THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. . OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MAKING SUGAR FROM BEETS

Light on Cost of Producing it in the United States.

VIEWED FROM A EUROPEAN STANDPOINT

Selling Price Per Pound of the Article Manufactured in Germany Same as Granulated Sugar Here.

The following interesting correspondence from Omaha appeared in a recent number of the Wiener Freie Presse, from which it has been translated:

OMAHA, Nov. 24, 1897.—In the interest of truth and in opposition to misrepresentation of facts permit me, as an expert in the beet sugar production, to request the publication of the following answer to the arguments and conclusions of an article recently published by Mr. Atkins in the Forum and widely copied in other periodicals:

This article shows plainly its purpose, and although it is not customary to take such utterances seriously I shall try to answer them in an earnest, matter-of-fact way.

The theory advanced by Mr. Atkins as to dangers threatening the people of the United States by the reduction of the wheat prices, and vice versa by the increase of European wheat production, is disproved by the official statistics in this country. In 1895 there were planted in this country in round figures 144,000,000 acres to the three principal cereals—corn, wheat and oats. Supposing there had been in that year instead of the then existing seven beet sugar factories 400 such factories, and each one of them had contracted for 5,000 acres of beet land, then there would have been 2,000,000 acres in beets, or 1.38 per cent of the lands under cultivation, and the remaining 98.62 per cent still in those three kinds of grain. In the European countries, with about 1,600 factories, we find the proportion to be 5 per cent beet land and 95 per cent grain land; certainly not more than this. This insignificant percentage of land occupied or wanted for beets ought to show plainly that the American wheat export cannot be seriously influenced by the beet culture. And then the dollar wheat in 1897! It is hardly to be presumed (unfortunately from the standpoint of local patriotism) that four of the leading European countries would have total failures in their crops for years to come, with all the consequences thereof.

The overproduction and the unstable status of "sugar" in Europe can not be doubted. For this very reason the United States protects itself by a duty of 80 per cent ad valorem, to foster its struggling infant beet sugar industry, to secure the great benefits of the same to this country and to relieve itself from the exportation of about $120,000,000 in gold in exchange for imported sugar.

A bounty for sugar production either by the United States or by any one of the states would not be demanded by the promoter of the beet sugar industry, at least as long as the market is sufficiently protected by 80 per cent duty on imported sugar. The evil results of the European bounty system are notorious and ought to be a warning in this country, even though it is rumored that some of the states contemplate outflanking their neighbors by offering such bounties.

I doubt whether beets will be raised in any more than thirty out of the fifty states and territories. But in all such states, where a perfect running and modern equipped beet sugar factory may be supplied under contract with good beets (of 12 polarization test to 75 per cent purity) for five years or 100 to 120 days annually, it will be safe to invest "because there is a good deal of money in it."

The folowing figures, based on my long European experience and on a thorough and unbiased study of the question in this country, will verify this assertion.

DAILY EXPENSES.

(Per ton of 2,000 pounds of beets.)

Fuel, 12 per cent, coal at $2.25 per ton..	$ 27
Wages	65
Lime rock, 8 per cent, at $1.00	13
Coke, rubber, leather, filter bags, oil, fat, electric light, sundry factory materials, chemical laboratory, finished goods (bags, boxes, paper, labels, twine), commission of agents, excluding freight for marketable sugar	75
One ton of beets	4.00
Beet expenses	30
Total	$6.10

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

General expenses for office, traveling and incidental expenses, salary of officers, repairing of building and of machinery, including all material for same, and pay for engineer, blacksmith, bricklayers, carpenters, etc.; taxes, state, county and city, insurance on buildings, machinery and stock interest and discounts for spot cash payments, exchange, excluding interest on shares, bonds and mortgages	$50,000

These $50,000 of annual general expenses are brought into account without regard to whether the quantity of the beets be 40,000 or 60,000 tons per season, because the fluctuations in the expense item up or downwards are not great in relation to the quantity of beets.

The value of the residue on pulp and molasses, viz: 1,200 pounds pulp and forty pounds molasses, has been taken into calculation at the lowest market price for cattle and sheep food at 50 cents per ton of beets or only half of the value this residue really possesses for cattle raisers or feeders.

If the price of coal be advanced one dollar from $2.56, then the cost of producing a pound of sugar will increase but 5-100ths of a cent, which is too little to be taken into consideration. More important will be the consumption of 25 per cent or more, instead of the usual 12 per cent, in many factories. For wages I have estimated three times those paid in Europe, and the season's expenses ($50,000) are estimated at least 50 per cent higher than is customary in good running European factories. The same principle has been followed in regard to the 75 cents per ton in daily expenses for various necessary articles. We reach the conclusion that a factory using annually 40,000 to 60,000 tons of beets and producing 180 to 220 pounds of granulated sugar from each ton of beets, produces a pound of sugar with a cost of 3¼ cents. I know of several factories in this country producing more than 250 pounds of sugar from each ton of beets, because these beets are richer in sugar and the factories are conducted by competent men. The cost of production for a pound of sugar to the owners of these factories is even less than 3¼ cents. According to our highest estimate then we will have:

	Cents.
Cost of production per pound	3¼
Profit per pound	2¼
Selling price per pound	5½

This price corresponds to the present wholesale price of granulated sugar in the western states. But at present the American refineries are working up raw sugar imported under the Wilson tariff. The cost of production will be materially higher later when raw sugar is bought at Hamburg or in Cuba and imported under the present or Dingley tariff, for the cost of granulated sugar made from imported raw sugar refined in the United States today is surely 5½ cents and higher per pound, against about 3¼ cents for granulated sugar produced from beets grown in the United States. Therefore I predict that the beet sugar industry will grow and prosper in this country in spite of all the arguments to the contrary contained in the article of Mr. Atkins.

LARKANDER.

Bachus Sentenced as a Sneak Thief.

Ed Bachus, who, together with another man named Flannagan, planned the robbery of a North Sixteenth street saloon Tuesday night, but was prevented from so doing by a confederate who gave the snap away, has been identified as an old-time sneak thief and pickpocket. He was recognized by C. E. Hubbard of 1017 North Sixteenth street as the man who a few nights ago stole his coat and vest from a room in a hotel where the two were stopping. Bachus was given ten days in the county jail for the offense.

FLEES FROM HIS TROUBLES.

Old Man Drops His Load of Woe in Death's Dark Stream.

Julius G. Wagner, aged 69 years, committed suicide between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence in the rear of 1713 South Seventeenth street.

The dead man has been living apart from his wife and son for nearly seven years, although of late the wife has been visiting him at his home on South Seventeenth street. Part of the time he was taken care of by an aged woman named Carrie Calgren. For some time Wagner has been a sufferer from asthma and this, in connection with his domestic troubles, is supposed to be the cause of his taking his life.

The deceased was found dead upon his bed shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning by Mrs. Calgren. She had left him at 4 o'clock. Death was caused by a pistol shot fired into the right temple. Death was instantaneous. The remains were taken in charge by Coroner Burket and removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held at 11 o'clock. The verdict rendered was that Wagner had come to his death at his own hands. The funeral will be taken in charge by the wife and son of the deceased.

BISHOP NEWMAN HERE TODAY.

Comes on Matters of Business Connected with the Church.

Rev. John McQuoid, pastor of the First Methodist church, received a letter yesterday from Bishop Newman, stating that he would arrive in Omaha at 8:30 this morning. The bishop has been sojourning for several weeks at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and is now on his way to his home in San Francisco. He will remain in Omaha until Monday. It is probable that Bishop Newman will address the congregation of the First church next Sunday morning. During his stay in Omaha he will make his headquarters at the residence of J. H. McConnell, Twenty-second and Cass streets. Tomorrow evening the bishop will hold a business conference with Erastus Young and other trustees of the First church and will dispose of considerable other business in connection with the denomination in this city.

ENGINEER THWARTS HIGHWAYMEN.

Reverses the Engine and Starts the Train Backward.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 24.—A special to the News from Dublin, Tex., says:

The regular westbound passenger train on the Rio Grande railroad came into this place at 3:10 p. m. with more passengers than usual. When about three miles west, when rounding a curve into a deep cut, the engineer discovered the track to be obstructed by a pile of rock about three feet high. He reversed his engine and suddenly stopped his train, and in an instant started back to this city. As the train slowed up four robbers surrounded the train and ordered all hands up, but seeing the train move backward they opened fire on the engineer, who had crouched behind the boiler to avoid their bullets. Many shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

A posse was organized and conveyed to the scene at once. The passengers showed their appreciation of the engineer's bravery in a substantial manner.

RELEASE PREACHER FROM JAIL.

Officers from Texas Fail to Claim the Prisoner.

TOPEKA, Nov. 24.—Rev. G. E. Morrison, who has been held here for several days on the charge of murdering his wife in Panhandle, Tex., was released from jail last evening on advice of Attorney General Boyle, as the sheriff from Texas had not arrived to claim his prisoner.

Italian Found Murdered.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 24.—A murder was committed in the Italian quarter some time during the early morning. An Italian aged about 55 years and known as "Nicola" Sabbatino, was found dead. His head had been crushed to a pulp with a brick and blood spurted from numerous dagger wounds in the breast. He is a miner and came here from Pittsburg, Kan., from where it appears he had been driven by threats on his life. Although unarmed, the murdered man had evidently made a desperate struggle for his life, as shown by the surroundings. He had apparently been decoyed to the place. Frank Bascone, an Italian, and his 14-year-old son, have been arrested, suspected of the murder.

Capture an Escaped Prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The police have been notified that W. F. Kasson, the escaped prisoner, had been caught in Victoria, B. C. Kasson is the Iowa man who, while in prison here, charged with embezzlement, escaped. While in jail here Kasson was notified that he had been left $250,000 by an uncle, James Kasson of Austin, Ia. He was then looked upon as a sort of prize prisoner and given many privileges. It was by taking advantage of this laxity that he was enabled to escape. Kasson, when arrested in Victoria, had $7,000 in his pocket. Presumably, he had managed to get hold of part of his inheritance and was seeking to get away in a steamer to the Orient.

Houghton's Successor Named.

W. R. Houghton, the mail clerk running between Council Bluffs and Ogden who stole a $14,000 mail package some time ago and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for the crime, has been succeeded by C. R. Paulson. Paulson formerly ran between Ogden and Cheyenne and the position made vacant by his removal is filled by Samuel Bailey. The appointments have just been made.

Dr. Neal of Milwaukee Coming.

Dr. Neal of Milwaukee, the former pastor of General Manager George F. Bidwell of the Fremont & Elkhorn Valley railroad, will arrive in the city on next Saturday and will remain a few days as the guest of Mr. Bidwell. On next Sunday Dr. Neal will occupy the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church at both the morning and the evening services. He is said to be an impressive and interesting speaker.

Miss Willard Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance union, sailed on the steamer St. Louis for Southampton today.

THURSTON RIFLES NOTES.

A number of the Rifles have engaged a carryall and will attend the Nebraska-Iowa foot ball game at Council Bluffs this afternoon.

Owing to the death of a relative of Mr. Charles Higgins and Miss Daisy Higgins the musical to have been given the Rifles by these two popular musicians for last Monday evening was postponed and will take place in the near future.

At a recent meeting of the company a committee consisting Lieutenant Forby, Sergeant Wallace Taylor and Musician Risley was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the deep, sincere and profound regret with which the Thurston Rifles have recently been called upon to mourn the loss by resignation of two of their dearest friends and worthy officers, in Captain Foye and Lieutenant Hayward.

The company will surrender its barracks to their woman friends on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 3, 4 and 5. The women have had several meetings of late and report that their efforts for the fair, bazar, dance and dinner to be given on the above dates are meeting with flattering success at every turn. Mrs. Buchanan, as chairman of the Ladies' Auxiliary, has called a meeting of the women interested in the project for Friday afternoon, November 26, at 2:30 p. m. at the armory for the purpose of completing arrangements.

In a few days those three large letters branded on the large pine box containing the handsome new regimentals of the Thurston Rifles will cease to be an eyesore to the officials of the Pacific Express company. A meeting of the company has been called for Wednesday evening, December 1, to accept the proposition recently offered by the Henderson-Ames company, manufacturers of uniforms. At present $800 is due on the goods. On the payment of $300 and a note for the balance due in six months the above firm has agreed to give the Thurstons the possession of the uniforms. On receiving this the members resolved to make another dive down into their pockets and if necessary touch the bottom in their endeavor to produce the $300 by December 1.

WAR ON PASSENGER RATES

Freight Men Meet Serious Rivals in Slashing Figures.

FIGHT IN THE NORTH WILL REACH OMAHA

Cut Between Chicago and the Twin Cities Brings the Omaha Lines Into Danger of a Demoralization.

If reports that come by wire from Chicago and rumors that are rife in the air of Omaha can be relied upon, then there seems to be a crisis imminent in the affairs of passenger rates. The ticket selling interests, it seems, are not willing for the freight men to do all the scrapping and rate cutting, and there is apparently a likelihood that they will also do some slashing.

The war between the Chicago and St. Paul lines, in chopping rates indiscriminately between those towns, is now likely to be extended to Missouri river points, according to the report from Chicago, to the effect that the Northwestern has announced a cut rate to all river points in order to meet the complications and differences arising from the cut in St. Paul-Chicago rates. This news has caused quite a flurry among local centers of the Omaha-Chicago roads, and all of them say they will meet the rate if the Northwestern makes one, no matter of what extent or how deep the cut may be.

At the office of the Northwestern in this city nothing has been heard of any proposed cut, beyond the publications in the papers on the authority of an Associated Press dispatch, but its authority was disputed. It was intimated in another office, however, that if the Northwestern will cut the Chicago-Omaha rate, it will be about $4, and if this is done all the other lines will meet it, and some of them, it is said, may "go it one better."

The lines that will be affected and which will meet the Northwestern's cut, if made, will be the Burlington, one of whose officers said to The Bee: "It looks as if some one wanted to get even;" the Missouri Pacific, the Milwaukee and the Wabash. While all the local agents spoken to admit the possibility of the Northwestern's making a reduction to Missouri river points, which they will all meet promptly, scarcely one deemed it probable.

As to the reported cut of $4.50 in transcontinental rates to San Francisco and other coast points, as reported in a San Francisco telegram, this is hardly believed, although it is explained as being among the probabilities in order to meet the existing reduction of $3.50 between the Sound country and the east, to meet the present low rates between Chicago and St. Paul.

Said one man, after reviewing the situation: "It looks very much as if the passenger people were now going to have a circus as well as the freight interests."

That the rumor of a reported cutting in passenger rates has gone as far west as Utah is shown in a telegram which one of the western lines received yesterday from Salt Lake City, inquiring whether the Burlington would authorize a basing rate of $8 from Chicago to Omaha. The reply was sent "No."

A very plausible explanation of how the report of the alleged cut of the Northwestern line may have originated was furnished The Bee last evening by an official of the Union Pacific. He said: "While I do not take any stock in the rumor and do not believe any one of the western roads will start a war of rates, I can very readily understand how the report got in circulation. Ever since the St. Paul-Chicago rate has been made $8 by the Wisconsin Central, the Northwestern meeting it, the latter road has also made a similar cut from Chicago to Council Bluffs, that is, reduced the regular fare $3.50, but this has been done only on through rates and does not affect the business to local points or affect in any way the Missouri river points. That rate also applies only to westbound business and does not touch eastbound rates at all. With regard to the reported reduction of $4.50 from San Francisco to Chicago in through rates, I do not believe that it has yet been ordered. Anyway, we have not been notified of it. If such a cut does go into effect, however, in my opinion, it will be only to offset the $3.50 reduction made to Pacific coast points on the north by reason of the demoralization in the St. Paul-Chicago rates."

Expect Order to Cut Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Chronicle says: Railroad men are in hourly expectation of the receipt of orders to cut passenger rates from this city to Chicago $4.50. The fight between the Wisconsin Central and other roads east has thus far resulted in a reduction of fares from $11 to $8 between Chicago and St. Paul. This does not affect transcontinental rates, but the moment that the cut is extended to the Missouri river it will reduce passenger rates just that much from San Francisco to Chicago. Present fares are $72.50 for thirty-day first class ticket, $62.50 for first-class limited and $52.50 for second class tickets. This is on the basis of $60 $50 and $40 from here to the Missouri river, leaving $12.50 on which the warring lines can make reductions.

New Sioux City Line.

The Sioux City, Chicago & Baltimore railroad survey has been made by L. F. Wakefield, an engineer of Sioux City, Ia. The route as contemplated proposes to cross Lincoln county, Missouri, to touch Wentzville, in that state, cross the Wabash and pursue a southeasterly course across St. Charles county to a point about twelve miles above St. Charles City, thence across the Missouri river and direct to St. Louis. Articles of incorporation have already been secured in both Iowa and Missouri and it is predicted the road will be in operation within a year.

Believe it Will Be Clark.

A significant remark was overheard yesterday afternoon just outside the Union Pacific headquarters building. Two of the prominent officials of the company, representing respectively the legal and the operating departments, were discussing the probable changes that will be made in the management of the road as soon as the new company takes hold, and the legal representative said: "It looks to me as though S. H. H. Clark will be the head of the new organization," to which the other man gave assent.

Cut is Not Complete.

In view of the formal issue of the principal items in the cut rate sheet, in the Colorado freight war, which went into effect yesterday, as has already been published, the report from Chicago is repeated to the effect that the western roads will still further chop the rates from the Windy City to Colorado common points. They threaten to make it a war to the finish, now that the southwestern lines and the gulf steamship routes are reaching after the bulk of the business by dint of constant reductions in prices.

Baltimore & Ohio Earnings.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—The gross earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio for the month of October, 1897, were $2,366,107, a decrease of $6,639. The increase in net earnings was $236,079. For the four months of the fiscal year ending October, 1897, the gross earnings were $9,417,178, an increase of $264,846. The net earnings increased $360,516.

Goes for Thirty Days.

William Moore, alias Elmer Hall, was charged in police court with stealing a mackintosh from Al Rawitzer and two pairs of trousers from M. Wright. Judge Gordon after hearing the evidence sentenced Moore to thirty days in the county jail upon the first charge and to twenty days on the second. Just before the prisoner was taken to the county jail the judge ordered him back into the court room and suspended the last sentence of twenty days.

USE FISTS WHERE COURTS FAIL.

Palmer and Best Undertake a Personal Settlement of Trouble.

Willard S. Best and George Abbott were arraigned in police court yesterday on a charge of assaulting Charles H. Palmer, their former employer. The complaint also alleges they intended to inflict great bodily injury.

Tuesday night shortly after 8 o'clock the three men met near Thirteenth and Douglas streets. Palmer says Best struch him over the head with a billy. The latter denies this, asserting that Palmer struck him first with his fists and then followed up the attack by kicking him. Best maintains that the arrest of himself and Abbott is but a part of a system of persecution which their former employer has waged against them for several months past.

June 24 Best was arrested at the instance of Palmer, who runs a cigar factory at 214 South Thirteenth, and charged with the larceny of $2. The case was brought up before Judge Gordon for trial. Best testified he had worked for Palmer for twenty-two weeks and had only received $13.20 for his labor during that period. He said there was $84 due him for work and as he had been in the habit of drawing money from the drawer whenever he found any there he had but followed his custom in the instance cited in the complaint. The case upon the evidence adduced was dismissed.

Not satisfied with the ruling of the court Palmer filed another information against Best, in which burglary was alleged, charging him with breaking into the money drawer and taking therefrom the $2. After trial in police court the second case was also dismissed.

The next move was made by Best, who brought suit against Palmer in Justice Power's court for the balance of his salary. Here a verdict in favor of Best was rendered, in which he was given a judgment against Palmer for $75, the $13 which had been paid him having been deducted. The judgment, as handed down by Justice Foster, was appealed to the district court by the defendant, where it is at the present time.

Taking the sworn statement made by Palmer in the justice's court as a basis for a complaint, Best had a warrant issued for Palmer's arrest in which perjury was charged. After a long trial in police court these charges were dismissed. It would appear that bad blood has existed between the men ever since and the quarrel of Tuesday night was an outcome of this ill feeling. The case of assault against Best and Abbott has been set for a hearing before Judge Gordon November 30 at 2 o'clock.

PLAN A PERMANENT EXHIBIT.

Manufacturers' and Consumers' Association Arranges Some Matters.

The executive committee of the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association met at 1 o'clock yesterday at the rooms of the Commercial club to eat and talk. M. R. Peters, the new president of the association, occupied the seat of honor at the head of the table and the members ranged themselves on either side to the number of thirteen. Among the gentlemen present were: J. C. Harpham of Lincoln, A. L. Johnson of Crete, and M. R. Peters, O. C. Holmes, J. W. Hirt, C. H. Pickens, A. J. Vierling, E. C. Price, F. S. King, George M. Tibbs, J. J. Smith and C. E. Black of Omaha. F. E. Sanborn was a guest of the association.

It was stated that the Board of Trade would donate the use of the large hall on the second floor of its building if the association would maintain a permanent exhibit of Nebraska manufactured goods. The suggestion was made that it would be a good idea to maintain such an exhibit at any of the large towns where a suitable hall could be secured. Messrs. Price, Pickens and Holmes were appointed a committee to look into the matter.

The question of increasing the membership was taken up and several plans discussed. The secretary will send each member of the committee a list of all the manufacturers of the state who are not members, and they will be expected to see as many of them as possible.

The subject of advertising was discussed at length and some good points were brought out.

It was also suggested that the manufacturers of the state have a small and very attractive building at the exposition where members of the association could be at home. The secretary will address a letter to the members of the association sounding them on the subject.

F. E. Sanborn was elected a member of the association.

The next meeting of the committee will be held on Wednesday, December 8.

AUGHE TELLS A GREAT TALE.

His Experience with Burglars Gets Him Into Trouble.

C. M. Aughe, living at 413 South Nineteenth street, recites a tale to the police which deserves recognition. He says that Tuesday night a couple of desperate burglars visited his place and gained an entrance through a rear door. He encountered them in the kitchen, and after making them swallow their weapons, threw them out of the window to the ground below, a distance of four stories. In spite of the rapid work done by Aughe, he says the desperadoes secured a large amount of silverware, a bicycle and a watch belonging to himself and wife. When the police talked to Mrs. Aughe she said there had been no burglars near the house, that they never possessed any silverware nor a watch, and that in her opinion her husband was either drunk or crazy, or both. On this information Aughe was locked up pending an investigation into his conduct. Yesterday afternoon Aughe's bicycle was found near Seventeenth and Harney streets, where he had concealed it under a sidewalk. It was taken to the station.

Inquiries for Missing Relatives.

Mrs. A. Foster of 2021 Grand avenue, St. Louis, writes to Chief Gallagher asking that information be given her in connection with Joseph A. Foster, her brother. She says that a newspaper clipping she chanced to see gave information that a certain Joseph A. Foster had frozen to death in this city last winter. The police will look the matter up.

Mabel E. Challender of Denver asks the local police in regard to the whereabouts of her brother, John W. Challender, whom she understands is at present in Omaha. The letter states that Challender ran away from their home in Neponset last spring and little has been heard from him since. The parents are much worried over his continued absence.

A letter from A. Norman of Ord, Neb., requests that Chief Gallagher look up a couple of small boys named Martin and Chester Bonnerup whose father is at present living at Ord. The children were found at the Nebraska Children's home near Fifteenth and Dodge streets. Mr. Norman has been so informed.

Organize a Lloyds.

Some five or six of the wholesale and retail business men of the city met at the Commercial club yesterday with Allen T. Rector for the purpose of completing an insurance organization, somewhat of the same basis as the Lloyd insurance companies which are so popular and profitable in the east. Euclid Martin and C. F. Weller consented to act in connection with W. A. Paxton as an advisory board until a larger meeting of the insurers could meet to elect a regular advisory board.

Street Car Employes' Ball.

The indications are that the annual ball of the street car employes at Washington hall tonight will be the big event of the season in the dancing line. Over 500 tickets have been sold. An excellent program of dances has been arranged by the committee, which has been working on the event for several weeks.

Boyd May Yet Recover.

S. L. Boyd, who has been confined at the Presbyterian hospital for some time past as the result of injuries received in a runaway, is reported much improved. There are hopes entertained by the attending physician that he may ultimately recover.

BOLLN'S FIRST TERM RECORD

Deficit Involved in Pending Suit is Approximately Established.

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS SHORT

Expert Wettling Furnishes the Last of His Schedules, Showing the Amount of Money Unaccounted For by the City Treasurer.

Judge Slabaugh convened his court promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and pushed along the trial of the case of the city against the bondsmen of Henry Bolln at a rate of speed that has seldom been equaled in the history of lawsuits in this county.

Expert Accountant Wettling was again called to the stand by the prosecution and questioned for an hour, after which he was turned over to the defense for cross-examination. During his direct examination Wettling presented the balance of his schedules that he had prepared for the city and the same were introduced in evidence, over the objections of the attorneys for the bondsmen. The first schedule offered was the one showing the gross receipts of the city treasurer's office during Bolln's first term, as compiled from the cash books, journals and other documents of the office. The second schedule offered showed the net receipts on account of the city, deducting that part of the general fund ultimately distributed to the Board of Education. This schedule was made up to include the two years of Bolln's incumbency and was as follows: For the year 1892, $1,648,939.32; 1893, $1,693,287.10; total for the first term, $3,288,226.42.

Schedule C-3 was offered and submitted to the jury for examination. It contained a mass of figures showing items not on the cash book of the city treasurer's office, the items resulting from bond sales, interest received. The schedule, the witness testified, was made up from the journal of the office and contained the following summary: Receipts during 1892, $1,099,274.90; 1893, $433,970.48, a total of $1,533,245.38. From this was to be deducted $5,041.38, leaving a net total of $1,528,203.73, shown by the journal and not by the cash books of the office. In arriving at the correctness of the sums set out in the schedule the witness testified that he verified the journal entries by examining the tax sale stubs, the city tax stubs and receipts that originated during Bolln's first term.

The next schedule offered showed miscellaneous receipts not charged on the books of the city treasurer's office, the amount aggregating $725.90.

Asked if he knew of any other charges, the witness replied that he did not, and then for the first time it was apparent that the direct examination of Wettling was nearing the end.

BOLLN'S ACTUAL SHORTAGE.

The next step in the proceedings was to ask Wettling if he had made a summary of the receipts of the office of city treasurer during Bolln's first term. He answered that he had, and thereupon presented the statement of which the folowing is a copy:

Receipts as per cash books	$3,288,226 42
Receipts journal, not on cash book	1,528,203 73
Receipts not otherwise accounted for	725 90
Receipts grading bond issues charged	506,319 84
Total	$5,483,675 89

With the foregoing the witness presented a recapitulation, of which the following is a copy:

Debits, being total amount of receipts, as shown by schedules	$5,483,675 89
Credits:	
Total disbursements as shown by schedules	4,899,271 49
Total city assets on hand as shown by schedules	498,894 67
Total	$5,398,166 16
Net balance unaccounted for by Bolln	85,509 73

The presentation of the foregoing summaries being complete, Expert Wettling was cross-examined by Attorney Mahoney for the bondsmen. The witness was questioned as to his experience as an expert accountant, stating that he had worked on books of account for many years. He could not tell the exact amount of the Bolln shortage so far as it applied to individual funds, not having separated them in arriving at his conclusions. He testified to having submitted a report on the Bolln shortage to the finance committee of the city council and that the amounts shown at that time were the same as those testified to at the present trial.

MAHONEY MAY CURTAIL IT.

On the convening of court yesterday afternoon Attorney Mahoney, for the bondsmen, announced that owing to the voluminous character of the testimony of Expert Wettling, unless he had an opportunity to go through it and eliminate certain portions the cross-examination might consume days. He said that as the matter presented itself he would necessarily be compelled to consider the items separately, while if he had time to simplify the schedules and examine the books from which the schedules were compiled the cross-examination could be materially shortened.

Judge Slabaugh took the same view of the case and ordered an adjournment until Friday morning, instructing all of the witnesses to be in attendance at that time.

Expert Wettling left for Kansas City yesterday afternoon, but will return in time to go on the witness stand upon the reconvening of the court.

The jurors in the case will partake of their Thanksgiving dinners at their hotel instead of going to their respective homes and sitting at their own tables. However, they will have a little relaxation. Accompanied by the court bailiffs, they will attend the foot ball game at University park tomorrow afternoon and will be permitted to root for either of the teams.

JOSHUA ELLER'S STRONG STORY.

Brother of the Ex-Judge Makes a Startling Statement.

The case of Isaac Adams, guardian of Bert G. Wheeler, against J. W. Eller and others, is still on trial in Judge Scott's court and is likely to continue for a couple of days. During the morning hour Ira C. Bachelor, the attorney who advised that the funds of the Wheeler estate be loaned to Joshua Eller, brother of the ex-county judge, was on the stand. He testified that he acted in good faith and that there was no attempt to defraud any person.

At yesterday afternoon's session of the court Joshua Eller was upon the witness stand and testified to the check for $1,900 that it has been heretofore stated that he received when he mortgaged his Kimball county farm to Gust Hammel, who at that time was the administrator of the Wheeler estate. He said that all of the negotiations in the premises were conducted by his brother, J. W. Eller, and an attorney, Ira Bachelor. He also testified that the check in question was in his hands but a few moments, after which it was turned over to J. W. Eller. The witness, Joshua Eller, never saw the check again and never received any of the proceeds of the same.

Over a Heating Plant.

Judge Fawcett is hearing the case of the Omaha Boiler Manufacturing company against Abbie Boyd. The plaintiff sues to recover on a heating plant placed in the defendant's residence, alleging that $300 remains due and unpaid. The defendant, answering, admits that the heating plant is in her house, but she avers that it is a worthless luxury. She asks that it be removed and that she be given the sum of $500 damages.

Loomis Made Special Partner.

George W. Loomis has been appointed special administrator of the estate of Daniel Farrell, jr., deceased. Mrs. Farrell is the surviving partner of the firm of Daniel Farrell & Co. According to the statement of Probate Judge Baxter the law provides that when a surviving partner becomes the administrator of an estate the court shall appoint a special partner to settle the affairs existing between the estate and the partnership. It is for the purpose of making this settlement that Mr. Loomis is appointed.

Prisoners Plead Guilty.

Judge Baker of the criminal division of the district court was upon the bench yesterday morning and went through his docket, accepting the pleas of some prisoners.

Carrie Agee entered a plea of guilty to the charge of assault and battery. In mitigation, she said that the neighbor whom she assaulted called her an old black cow. Upon being so designated she said that she picked up a rock and hurled it at the offending neighbor.

Bud Morris acknowledged that he had committed the crime of grand larceny, while S. L. Good and Ruby Smith admitted that they had had a hand in a robbery.

Mrs. Chapple's Answer.

In the case of Annie Chapple against the Woodmen of the World, the plaintiff has filed her reply to the answer of the defendant. She alleges that while it is possible that her husband, W. H. Chapple, was not in good standing in the order at the time of his death, it was due to the fact that the defendant had failed to notify him of the levy of assessments.

Notes of the Courts.

Jay McAllister asks the court to command the Missouri Pacific Railway company to pay him the sum of $200. The plaintiff alleges that his foot was crushed while unloading a tombstone. At the time he alleges that he was using a truck, the property of the defendant.

T. H. McCague, as receiver of the German Savings bank, has brought suit against Emma Goodman, administratrix of the estate of C. P. Goodman, deceased. In the petition the plaintiff asks for an accounting with the First National and the United States National banks, which are charged with having handled some of the Goodman finances.

Hattie Lingonner, widow of Henry Lingonner, deceased, has filed a relinquishment of the allowance of alimony, $250, made by the probate court. Instead of the alimony she secures the wearing apparel of the deceased, the household furniture and the sum of $50 per month for the period of one year, the administrator being authorized to turn over the property and make the payments.

ASKS FOR A DEFICIENCY JUDGMENT.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Pursues American Water Company.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, which a couple of years ago foreclosed its mortgage upon the plant of the American Water company in this city, has filed in the federal court a petition for a deficiency judgment of $558,067 against the water company. It is alleged that the proceeds from the sale of the plant fell that much short of the claim of the loan company against the water works people.

The original suit was a big one, as it involved millions of dollars. This money was secured from bonds, which were issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company. With the money thus raised the American Water company of New Jersey, which was also incorporated under the name of the American Water Company of Illinois, proceeded to erect water works in this city, Minneapolis, Denver and other western cities. The loan and trust company was protected by mortgages given on the various plants.

The time came when the water company failed to pay the interest on the principal it had secured from the issue of the bonds and in consequence of this the loan company proceeded to foreclose its mortgage upon the plant in this city. The suit was instituted against the American Water company of Illinois, although the company in New Jersey was named as co-defendant.

On June 25, 1895, a decree of foreclosure was granted out of the federal court and a year later the plant was sold under the hammer to the Omaha Water Works company. The purchase price was $4,159,054.18. The loan and trust company now alleges that this sum fell short $558,067 of the indebtedness. It therefore wants a deficiency judgment for that amount, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from the time the sale took place, July 16, 1896.

Palmer House Appraisement.

The Palmer house and the property on which it stands in Grand Island has been appraised at $38,912.72. This property is to be sold under an order of the federal court in the case of Henry W. Merriam against the Union Investment company. The property was transferred to the investment company by the Bank of Commerce of Grand Island under a trust mortgage. On this security the investment company issued $50,000 worth of bonds, on which interest was defaulted some time ago, and as a consequence the holders of the bonds commenced the proceedings to recover.

Federal Court Notes.

Judge Munger has adjourned the session of the federal court over Thanksgiving day. The court will reconvene again on Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when a criminal case will be tried.

J. W. Sutton, a druggist of Diller, charged with selling whisky without paying the special tax, pleaded guilty before Judge Munger this morning and was fined $1 and costs. He also paid the tax.

Judge Sanborn's order confirming the master's report in the Union Pacific hospital case and overruling the objections of the petitioners because the administration of the fund has closed through the sale of the road, has been received in this city and placed on file with the clerk of the federal court here.

On account of the business that has come before him this week Judge Munger was unable to complete his examination of the evidence in the water works case and will therefore be unable to decide the case this week, as he expected. The decision will probably be given next Monday morning.

LOOK FOR WALKER'S DAUGHTER.

Her Father Died Among Strangers at Sabathany, Texas.

There is supposed to be somewhere in this city a school girl, who is the daughter of a John N. Walker, who died a few days ago among strangers at Sabathany, Tex. That is what Mrs. Delia Rea of the Texas town believes and she has therefore asked the postmaster to discover the whereabouts of the girl, if possible, and inform her of her father's death.

Walker died without leaving any papers of identification on his person. From the remarks made by him, however, it is believed that he resided in Canada and went to Texas in search of health. He was overtaken by an attack of asthma, which resulted in his demise. Before his death he said something about a daughter of school age who lived in this city.

Goldsmith Was Not Cruel.

Moses Goldsmith, charged with cruelty to animals by the Nebraska Humane society, was arraigned in Judge Gordon's court yesterday morning. Goldsmith stated in court that the horse he was charged with maltreating had been tied at his place of business during the morning in question and appeared to be all right. Shortly before noon the animal fell to the ground and got tangled up between the shafts. The injury then became apparent. The horse was unable to rise, so the harness was taken from it and a veterinary surgeon telephoned for. The horse was left untied and before the surgeon arrived got up and wandered away. The charge against Goldsmith was dismissed.

Ice on the Lagoon.

The lagoon is entirely covered with a sheet of thin ice. The ice is nearly half an inch in thickness, but it is covered with the dust which has been blowing about the grounds by the wind and is also marred by the quantity of driftwood and debris which was floating about in the water.

PEARSE GETS MORE NAMES

His Guaranty of Contingent Membership is Being Made Good.

TEACHERS AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Nebraska Educators Agree to Join if the Convention Comes to Omaha —Revolt of Younger Members in Prospect.

Superintendent Pearse received another big batch of signatures to the membership list in the National Educational association yesterday morning. Among the additions are from Seward, 19; West Point, 9; Pawnee county, 4; Gage county, 17; Neligh, 7; Tekamah, 10; Stella, 4; Beatrice, 19; Pierce, 8. The signatures of thirty-eight of the county superintendents have been received and nearly as many more are expected in a day or two. The petition now contains the signatures of 833 Nebraska teachers and superintendents and there is no doubt that the number will reach 1,000.

No meeting of the local committee has yet been called to take action in regard to appearing before the executive committee of the National Educational association in Chicago, November 27. It is understood that the members of the committee will consult together informally in the course of a day or two and some of them will probably go to Chicago to urge the claims of Omaha for the next national convention.

There is every indication that the next meeting of the association will be one of the most interesting in its history. The organization has reached a stage at which a distinct breach is developing between two factions and the controversy between them promises to develop a sharp antagonism at the next convention. Ever since the association has been in existence its affairs have been practically controlled by a combination of upward of a dozen of the older and more prominent educators. The rules of the organization have been so formulated that this state of affairs has been made possible, and the decision of the most important questions has been left in the hands of the various committees and boards which are dominated by the controlling element. The body of the association has no voice either in the election of officers or the choice of the locations of the conventions. Consequently the inside combination has succeeded in keeping all the important offices to itself and in designating the places of holding conventions irrespective of the choice of a majority of the members. For two or three years there has been a growing disposition on the part of some of the younger men to revolt and to curtail the power of the executive committee. This was apparent at Milwaukee this year, where a determined effort was made to invest the right of electing officers and of selecting the place for the next session in the hands of the convention. The movement was not successful at that time, but since then the sentiment is said to have rapidly developed and it is expected that the struggle will be renewed with increased vigor next year.

MAY MODIFY THE BOARD'S ORDER.

City Council Inclined to Exempt Legitimate Slot Machines.

The sweeping character of the slot machine resolution passed by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the people who are running legitimate machines which do not involve an element of chance. There are dozens of machines in the city which cannot be considered as gambling devices, and their proprietors declare that it is an obvious misinterpretation of the action of the city authorities to order them out. For instance, some of the accident insurance companies have devices at the passenger depots in which the individual who meditates a journey drops a coin and receives an accident policy. The Nebraska Telephone company frequently puts in long distance telephones for public use with which a connection is made after the patron has dropped a coin equal to the cost of the service into a slot provided for that purpose. There are weighing machines, music boxes and numerous other contrivances which offer a specific return for every nickel. Chief of Police Gallagher says that under the order which he received from the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners all of these devices must be removed. He says he expects that the council will take some action to designate the legitimate machines, but until this is done he has no choice but to obey the order of the board which includes "slot machines of every description."

Mayor Moores says he does not understand that the chief of police was directed to order out the legitimate machines. He says he understands the resolution to apply only to those machines in which there was an element of chance. This is the view of the matter which is taken by most of the members of the council and in view of the controversy which has developed it is probable that an ordinance will be drawn up which will designate which machines are legal and which are to be prohibited.

Work for Westberg.

The story in The Bee relative to the accumulated stock of old warrants in the vault of the comptroller's office has resulted in untold trouble for that official and his assistants. When he came down to the office the next morning there were half a dozen agitated individuals standing in line to find out whether they had any interest in the matter and during the greater part of the day the comptroller was kept busy searching through the files to satisfy various eager claimants that their names were not on the list. As a matter of fact, not one of the persons who applied had any warrants on file and most of them had never done a day's work for the city in their lives, but they were all possessed by the inspiration that they might have done something of the sort sometime and forgotten to draw their pay. Incidentally the office was visited during the day by half a dozen lawyers who wanted to make lists of the warrants in order that they might look up the claimants with a view to a commission.

School Children and Charity.

The pupils in the public schools are celebrating Thanksgiving today by making collections of second-hand clothing and similar necessaries to be distributed among the poor of the city during the winter. This has become a recognized feature of Thanksgiving day in the schools and the contributions of the children on this occasion are an important factor in the work of the various charitable organizations of the city. The children work on the principle that charity begins at home, and if there are any poor children in the schools their necessities are first supplied. In many of the schools there is no home demand and the surplus supplies are drawn on for the benefit of the Cass, Dodge and other schools, which are attended by considerable numbers of poor pupils. After this is accomplished a large surplus remains which is donated to the Associated Charities and other local organizations.

City Hall Notes.

The Church of the Good Shepherd society has been granted a permit to make some quite extensive repairs on its building at Twentieth and Ohio streets.

Mayor Moores has received communications from the mayors of Atlanta and Nashville in reply to his request for information in regard to their systems of licensing fakirs and other incidents of an exposition. At Atlanta the exposition grounds were outside of the city limits and therefore the regulations were in the hands of the exposition association, but the mayor sent copies of the regular city ordinances on the subject and such other information as was at his command.