

Bea, March 9, 1896.

AMENDED EXPOSITION BILL

Favorable Report of the Committee in Connection Therewith.

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNDERTAKING

Reasons Why Congress Should Take Action at the Present Session—The Importance of the Atlanta Bill.

The amended Trans-Mississippi exposition bill, as reported to the senate from Senator Thurston's committee, has been received in this city, together with the report of the committee itself. The bill limits the appropriation for the government's representation to \$500,000, of which \$100,000 was indicated in The Bee's special Washington dispatches at the time, recommends the amended bill, known as Senate File 1306, for passage. It goes on as follows: "In support of our recommendations we call attention to the fact that the project for the holding of the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at the city of Omaha was first proposed by the unanimous adoption of resolution recommending such an exposition by an organization known as the 'Trans-Mississippi congress,' at its last annual meeting, held in the city of Omaha in the fall of 1885. This trans-Mississippi congress is an organization composed of delegates annually selected from the several states, territories and municipal organizations of that entire region of the United States lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. The Trans-Mississippi congress has held annual sessions for a number of years at various localities throughout the said region of country for the purpose of considering and discussing all matters pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of that part of the United States, and for the inauguration of such enterprises and efforts as would tend to benefit the people living west of the Mississippi river. That congress, at its last annual session, undoubtedly represented nearly all sections of the United States, which, territory considered, comprises nearly or quite two-thirds of the United States. Within this great area there are vast and rich deposits of mineral wealth of almost all kinds and character, as well as the larger portion of the grain-producing and grazing areas of the United States. Almost one-half of all the states and territories are located west of the Mississippi river. There is the widest field for settlement, development and production, not already appropriated by the people of this country.

ITS PROBABLE EFFECTS. "We believe that an exposition held in accordance with the wishes of the people of this great trans-Mississippi region will do much to acquaint the people of other portions of the United States, and those of foreign countries, with the vast resources, possibilities and opportunities afforded for settlement and investment, and such as are certainly not presented or offered in any other portion of the globe. This being so, such an exposition ought to be and would be even international in its character, and ought to receive the most careful consideration and assistance from the government of the United States. Your committee in the bill and amendments recommended for passage have limited the participation of the United States in this exposition to a similar expenditure for buildings, exhibits and other expenses, and have provided for the construction of the exposition of the southeastern states, held at Atlanta, Ga., although the area of country and the number of states which ask and expect to participate in this exposition might seem to justify a very much larger expenditure and participation on the part of the national government. The national government embodied in the legislation relating to the Atlanta exposition are preserved in this bill, and under its provisions the liabilities of the government are carefully guarded, and cannot in any event exceed the amount specified in our proposed amendments.

"We are satisfied that congressional recognition of the national and international character of this exposition, and the provisions made in the bill for the construction of the exhibition by the national government will insure its success, and thereby, as we believe, greatly contribute to the growth, development and production of the entire region of the Mississippi river, and thereby to the prosperity and wealth of the whole United States. We append hereto the articles of incorporation adopted by the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition, under whose auspices and management it is proposed to conduct the enterprise, and we are satisfied that the corporation thereby created is of a character to successfully undertake and carry on an exposition such as is contemplated with most satisfactory results. The standing financial responsibility and business integrity of the incorporators cannot be questioned, and they furnish the best possible guarantee of the good faith of those who will have charge of the affairs and conduct the management of the exposition.

SHOULD BE GUARANTEED NOW. "We deem it important in order to guarantee the success of the exposition that legislation authorizing a government building and exhibit should be enacted at the present session of congress; this in order that the people of this country and of foreign countries may be advised in time to make necessary arrangements for the display of their exhibits, and that the various legislatures of the states and territories, especially of those west of the Mississippi river, may have an opportunity to make the necessary appropriations and provide suitable agencies for their representation at said exposition. As the exposition is to open until the first day of June, 1896, we deem it unnecessary to make appropriation of any specified sum of money to be expended during the present fiscal year, feeling that such appropriations can properly be made from time to time, if the bill becomes a law, as will enable the United States to fully comply with its provisions.

IN ADDITION TO THE REPORT. In addition to the report includes a copy of the articles of incorporation of the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition, as certified by Secretary of State Fisher, and a list of the officers and directors, with explanations telling who they are.

THEY FAVOR THE EXPOSITION. Senators and Representatives Urged to Support the Bill. Secretary Wakefield of the Trans-Mississippi exposition has received information that both the Board of Trade and the Mining Exchange of Colorado Springs have passed resolutions endorsing the proposed exposition of 1896. In addition to passing the resolutions both of the organizations have ordered their executive officers to send copies to the senators and representatives from Colorado, urging them to support the bill introduced in congress.

FRANK HARTIGAN and other general insurance agents in the city have written letters to the officers and directors of their companies, requesting and urging them to write the senators and representatives from their respective states to work and vote for the passage of the exposition bill.

A trial will convince you that Sweet Moments cigarettes are the best.

HOMESEKERS' EXCURSION. March 10, 1896. To points on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad in Nebraska, including points in the upper portion of the fertile Elkhorn river valley.

GLADYS BUSH'S PLACE DOOMED.

Chief of Police Directed to Raid the Resort as Often as Opened.

Victor B. Walker, attorney-at-law, was before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners last night with a statement to the effect that Chief of Police Sigwart was making unjust discrimination against denizens of the "burnt district," mentioning the alleged persecution of Gladys Bush as an illustration. Since last Monday the Bush woman has been arrested four times, each time at 3 o'clock in the morning, according to Mr. Walker's statement, while other tenants of the same district and in the business were unmolested. By half of justice, Mr. Walker asked that the laws be enforced, that if one denizen of the section was to be pulled, the balance of the same ilk be treated likewise.

In reply to this statement Chief of Police Sigwart said that the reason the Bush woman was discriminated against was due to the fact that she was a thief and that she and her accomplices had occasioned the police force more trouble than all the other thieves of that locality together.

The board was inclined to accept the chief's version of affairs and declined to interfere; in fact the chief was instructed to continue his good work and throw out any complaints to make against any of the characters of the caliber of the Bush woman he would get his vote every time. If they had "to close up the whole d-d outfit."

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Palmer, was adopted: Resolved, That the chief of police is hereby permitted to grant permission to any regular authorized agent or adjuster of a fire insurance company to enter any of the buildings in care of the police on account of losses sustained by them to be entered of record and given only on application of the party, endorsed by at least one member of this board, and the applicant shall provide himself with a star, and the following inscription: "Underwritten by Omaha," with a number in exact proportion to the number of the fire department, not provided with this badge (unless he shall be provided with the district number) to pass into or out of buildings under control of the police force on account of fire.

Among other matters brought up were the protests against granting saloon licenses to nearly all sections of the United States, and which, territory considered, comprises nearly or quite two-thirds of the United States. Within this great area there are vast and rich deposits of mineral wealth of almost all kinds and character, as well as the larger portion of the grain-producing and grazing areas of the United States. Almost one-half of all the states and territories are located west of the Mississippi river. There is the widest field for settlement, development and production, not already appropriated by the people of this country.

DEBATED THE CUBAN QUESTION. Arguments Advanced at Current Topic Club Meeting. At the meeting of the Current Topic club at the Young Men's Christian association parlors last evening the subject, "Should Cuba Be Accorded Belligerent Rights?" was discussed. P. A. Crapp took the affirmative. He said that the insurgents should be accorded recognition by the United States government, because they had no other recourse themselves strong enough to withstand the assaults of the mother country, but had also shown that they could establish an independent government of their own. The Spanish government had always stood in the attitude toward the province as an oppressor and the laws had been framed to oppress a few favorites of the nobility, transplanted from the continent, to the disadvantage of the tax-ridden masses. The policy had been to suppress free schools, to prohibit free trade in insurance. Now, although only a portion of the 1,600,000 inhabitants of the island remained, he felt assured that the reason that the rest of them were not of land of arms in order to carry on the war, Spain had also been one of the first of foreign nations to accord belligerent rights to the southern confederacy, and the speaker said it was an illy-constituted body that could not take a dose of its own physic with good grace.

Charles Heller spoke upon the negative side of the question. He said that he had not investigated the subject thoroughly, but from reports, was led to believe that the insurgents had organized no government of their own. He looked upon the uprising as merely the outbreaking of a hot-headed faction. The South American republics had been prolific of such uprisings during the last decade and had eventually yielded to the government. He believed that the United States for the United States to antagonize Spain by any interference in the matter.

NINETY PER CENT. Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent the return of the venereal disease, which invades disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate, cure all liver ills. 25c.

1302 Farnam St. is the Union Pacific city ticket office.

BOSTON STORES WRECKSALE

Tomorrow the Grandest Bargain from This Wonderful Railroad Wreck Deal.

10,000 IMPORTED LACE CURTAINS

Immense Quantities Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, Cotton Goods, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Jewelry, Trunks and Valises.

MEN'S SHOES, SHIRTS AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Never were rugs sold so cheap or so quick as we sell them here. The lace curtains will create a still greater excitement, if such a thing is possible. People's hands are stretched for rugs from all the other stores that carry them.

The quantities in the sale of lace curtains and the other goods on sale tomorrow are so large that we are unable to be able to satisfy, and yet it won't do to lose away any time in selecting them.

\$1.50 LACE CURTAINS. Fine lace point d'esprit, heavy chun and fishnet curtains. They are piled high in our carpet department at 40c each.

\$2.50 LACE CURTAINS, 25c. All the extra large, heavy Nottingham lace curtains and fine novelties, that always sell at 25c a pair, some slightly damaged, go at 25c each.

300 AND 500 SILKS, 50c A YARD. 30c and 50c silks, in black, ecru, striped wash silks and China silks, are slightly damaged, all go at 50c a yard.

75c quality wash silks, plain white China and colored, strictly perfect. 25c a yard. 1 yard wide China silks, fancy striped taffetas, moire satins, also drapery silks, in new combinations, all worth \$1.00 a yard, go at 25c and 50c per yard.

60c ALL WOOL CHALLES, 15c YD. Strictly all wool challies, light and dark brown and beautiful figures, worth 50c a yard, on sale at 15c a yard.

Double width challies, 1 yard wide, strictly all wool, worth 75c a yard, dark and light grounds, on sale at 25c.

\$1.50 BLACK GOODS, 45c YD. Pure silk and wool black goods, 46 inches wide, worth \$1.50 a yard, in a variety of weaves, strictly perfect, go at 45c a yard.

Satin Duchesse, black satins for skirts and waists, extra wide, heavy quality, in silk department at 75c.

\$4.95 SPRING SUITS, 50c A SUIT. In navy blue, storm serge, skirt and blazer jacket, plain or braided, worth \$4.95, on sale at 50c per yard.

40c WET WASH GOODS, 5c YARD. All the Persian lawn, A. F. C. ginghams, Garner percale, new Rejane, novelty, new colors, all worth 5c a yard.

Crystal moire, new crepe dresses, new wrapper, flannellette, apron lawn and percale, also double flannel, fancy percale, crepe, cretonne, black batiste, etc., worth up to 40c yard, all go at 5c a yard.

TRUNKS AND VALISES. THE FLOTTING CHECK. \$2.00 packing trunks, 50c. Zinc covered trunks worth up to \$7.00 go at \$1.95.

\$1.25 Saratoga, square and steamer trunks and every other kind worth up to \$12.00 go at \$2.98.

Men's valises, bags and cases, leather or canvas, worth up to \$15.00, go at 75c, 88c, \$1.50, \$1.98 and \$2.98.

MEN'S \$3.50 RUSSIA SHOES, \$1.63. 20 cases men's \$3.50 Russia lace shoes \$1.63 tomorrow.

BOSTON STORE, OMAHA, 19th and Douglas.

Nebraska Club Cash Prizes. The Nebraska club announces an extension of time to April 1 next within which the articles for prizes offered may be submitted.

This action is prompted by parties desiring to contest and award prizes to the contributors, owing to the short notice given last month. The conditions of the contest are as follows: The articles shall be on the money in the treasury of the club, and the advantages it offers to the home-seeker. They must not exceed 1,000 words in length; must be accompanied by \$1 for subscriptions to the club, entitling the subscriber to a membership; shall become the property of the club, and must be sent to the secretary of the club, Bee building, Omaha, Neb., on or before April 1, next.

The articles will be submitted to the publication committee of the club, and cash prizes awarded to the author of the best article; \$10 for the second, and \$5 for the third. The publication committee consists of Ross L. Hammond of Fremont, ex-Governor Furnas of Brownville, and Hon. C. H. Morrill of Lincoln.

An Amateur. This is to certify that on May 11th, I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it.—Charles H. Cartel, Sanbury.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10, 1894, Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 50c per bottle by druggists.

House in the Wrong Place. The case brought by John Bond, a saloon keeper in East Omaha, who sued the Omaha Bridge Realty company for the value of a house destroyed by employees of the company, occupied by the Omaha Bridge Realty company, was argued today in the court.

Did You Ever Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get the new and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful curative influence in every case.

Precious Metals. The great mining camps of Cripple Creek, Colo., and Mercur, Utah, as well as those of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, are best reached via the Union Pacific.

The flying Northwest line trains to Chicago. "No. 2," "The Overland," Omaha 4:45 p. m., Chicago, 7:45 a. m.

Low Rates. One fare for the round trip plus \$2 to the rate authorized for the sale of tickets to points in Nebraska and Kansas on March 10th, via UNION PACIFIC.

The Nickel Plate Road. The shortest line from Chicago to New York and Boston via Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Buffalo, operates a perfect passenger equipment, with a first-class roadbed and an excellent service of Wagner sleeping and buffet cars.

HALL COUNTY'S LAST DEPOSITS.

Failure to Comply with the Law Costs Several Thousand Dollars.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., March 9.—To the Editor of The Bee: The depositing of \$15,000 of our county funds in the Bank of Commerce by our treasurer, Thomssen, and the later closing of this bank, has started renewed hostilities against Mr. Thomssen, trying to throw on him the responsibility in case this money or part of it should be lost, and to clear other parties which may be connected with this important matter ought not to be subjected to personal and partisan animosities. It should be met with thorough investigation and sober judgment, and not in the manner now being pursued.

The old senseless and impracticable rule that the county money should be kept at the court house, has been abolished, and the provisions of the law requiring that the county funds shall be deposited "and at all times kept in deposit for safe-keeping in state or national banks, or in some of them actually doing business, and of approved and responsible standing." For these deposits the banks shall pay "interest amounting to not less than 3 per cent per annum, and such interest to be credited to the account of the county, and the payment of such deposits and the accretions thereof." These bonds are to be "approved by the county board," and the treasurer has been permitted to deposit in any bank at any time more than one-half of the amount of said bonds.

By these provisions the law evidently orders the county board to see that the regular depositories which have to give bonds in double the amount of the sums which the treasurer is permitted to deposit in them; in other words, when a bank has given bonds for \$20,000 of \$10,000 or \$40,000 the treasurer is permitted to deposit the bank permitted to receive \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$20,000 of county money.

This provision undoubtedly carries with it the duty of the county board to establish a sufficient number of depositories, which have given bonds large and good enough to meet the approval of the board, and to compel the treasurer to deposit all the money of the county in these depositories. If the county board neglects this, the board makes it impossible for the treasurer to comply with the county funds in bonded and approved banks, as the law directs him to do.

As far as known our county boards, the old ones as well as the new ones, have never complied with their duty to establish such depositories to the full extent demanded by the law, and that seems to be the cause of all the present trouble now pending in Hall county. The practice adopted by our county boards, as far as can be ascertained, is the following: Instead of providing sufficient bonded depositories in which to deposit the money of the county could be deposited with a satisfactory degree of safety, the county board arranged bonded depositories for a portion of the money, only depositing the money in bonded depositories, in the hands of the treasurer, for which no bonded depositories were assigned, and making no effort at all to provide this money, and consequently the treasurer Palmer had been compelled to deposit about \$30,000 in our First National bank without the security of bonds, as demanded by the law.

This unfortunate condition the new treasurer, Thomssen, found our county finances, when January 9, 1896, he ventured upon the duty of depositing about \$20,000 in bonded depositories of Hall county, but as the bonds were given only for one year, they protected only the money deposited during that year, and were running out with the end of the year. If the treasurer had taken out the money secured by the old bonds, he could not deposit the money again on the old bonds, and the bonds could not be procured, but the county board would have a meeting, about ten days later. The new treasurer, therefore, acted sensibly in not demanding that the county board should give bonds, and made only one change in taking some of the money which was deposited in the First National bank without any bond, and depositing it in the Bank of Commerce, which had at least given bonds for \$10,000, and was at that time a bank of "responsible standing," as well as any other bank in Omaha.

The money in the Bank of Commerce was deposited in the bonded banks the new treasurer received checks from the ex-treasurer, but this acceptance of mere orders left really the money in the hands of the ex-treasurer; in other words, they remained deposits of the ex-treasurer, secured by the bonds given for them, the new treasurer was not demanding and not collecting these bonds.

That this is true, every good business man and every lawyer knows, as a check is nothing but an order on the person or the bank to pay some money, and is not itself a payment. The \$10,000 which ex-treasurer Palmer had deposited in the Bank of Commerce, and which was secured by the same bond as it formerly was, as the books of that bank show. Sophistry and misrepresentation were used to the effect that the treasurer was the more authorized and even compelled to act thus, as only the Doniphan and Wood River banks were willing to give bonds for the money, and the county board of Grand Island banks refused to give new bonds, and to pay interest for new deposits of county money.

The result of these inefficient arrangements was that the new treasurer was left without protection for the money which he had to handle; that the county money was exposed to loss, and that the county had no interest. In this condition the county's money affairs remained until the county board assembled, January 14, 1896. Then the new board of the Doniphan and Wood River banks were approved, but nothing was done to create new depositories in any Grand Island or other bank, the Grand Island bank refused to give bonds, and the county board doing nothing but giving to the new treasurer the careless order to collect the money deposited on the old bonds in the Grand Island bank, and to give him the directions what to do with this money. This order was given on Saturday, about twenty minutes before 4 o'clock p. m., January 15, the hour of the adjournment of the county board. County Treasurer Thomssen obeyed this order at once, giving the first to the nearest bank, the Grand Island Banking company, which could not take the \$10,000 to him. As he could not do anything else with the money, he had to leave it in the same banks on a certificate without bonds. Thus the county board changed the county's security of the deposit to the detriment of the county, releasing the former bondsmen and depriving the deposit of its former security. The capital stock of the county went to the Bank of Commerce, but, as in the meantime the hour of four had arrived, he found this bank closed.

On the following day, being Sunday, he could not make a demand on the bank. On the morning of the next following day, Monday, January 20, he went again to the Bank of Commerce, and was informed by Cashier Smith was sick, that the clerks could not attend to such business and that he might come the next day, or in the afternoon of the same day, January 20. The Bank of Commerce was shut up and put in the hands of the receiver of all four banks. It happened that the \$10,000 deposited by ex-treasurer Palmer remained in this bank, secured by the old bond given for it.

The "OMAHA SPECIAL" is a new financial arrangement shows that the legal provisions regarding the establishment of bonded depositories in no way have been lived up to, and that the money of the county, deposited without bonds, is in greater danger than ever and pays no interest, and that there is some difficulty in complying with the law fully by a new legislature has changed the law.

The greatest hindrance of a lawful solution of the depository question is the refusal of the Grand Island banks to give bonds and pay interest for deposits of county money. They, of course, are at liberty to act that way, and the other Hall county banks probably cannot give sufficient security for all the county money. The treasurer cannot keep the \$40,000 or \$50,000 of county funds in his pocket, nor can he leave them at the court house, because that would not only be against the law, but also make them the easy prey of thieves and robbers. The acquisition of a so-called burglar-proof safe and the depositing of money in it is also against the law.

The only way left for an improvement of the situation is to establish, if possible, bonded depositories in other places outside of Grand Island and Hall county. It might be somewhat doubtful whether any bank in the state would be willing to take the money in its safe at the court house would be only a little better, because it is very doubtful whether a real burglar-proof safe is in existence, and because this way of depositing is also against the law.

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A GREAT CROP IN Spring Styles and Prices. Our new crop of 1896 Spring Overcoats is now on tap. This crop comprises cassimeres, meltons, worsteds, chevots, homespuns, diagonals and "West of England Coat Cloth," whatever that may mean. The colors vary from a light fawn color to a black black, and between those you will find light and dark grays, light and dark browns and some shades that are neither light nor dark, nor gray nor brown. The prices run from \$4.00 for a good, substantial, every-day and Sunday coat, well made and well lined, to \$12.00 for a very swell affair that is good enough to get married in, and almost too nice to wear for every day. These coats differ from all others in two very important points: First, in price: For instance, the coat that is marked \$7.50 is different from any \$7.50 coat you ever saw by about \$2.50; and the \$12.00 coat is about \$6.00 to \$8.00 different from the \$12.00 coat you buy in any other store. Second, in wear: If you ever bought a Spring Overcoat at The Nebraska you know that it wore well. That's a way "Nebraska" clothes have, and these overcoats will keep up the reputation of those we sold in former years. Many a man is today wearing a "Nebraska" Spring Overcoat of the vintage of '88, and many a man who buys from this year's crop won't have to buy a new one when he fixes up for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of '98. See the Box Coat with wide strap seams we sell for \$12.00-\$20.00 somewhere else. Open evenings until 6:30—Saturdays until 10.

Nebraska Clothing Co. OF INTEREST TO Country Publishers.FOR SALE.... About 2,000 pounds minion type. 700 pounds brevier type. 600 pounds galle type. 150 pair two-third type cases. 40 double iron stands for two-third cases. This material was used on The Omaha Bee and is in fairly good condition. Will be sold cheap in bulk or in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply in person or by mail, to The Bee Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

GOOD DENTAL WORK. Is what you find by patronizing DR. BAILEY, GRADUATE DENTIST, 16th and Farnam Sts. 3rd Floor Paxton Block. Tel. 1085. Lady attendant. The largest assortment, the latest styles, and the best selected stock of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing in America.

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