. Lincoln and the gentlemen who took part in the Altcona conference. That conference had its incep-tion in a dispatch which I sent to Governor Andrew of Massachuselts early in September 1862, telling him that in my cpinion the tim had come to give the war a definite aim and end, and that it seemed to me that the gov-ernors of the loyal states should take prompt action in the matter. Governor Anirew re-plied that he shared the same views, and a voluminous correspondence between us and the governors of the northern states followed. After this Governor Andrew and I went to see the president. He told us that he was preparing a proclamation emancipating the slaves, and asked us if it would not be al-visable for Lim to wait until we had requested him to act before issuing it. We told at this time as to the make-up of the Boyd him that by all means he should issue it first, and we would at once follow it up with a strong address of commendation and support. As a result of our interview with the president it was agreed that the course Andrew and I proposed should be followed. With that understanding the conference met at Altoona September 24, 1862. Though the president's

preclamation had already appeared, we found several of the governors hesitating, and doubtful. However, the majority favored unswerv-ing support of the president, and after a con-ference of several hours, Andrew and I were selected to draft the address. Governor An-drew wrote it that evening, I sitting by his side and making suggestions and changes, as he went along. When it was fin sied he arcse and walked the floor nervously. Both of us felt keenly the weight of the tremendous results that would follow our action, and I look back with pride and pleasure to the fact that I was the first to sign the address. Govern:r Andrew signed next, and the others an hour or so later. The following afternoon, having gone from Altoona to Washington for the pur pose, we presented our address to the prest dent. We feared at the time that the bold stand we had taken would cost us one e'ec-tion, but subsequent events showed that the president had struck while the iron was hot, and had touched the popular chord."

GREATEST MAN OF THE CENTURY. "Governor," I asked, in conclusion, "what s your matured and final estimate of Mr. Linco's T

AMUSEMENTS.

The Creighton theater, still Omaha's only place of histrionic entertainment, has passed a very prosperous second, week, in spite of sultry weather and inopportune thunder-

storms. Two generally acceptable companies have presented during that time, the one, 'Alabama," with its lesson of peace where war has been, the other "The Wife," which holds the public car as successive seasons dramatic effect and for the development of the roll, notwithstanding and perhaps because of character of Marmion to suit the requirements the somewhat melodramatic handling of its not unfamiliar theme. Both these plays, as rendered by the clever people in their respective casts, would seem to have given

satisfaction to the large audiences which have nightly filled the theater. The Boyd list of bookings, long and anx-iously awaited, will be given to the world during the present week. The mouths of the management at this house are still as rigor-ously closed as the clam shell which stands for silence, but it is believed, if a change of metaphors may be permitted, that the sched-ule aforesaid is ripening in the stillness and taking on rotundity as a snowball augments in its passage down an inclined plane; and that it will, ere long, force itself upon the attention of the theater-going class, as when the snowball overtakes a pedestrian in its unchecked career. No hint can be droppe

list, but no one doubts that the reputation of Omcha's oldest play house will be fully upheld by the quality and sufficient number of attractions which it will offer durin the coming season. Both of Omaha's theaters bid fair to ell equipped in the matter of music. Any orchestra assembled and conducted by clever an artist as Franz Adelmann could hardly fail of excellence, although the young

leader, for want of opportunity, has as yet given the public no adequate taste of his quality in this position. At the Creighton Ernest Norden's instrumentalists have started in bravely, with a good repertory, to which they are constantly adding as occasion re-quires. If they have a fault it is over-loudness of expression, or, perhaps, one should rather say, the selection of over-noisy music. This theater being of compact dimensions, a rackety march played fortissimo or a highly colored piece descriptive of an infantry en-gagement, whatever may be their effect genrally upon delicate sensibilities penned with them between walls, are certainly not calculated to soothe breasts which have grown savage beneath the fervor of August sun.

An impression has somehow got about orn of a quite general first-night experience that the acoustic properties of the Creighton theater are as if they were not, that is to say that one cannot hear well there, particu-iarly in the circle seats under the balcony. "He was casely the greatest man of the Those who have been there since the

with all deference to city society journals-noisy. It was early in its seats, it is true. Curiosity brought it out thus promptly, him. A continuous laugh is promised from doubtless; and to this laudable motive may also be attributed the endless downsittings and uprisings and rushings to and fro which were by no means confined to the generous periods of waiting between acts. The night was excessively warm, and the frou-frou of waving fans and rustling playbills and the whispered comments of the ence was a continuous murmur. Add to these factors the dull hum of the ventilating

apparatus, under imperfect control, and the reprehensible habit of some of the players players of turning their backs to the for otlights reading their lines in an undertone, and it will be evident that it would be a peculiarly constructed house in which a stage per-formance could be heard under such circumstances. Those who were otherwise em-ployed could not hear, as a matter of course, and the fault was largely with themselves. The few who kept quiet and listened, could not hear, equally of course, but they should not judge the house by that one experience. Creighton is all it should be, acoustic

ally, and each successive performance there is proving its fitness in this, as in other respects.

Louis James is announced to open his sea on next week in the east, whence he will gradually work toward the setting sun, ap-nearing in Omaha during the winter. His gradually work toward the setting sun, ap-pearing in Omaha during the winter. His repertory will include "Othello," "Virginius." "Macbeth," "Hamlet," Schiller's "The Rob-bers," The Merchant of Venice," and an adaptation of Scott's 'Marmion." written Mr. James by an author whose name is withheld, in which the tragelian will take the title role. The adapter has followed the title role. course of the famous poem as closely as possible, only deviating occasionally for greater of a star role. Mr. James will star under the management of Wagenhals & Kemper, and will be supported by a strong company, including Guy Lindsley. William Harris, Henry Langdon, James Harrison, Alma Kru-

ger, and Aphie Hendricks, the, charming wife of the star. His management promises every play produced by Mr. James shall be put on with elaborate special scenery and magnificent costumes. Historical accuracy and picturesque effect have been sought in painting the scenery for his productions, and the scenes portrayed will be as correct as persistent and intelligent research can make them. Monuments, costumes, armor, heraldic devices, banners, tapestries, draperies and furniture, are all copied from the most reliable authorities, and should serve to insure artistically perfect representations.

The opening of McVicker's theater last Monday night, with little Gladys Wallace starring in "Fanchon," marked the beginning of the thirty-ninth year of the existence of Chicago's oldest playhouse under the continuous management of J. H. McWicker. The Chicago papers speak very kindly of the new Fan-chon, who will be seen in Omaha presently, supported by Frederic Paulding and other good people.

As an example of the readiness of certain players under trying circumstances the San Francisco Argonaut tells a story of Rose Coghian which recalls the celebrated and antiquated theatrical jest of the actor who wished to balk Macready in the great catch line in "Richard III." When he entered and addressed Richard he changed his lines thus: "My lord! My lord! They have taken the duke of Buckingham and cut off his head!"

duke of Buckingham and cut off his head." To which Macready, nowise discomfited, at once replied: "Say you so? It is well. Had they not done so I would have said: 'Off with his head! So much for Buckingham!'" Miss Coghlan and Mr. Stockwell being on the stage together in "Nance Oldfield," the lady rebukes him for his country manners and language, whereupon the country at-torney replied: "Well, those are the kind of manners we have down in London." He of manners we have down in London." He should of course have said "down in Coventry." But Miss Cognian was equal to Coventry." the occasion. Although the transmogrified speech had failed to give her her cue and nearly ruined her reply, she twisted it thus. "If those are the kind of manners you have,

rise to curtain fall, the production being entirely free from the coarse and objection-able horse play which usually is characteristic of the comedy of today, and the success of the attraction depends upon clever worl done by competent artists. "A Fatted Calf comes to the Creighton theater for one week commencing with a matinee this afternoon, the company being composed of well known Homer Moore so well known to the music loving people of Omaha, took a prominent part in the Wagner festival lately given

under Anton Seldi's direction at Brighton beach, singing the "Scene with Senta," second act of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman; "Scene with Rocco," first act of Beethoven. "Fidelio," and the part of Hans Sachs third act of "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Seidl' Mr. Moore has decided to locate in New New York, instead of Chicago, as he at first intended.

Pain's great military spectacle, the "Storm-ing of Vicksburg," will open at Courtland beach Friday, September 6, under the permanagement of the University sonal Beautiful fireworks, acres of scenery, the thrilling bombardment, interesting military maneuvers and enchanting music are not all that is provided by the Pain people for the entertainment of their patrons, for there are enough high class "specialty" acts in "Vicksburg" to stock half a dozen continuous shows

"Faust," which will be the attraction a the Boyd following Pauline Hall, is still what it always has been-the most interesting, the most exciting, the most dignified of all spectacular dramas; and so admirably will the splendid proportions of the stage at the above house lend themselves to the unfolding of the pictorial features of the play that the effect wrought will be very striking. Indeed, so startling, thrilling and stirring are the spectacular features of the play in the fourth act that if viewed from this aspect alone the drama may, without exaggeration, be said to have been seen for the first time.

The improvements on Boyd's theater are progressing rapidly and by the time Pauline Hall Opera company opens the season next week everything will be in shape. The iron workers have the framework of the big porch in front of the theater already in place and the painters and decorators have nearly finished.

Ed B. Jack, the well known and gentlemanly manager of Roland Reed, passed through the city on Wednesday evening last on his way to Kansas City, where the star plays a week's engagement previous to his coming to the Boyd for the state fair engagement. Roland Reed also opens the Funke opera house in Lincoln for Manager Zehrung on September 4. Manager Jack evi-dently believes in fair engagements, judging from the fact that Reed has three solid weeks of fair time in the west, after the opening of his season. Mr. Reed has engaged for this season an almost exclusively new company, which is said to be the ablest that has ever supported him. His engagement at Boyd's theater is for seven nights, commencing Sunday evening, September 15, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The repertory will be "The Politician." "Innocent as a Lamb" and "Lend Me Your Wife.

Fair Ground Privileges

The grounds committee of the Omaha Fair and Speed association met at the office of John A. Wakefield yesterday and let the following privileges: Mrs. A. Schamel, refreshment booth; Mrs. E. Anderson, lunch stand; Al Morris, refreshments; Jennie M. Cokeroft, lunch stand; Paul Senf, lunch and soda water stand. The score card privilege was awarded to I. W. M'ner and the Women's Christian Temperance union was granted the privilege of placing some of the penny-in-theslot soda water fountains on the grounds.

Went to a Pawashop. Miss Dottie Ward of 2401 Dodge street was robbed of a goid watch, studded with diamonds, on last Friday night. The prop-erty was recovered from a Dodge street today for ten days' fishing at Battle Lake, today for ten da diamonds, on last Friday night. The prop-erty was recovered from a Dodge street pawnshop, where it had been pawned for \$3. people in London will send you to Coventry."

government director of the Union Pacific passed through the city Friday on his way east, after an extended trip over the system. during which he made a thorough examination of the road and its affairs. Mr. Coombs prior to his appointment as government di rector of the Union Pacific, had never had any connection whatever with railroads, other than as a personal patron. President Cleve land is reported to have said that he ap pointed Mr. Coombs in order to get the serv ices of just a plain business man on the

board of government directors. Mr. Coombs has just completed his first inspection of the property and will be at home in time to attend the meeting of the directors, which will be held in Boston o September 18. In speaking of his trip, Mr Coombs said:

"It is of course impossible for any one become acquainted with the details of such an immense system in one trip over it and one examination into its operation, but I

have learned much of the road. It is a vas road, closely bound up with the welfare of the middle west. The country would suffer great damage should its usefulness be im-paired in any way. The road, too, would suffer from any lack of local prosperity, for I find that a much larger proportion of its business than I supposed is local and de-

pendent upon local prosperity. "The Union Pacific, in common with othe transcontinental lines, is suffering from overcapitalization, and radical changes must be effected in that regard through some plan of reorganization. The road, it must be re membered, was built in advance of the re quirements of the country. Railroad business or the business of building railroads was ex pensive in those days and heavy losses re sulted and all of these losses have been capit talized. These, in connection with the enor mous debt to the government, present for midable, but not impossible obstacles to its reorganization on a business basis. The origi-nal idea of the government in extending aid

to the road was that it should form on continuous line from the Missouri river t the Pacific coast. This plan has not been carried out and that fact presents another drawback to the prosperity of the system. In lieu of a western terminus at the Pacific the road has been compelled to look to th north and to the south for business. This has resulted in a number of costly experi-ments that have greatly benefited those sec-tions at the cost of financial loss to the road." Mr. Coombs also expressed the oplnion that the connection of the government with the road was a drawback to its prosperity and that it should be terminated as soon as pos-sible. He hardly expected any such action at the coming session of congress, thought that it was only a question of a years when the matter would be settled on proper and just basis. Mr. Coomba stated that notwithstanding

the general depression in business he was pleased to see that the rolling stock, the readed and shops were being kept in first class condition.

Railroad Notes and Personals Christopher Sonderbye, traveling passenge agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship

company, is in the city. D. A. Clark, superintendent of the cost de partment of the Union Pacific, returned Fri-day from a western trip. He has been making a careful investigation of the company's mining business at Rock Springs and other points.

Charles Kennedy, general agent of the Rock Island, has returned from Alaskan trip. He was absent nearly t months and visited all of the points two Alaska touched by the excursion steamers to that country.

Gumry hotel disaster.

the requests were granted. Grading claims presented were: Lamoreaux I. L. Richards, formerly of the freight claim department of the Union Pacific, has

Bros., \$3,090 and A. Brainard, \$3,033. To assist in getting out the delinquent fax gone to Denver to accept a position in the office of General Agent H. A. Johnson at that list, County Treasurer Irey was granted the services of four adidtional clerks for thirly point. Mr. Richards succeeds Mr. Hall of Mr. Johnson's office, who was killed in the days.

Puts the Dollars Down.

Joe Chilberg, general sales agent of the Commissioner of Health Saville is now busy examining candidates for police helmets and brass buttons who hang their prospects on the success of the Churchill-Russell police leave board. Ten of the applicants are examined Lake, every forenoon, for which the commissionar

pockets the usual fee of \$1 each.



PINE MAHOGANY PARLOR CHAIRS Ordinary Price, \$65.00. September Price \$37.00.

CHARLEY DID NOT GET PT.

Unit's Bill for Tax Collection Com mission Pigeon-Holed. Charles Unitt, the special tax collector for Douglas county, is not as rich by the aum of \$63.02 as he expected to be when the Board of County Commissioners met

yesterday. His tax collecting bill was rejected, and now rests in the county archives, where it was relegated by the unanimous vote of the board.

Several weeks ago Unitt, who has the job in the treasurer's office of looking up delinquent taxes, which he is expected to collect on a commission, filed a claim against Douglas county, asking the commissioners to advance him \$63.02, on account of the fact that there are delinquent taxes on the Coliseum building due for the years 1889, 1891, 1892 and 1893, upon which Uritt has kept a sleepless eye. The delinquent taxes amount to \$750.51. Unitt has not yet succeeded in collecting any of this amount, but he entertains prospects that either he or some future tax collector may do so. The exact date when the collection will be effected remains an unknown quantity, inas-much as the matter is tied up in the courts. Judge Ambrose has declared the 1889 tax void; the subsequent taxes are all made an inferior lien to the claims which Mrs. Anna E. Campbell has placed upon the building. Unitt confided the fact to the commission-ers that he disliked to await the disen-tanglement of these difficulties before gat-ting his commissions. The finance com-mittee reported that while it conceded that the county had agreed to nay Unit.

the county had agreed to pay Unitt a per-centage on collections, its ability did not extend so far as to pay for what had not been done. The bill is pigron-holed. The August salary sheet was pas ed. sal-

aries being allowed to the amount of \$4,633.51. The board was requested by D. H. Christie to remit a tax of \$34, levied last year upon thirty-four and eighty-five-hundreiths acres,

known as the Omaha Driving park. The Ag-ricultural society has agreed to take care of the taxes for the rent.

Frank E. Moores, clerk of the district court, presented bills against the county amounting to \$3,482 for miscellaneous items which he says the county is indebted for. The items include the granting of certificates, moneys advanced, etc., extending back to the yer 1892. For two years these miscellaneous items were paid. None, it is stated, have

been paid by the county since then Ellen Sandy and John Damty applied f r admission to the Soldiers and Sallors Home and