what of a surprise. This contract will not alone affect the General Electric works, but

the Schenectady Locomotive works as well, for the locomotives will probably be constructed by that concern. Owing to the size of the tunnel through which the underground trains will pass, the locomotives will

be of a small pattern. They will have a capacity of 800 horse power, and will weigh

forty-five tons. They will be able to draw a train of five cars weighing 150 tons fifteen

miles per hour. Work on the order will be

begun at once.
Plans for the biggest direct current rail-

LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS.

"We have great confidence in the adminis

tration, believe that it understands thoroughly what is best for the interests of the

isplayed in giving us a conservative gov-

Young Woman's Muff and Valuable

Papers Restored to Her.

The following letter to the editor of The

name be withheld, is of interest. She

"Of late so many strangers in your city

have been unceremonlously relieved of their

"After two brief messages came

muff and its valuable contents started alone

for north Omaha at 10:45 a. m., returned

from its journey at 11:28; charges, none

Omaha, you deserve one feather in your cap, for e'en the smallest countryfied vil-

PAPER MANUFACTURERS COMBINE

Forty-Five Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.-The International

Caper compiny of Corinth, Saratoga county,

N. Y., a combination of all the big firms !

the country, filed articles of incorporatio

inte \$25,000,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common stock. Among other things it is

authorized to purchase, acquire, hold an

dispose of the stocks, bonds and other pa pers of the indebtedness of any corporation

lomestic or foreign, engaged in a business

connected with the manufacture of any oits component parts, or it may issue it

stock or bonds in payment for the stock bonds and property of any corporation which

Park McCullough, M. E. Ingalls r., all of New York City; A. N. Burtank

Bellows Falls, Vt.; Thomas S. Coolidge Glens Fulls; Warren Curtis, Corinth; I. W

Drew, Laricaster, N. H.; F. T. Bonner, Newton, Mass.; David W. Snow, Portland, Me.

ompany, it is said, will take control by

D. O. Mills, who is heavily interested in the Niagara Fælls Paper company, is re-ported as having said: "All the large paper

nills of the east are in the combination and

ome of the largest western mills. I do no

hink the consolidation will result in any ma

terial change in prices. Its chief advantage

will be concentration of management an he reduction of expenses."

It is said that there are now sixteen com-

offity of five more coming in.

raises in the consolidation, with a possi

The company is formed to "maintain, con-luct and manage in the state of New York

and elsewhere the manufacture of all kinds of paper and any other fiber, and as a part

ng of iron, clay, sulphur, ccal, agolite and

hase, lease and development of wardlands and to purchase and hold merchandise in

any fibrous minerals and materials, the pur

New York and other states or the June. States and Canada."

EXSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

bered by the General Government.

I'ssue of January 14:
Nebraska, Original—Chauncey P. Coy, Waterloo, 86; James T. Walte Beatrice, \$6; George Müller, Marysville, \$6; Sidney B. Gebhart, Aurora, \$6, Increase—James W. Webster, Lodi, \$12 to \$17; Faan W. Scott, Bennett, \$17 to \$24.
Lowa: Original—Lafavetic Chipman Gill.

ions have been issued as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- (Special.)-Pen

of and incident to such business, the

Brooklyn. The nev

Edward R. Greene.

Cebruary 16.

capital stock of \$45,000,000 is divide

today, with a capital of \$45,000,000.

words: 'Muff will return soon, wait.'

lage could not have done better."

heads it "A Few Honest Ones There."

money and other valuables that it

untry, and that great wielom will be

and description.

or three years."

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY tady, N. Y., has just received a large order for thirty-two electric locomotives for the Central London Underground railroad. When

Novel Co-Operative Plan for Supplying Electric Light.

IS STEAM POWER IN DANGER?

Present Limitations to the Expansion of Electric Power on Steam Roads_Cost of Copper Wire a Drawback.

The city of Madison, Wis., has under consideration a novel proposition for a cooperative system of electric lighting. There is an extensive machine shop in the town which has its own electric lighting plant, and the company has offered to go into partnership with the city for a period of thirty years in the furnishing of electric light and power to the municipality and to private consumers. Of course, this would require an enlargement of the plant.

Without attempting to give the details of this plan, which would take too much may be said that the scheme, as published, appears to have been carefully considered in the interest of both parties. It is provided that after the actual capital invested (without any injection of "water") shall have received 3 per cent interest or profit per annum, and a certain amount agreed upon shall have been set aside for depreciation, betterments, enlargements. the surplus earnings shall be divided equally between the city and the company. case of fallure to earn dividends the in case of failure to earn dividends the city appears to be protected from loss; and in case of any dispute the matter in differ-cince is to be submitted to three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the city, one by the company, and the third to be selected by the other two-and if they cannot agree the third is to be selected by the Judge of the circuit court.

ELECTRIC AGAINST STEAM POWER.

'It is remarkable what a number of per sors of intelligence there are who have the impression that by the use of electricity five or six-horse power will do the work of fifty or sixty-horse power produced by steam," says an electrician in the New York Sun. "Only a few days ago such a person said to me in good faith that he believed that electric motors would soon take the place of steam locomotives for general railroad use, because a little electric motor of five or six-horse power would be able to do the work of the heaviest engine. The real economy of the electric motor does not lie OMAHA TREATS HER VERY WELL. in its being able to do any more work for each horse power than could be done by the steam engine, but in the fact that the power for many motors can be generated at one central station under conditions of much Bee from a young woman in one of the greater economy than can be secured in the western Iowa towns, who asks that her locomotive or in small separate plants, and also in the greater efficiency for certain purposes of a rotary motor over the recipro-cating action of the ordinary steam engine. Speaking generally, the power all comes from soal originally, and the steam engine is used to drive the electric generators or make the rural denizen label. Omaha as dynamos, as they are called. If there were a bad place.

a hundred machines to be driven and each "In behalf of Omaha A. D. T. employes a hundred machines to be driven and each of these would take five-horse power they would each require an electric motor of the same power as if the motor were a steam on January 10 a stranger in your city of January 10 a stranger in your city. same power as if the motor were a steam engine, and the whole would require a cenengine, and the whole would require a cen-tral station engine which could furnish to ing letters and papers of great value. Half trai station engine which them 500 horse power in the aggregate. The loss of power in good practice amounts to loss of power in good practice amounts to from 6 to 10 per cent, so that the central station must actually produce, in such a case, fifty-horse power perhaps more than "Mistaking the A. D. T. office on Douglas" the separate steam engines to perform the same work would be required to do. You wonder, then, where the economy of using wonder, then, where the economy of using first listener. The gentleman informed her electricity lies. Let us consider this as applied to the running of locomotives, for instance. An express locomotive, running erry, favorable conditions, will about four pounds of coal for each horse power produced. for each norse posts promise the property of three and one-half pounds an hour for each horse power. An engine drawing a local train will burn five pounds of coal every hour for each horse power, while the usual consumption of a freight locomotive is from six to ten pounds. this does not take in the coal wasted while the engine is getting up steam or that burne when the fires are banked or thrown away when the fires are drawn. Compare this with the results attained in good stationary plants. Some of there will produce power at expense of one and one-half pounds coal for each horse cower an hour, while it is a poor plant which requires more than two pounds. In the new stromehip Kaiser Wil-nelm der Grosse the engines oroduce 20,000home power upon an average consumption of one and one-half pounds of ecul for each horse power an hour for a run across Atlantic. Coal can be delivered and handled cheaper at large central stations and the other expenses are also less. As a rule the cost of fuel on electric roads is about 5 pe cent of the occurating expenses, while or sleam roads it is about 10 per cent. The real reason why the electric locomotive does at once take the place of the steam motor is the difficulty and cost of distributing the electric current for long distances with out a great loss of current through the elec-trical resistance of the wires. To overcom this the roads operated by electricity are divided into short sections and scoarate copper feeder wires are run from the power house to each section. This would not entail house to each section. This would not cutal so much errosse if it were not for the fac that each feeder wire as it is increased in length must also be increased in size, or there would be a great loss of power, and the cost of the copper goon gets to be too great to warrant the increase in size. When the scheme for building the Breadway under-ground rapid transit railroad was being investigated by a sucreme court commission i 1895 experts testified that to transmit th enormous amount of power which would required for the processed train service would take \$7,000,000 worth of corpor wire alone the power all came from one station."

WIRE COST A DRAWBACK. These difficulties were set forth recently Claude Marshall in a paper read before Chicago Electrical association, and Mr Marshall also points out a way in which the may be overcome. He says, in part: "A far as an engineer can see into the future, i improbable that electricity will supplant steam for general railroading purposes, but there are some departments of the work where the adoption of electricity will be a great advancement. In thickly settled com munities, as parts of the New England North Atlantic and Central states, the rail roads will be forced to make changes in the morvice to successfully compete with the parcilel trolley lines. With the present equipment it seems that 500 or 500 volts at most is the limitation of the direct current motor, and long lines can only be operate by placing power stations at frequent in tervals, say ten or twelve miles apart. The transmission at this voltage involves en mous losses or great expense for copper. On one road recently tested the voltage varied from 525 volts near the station to 240 volts at the end of a line seven miles distant. It is obvious that for transmission alternating currents must be employed. How necessary high voltages are may be seen from a little calculation on the cost of copper for linwire. Mr. Stillwell gives the cost of coppe required to deliver one horse power at moto: chaft ten miles from the generator, allowing a 20 per cent drop and copper 15 cents per pound, at 500 volts, \$750.75, and at 10.00 volts, \$1.95. Thus it is seen that it cost 400 times as much to furnish copper at 500 volts as it does at 10.000. A voltage of 10,000 is well within the present engineeric practice. It is generally believed that a ernating current motors are out of considfor traction purposes, and it is tru that the experiments have not been successon account of the low starting torque which have of late been made go far in per-ELECTRIC APPLIANCES FOR LONDON. The General Diectric company of Schenec-

CANTON, Miss., Jan. 31.—The Canton post-office was broken into this morning. Blowing open the safe the robbers carried off over \$2,000 worth of stamps. There is no clue to the burglars.

the General Electric company, some time ago, received the order for the electrical apparatus for the road it was generally understood that the locomotives would be built in England, and this order was some-

TESTIMONY IN THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE

Examiner-in-Chancery Battin Begins Trial of the Suit to Regulate South Omaha Live Stock Exchange.

Before John W. Battin, United States examiner-in-chancery, the preliminary hearing way generator ever made in this world are being prepared at the General Electric just received an order for thirty-six 175 the Sherman anti-trust act, was begun horse power motors from the Metropolitan West Side elevated road of Chicago. The building. The prosecution is being that the consignments came to the yards in that manner. All such shipments represented cases where loans had been negocompany equipped its road with electricity conducted by United States District and put them in condition for the market. some time ago and this is a second order. Attorney A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln. In many cases the bills of lading covering Attorney A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln, assisted by Attorney John T. Cathers, spe-The manager of one of the great electrical cial counsel for the government. The interompanies, asked by the Western Electrician ests of the exchange are being looked after to give his views on business, said:
"The business for the past year with us has been infinitely better in all respects by Attorneys Warren Switzler and T. J. Mahoney.

Through these proceedings the government than in the two years previous. We have than in the two years previous. We have sold more apparatus and have received is seeking to obtain in the United States promptly our pay therefor. Isolated electric light plants and local companies are being the exchange from prohibiting live stock to the exchange from prohibiting live stock. know of an electric light company that has bers of that organization from doing business at the stock yards. Its effort is to not some plan, definitely or indefinitely formed, for rebuilding its station and inshow that the exchange is a trust corpora-tion and that it is doing business which properly comes under the head of interstate commerce. The case is the outgrowth of the expulsion from the exchange of the creasing the amount of apparatus and putting its properties in better condition. The shove, of course, means a large amount of business for us and for others. Capital, however, is much more timid than it was hove the property comes. The case is the outgrowin or the exchange of the Omaha Live Stock Commission company last year, which was followed by a series of interesting against the exchange in the distance of the control of the co ington give the country a rest and do not agitute capital by tariff, financial and other junctions against the exchange in the dis-trict court. When all of the testimony is iscless legislation, capital will got over its given before Commissioner Battin the case scare and a large amount of it will be in- will be sent up to United States District vosted in electrical industries of every kind Judge William H. Munger for final action. The case has aroused universal interest, in that it involves the safety of every other

live stock exchange in the country.

J. C. Sharp, secretary of the Unio Stock Yards company, was the first wit-ness at yesterday's hearing. He testified that ornment. If this be done, then nothing in the past will be equal to the development of the exchange was conducted as an adjunct the past will be equal to the development of to the general live stock business at the the electrical business during the next two yards in the interest of the commission men, buyers and sellers doing business there, but that it was in no way bound to the reliroad companies or to the direct interests of the company so far as the gen-eral commercial transactions were concerned. Witness presented a copy of the constitu-tion and by-laws of the exchange, which was admitted in evidence, and after stating that consignments of live stock from ship-pers who were not known to the company were not unlocked from the ours before the

freight was paid, he was excused. On cross-examination it was developed from Mr. Sharp's evidence that it was not practicable for a shipper of live stock to consign stock to himself at the yards, for the reason that the company could not de-part from its rule of keeping the stock locked up until freight and yard charges were paid. Witness said that the company fed, watered and cared for all stock thus fed, watered and cared for all stock thus confined and that certain charges were al-ways made for this service. Mr. Sharp said that a great deal of the stock which was received at the yards was brought in

"Mistaking the A. D. T. office on Douglas street for what she was looking, she enonsignments were delivered to other narkets throughout the country, to packers and individual ommission men Witness said that the 2 per cent mentioned were miscallaneous shipments, but he could not state just what disposition was made of this live stock.
"What arrangement has the stock yards

ompany with the railroads for the payment of freight on shipments received at th vards?" Mr. Sawyer asked witness 'The company guarantees the payment freight on all consignments," replied Mr

"And how is it secured?" "In cases where the consignee is know to the company as responsible a regular ac nuoctis kept and collections on these ounts are made once a week, I think where the shipper is not known and the reight is not prepaid we simply hold th shipments in the cars under lock until freight charges are cleared. This is done to insure the company against loss on account of its responsibility to the railroad ompanies as security for the freight."
Witness said that the freight rate on arload of live stock from Boise City, Idaho was between \$85 and \$100 and that all consignments which should be received from that section with unpaid freight charges from unknown shippers would be held ubject to the company's rule referred t before. Witness said that the exchange was separate and distinct organization from the company, which owned and leased the

stock yards for the transaction of a general ive stock business. TESTIMONY OF A COMMISSION MAN. The only witness examined during the after oon session was W. A. Higgins, of the com mission firm of Jackson, Higgins & Co., at the stock yards. This concern is a member of the exchange and Mr. Higgins' testimopy was on that account of more than ordinary in-terest and importance. It had more direccearing upon the alleged "freezing out" o he Omaha Live Stock Commission compan than any other one point involved, in tha during the examination counsel for the gov ernment brought out plainly just how o January 1, 1897, the exchange had so in creased its membership fee to proportions which compelled the company to disband. Briefly referring to the organization of the Omaha Live Stock Commission company's organization will throw more light upon the mportance of Mr. Higgins' evidence in the controversy. This company was organized under an old rule of the exchange which required that only one member of a commis-sion firm or comporation doing business at the yards should be a member of the organisation, to enable such firm or corporation to o business at the yards. The commission ompany was duly incorporated and officered and its stockholders, were stock growers and shippers in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Wy-oming and other states in the immediate neighborhood of the South Omaha market With all of the influence of such an organization, this company is said to have commanded a large proportion of the business at the yards almost immediately after it began business. This is said to have aroused the fealousy of the other commission con-cerns and independent of the fact that five ster, Lodi, \$12 to \$17; Faan W. Scott, Bennett, \$17 to \$24.

Lowa: Original—Lafayetic Chiaman, Gilmore City, \$5; James Pinkerton, Maquoketa, \$2. Restoration and increase—Horace S. Reaman, Beaman, \$2 to \$2; Increase—John Wilson, Lewis, \$5 to \$12; John W. McGinley, Lyons, \$5 to \$10; Phineas Smith, Cedar Rapids, \$6 to \$8; Daniel G. Elifritz, Soldiers' Home, Marshall, \$7 to \$10. Reissue—John A. Schoonover, Des Moines, \$6.

Montana: Original—Henry Wagner, South Butte, \$6. Additions'—James I. Lucas, Livingston, \$6 to \$12. Increase—William Barkley, Crow Agency \$5 to \$19.

South Dakota: Original—Harrison W. Bailey, Faulkton, \$6.

Colorado: Original—Charles O. Hoyt, Denver, \$6. Resionation—Theron Johnson, Denver, \$12. Restoration and additional—William H. Homans, dead, Dehver, \$1,25 to \$12. Increase—Daniel R. Sylvester, Denver, \$8 to \$12. officers of the company were members of the exchange, the latter organization passed a rule which required that every member of

STOCK EXCHANGE HEARING inally the admission fee to the exchange was \$20; subsequently it had been raised to \$100, then to \$500 and finally to \$1,000, acand many to \$1,000, accompanying which final increase came the rule that every member of a firm or corporation doing business at the yards should become a member of the exchange in order to have the privilege of doing business at the yards. Witness said that it had been the yards. custom of commission concerns at the yards to loan large amounts of money to stock growers in other states, taking as security for such losos chattel mortgages on the stock; that in cases where commission concerns had not the ready cash to advance it was their custom to negotiate loans at some bank for the applicant and indorse a note for payment, the bank being secured by chattel mortgage on the live stock. METHODS OF HANDLING CONSIGN-MENTS.

A large amount of cattle and other live of the case brought by the government stock had been shipped to the stock yards from outside states, according to Mr. Hig-change requiring that organization to show to market by the shipper. Fully one-half cause why it should not be abolished under of all the consignments came to the yards such shipments were accompanied by a draft and the bank to which both papers came presented them to the commission concern to which the stock had been con-signed. The commission people would pay such drafts, sometimes at a discount, sell the stock and thus end the transaction. Witness said that the rules of the exchange governed all commissions at the yards. They were 50 cents per head on cattle or \$12 a carload; \$6 on a single-deck carload commission firms and corporations not mem- of hogs or \$10 on a double-deck consignment.

The cross-examination of Mr. Higgins was begun by Mr. Mahoney, but it was not finished. The ground covered by the direct examination was gone over without devel-oping new facts of importance and at 4:30 o'clock an adjournment was taken. Mr. Hig-gins will resume his testimony at the coninuation of the hearing and it is altogether likely that Michael R. Murphy, president of the live stock exchange, will be the next witness called. The government intends to put him upon the stand, but at just what juncture of the proceedings has not yet been fully determined.

KEEPING IT A SACRED SECRET.

City Councilmen Hold the Levy Aloof from Other Things. A new secret society has been formed in Omaha, of which the nice members of the city council are the charter members. There is no initiation fee required and the only obligation on the members is profound se-crecy. The purpose of this departure from ordinary methods is to incubate a tax levy that will be an absolute secret until com-plete and approved by every member of the council. It will then be too late for effective protests from heads of departments whose estimates have been shaved down, and under the cover of secrecy each councilman will be able to assure all comers that he was for what they demanded first, last and all the time, but was outvoted by the other fellows. The executive session of Saturday after-

on was the first meeting of the secret cirie and although in session four hours it failed to result in a levy satisfactory all around. Consequently the task must be re-sumed at the regular committee meeting this afternoon, so the levy ordinance may be passed at the regular meeting tomorrow

night. in regard to the amount to be levied for the park board, as some of the members ontend that the board obtained money unler false pretenses last year. They declare that the board was given nearly \$30,000 additional with the understanding that it was to expend it on the exposition and then it epent a part of it for other purposes.

But the school fund is where the council sticks most persistently. Ballots have been taken by the dozen without agreement. At first a proposition to give the Board of Education 31/2 mills was voted down. Then all sorts of propositions were voted on, but none prevailed. It is pretty definitely deided, however, that the limit of possibiliites for the school board is 3 mills.

If the present plans of the council are

carried out the city will begin the year with a clean balance sheet for the first time in years. Every year the administration has been handicapped by many and various inherited deficits and in every case in which a department has been accused of ex-travagance it has held up one of these overlaps as a scapegoat. That sort of thing won't go this year. Enough refunding bonds will be issued to take up every general bligation and each department required to keep strictly within the appropria-tion. At least this was laid down in one of the resolutions adopted by the secret society. The amount of these out-standing obligations is \$422.734.73, of which \$119,008.16 consists of warrants on special funds. In the refunding proceedings no notice will be taken of these special fund warrants, as City Attorney Connell takes the cosition that they are a charge on the imrovement district on which they were is-ued. The balance of over \$300,000 will be redeemed by the refunding bonds, thus leaving every fund with a clean sheet. This ap-plies to the deficits in the fire and police unds, which will also be covered by the

The following births and deaths were reorted at the health office during the twentyour hours ending at noon yesterday: Births-Stinley B. Letovsky, 2221 South Fifteenth street, boy: George H. Cramer, Cramer, 111 South Twenty-seventh, boy; Herman Newman, 1904 South Tenth, girl; Edward Koch, 312 Pine, girl; John L. Mulfinger, 1111 South Twenty-second, boy; Edward Doyle, 3009 Charles, boy; J. E. Spencer, 2206 South Thirty-second, boy; Joe Mahar, 1315 Webster,

Deaths-Emma Johnson, 41, 1505 Burdette, interment at Genesco, Ill.; D. B. Williams, 75, 2223 Nicholas, old age, Forest Lawn; Joseph Mossett, 69; dounty hospital; pneumonia, Laurel Hiff; Henry Roenfeld, 45, 2502 Sprigue, dropsy, Prospect Hill.

One More Application. One additional application has been filed for a saloon license, making the total of ap-plications 248. Some of these have not yet ward of \$250,000.

ation from this source will be up-Row Between Tenant and Landlord. Mrs. John Fischer, accompanied by her aged husband, called at the police station rule which required that every member of all commission companies, firms and corporations, including stockholders, should become members of the exchange at an admission fee of \$1,000 per individual or retire from the business at the yards. This was what eventually caused the commission company to retire and finally brought about the troubles which resulted in the pending suit. Mr. Higgins testified that the rules of the exchange prohibited any commission firm or corporation from sending prepaid messages either by telegraph or telephone to a shipper of stock giving the conditions of the market or advising him to ship; that for the first violation of this iron-clad rule the sender was subject to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second violation the sender was liable to a fine of from \$250 to \$500, and for a second v yesterday and asked Prosecuting At-

McDonald to Have a Place Wherein to Transact Business.

MATTER IS FORCED ON COMMISSIONERS

Judges Point Out the Absolute Necessity of the Office Being Enlarged Without Any Further Delay.

The judges of the district court and the members of the Board of County Commissioners are in joint session this afternoon, considering ways and means to relieve the crowded condition of the sheriff's office. At this time the sheriff and his force of

deputies occupy a little box of a room on the second main floor of the court house. The office is sixteen feet square and contains four desks, so that when the men are almost worthless. all inside and at their respective places, there is no room for others to enter and transact business. The condition of this office was called to the attention of the band, Herman, and the wife, Johanna Reiter, county commissioners some months ago, at have separated. Originally the four children which time they promised to investigate went with the mother, but recently the father annexation. The article was written by htm. and act if they found that more room was needed. Since then nothing has been done until today, when the judges informed the commissioners that it was absolutely neces-sary that the sheriff should be given additional room, and that some action must e taken prior to the convening of court next week. The commissioners at once agreed to meet the judges this afternoon, hence the joint session.

What will be done at the meeting relative to furnishing more coom for the sheriff is not known, though one of two propositions the office of the clerk of the district court will likely be adopted. One plan contemplates a number of affidavits showing what action moving the county court to the city hall and the city council has heretofore taken in the giving Judge Powell the rooms now occupied by County Judge Baxter. If this is done the sheriff will be given the large court room to the northwest corner of the court house and it will be out into a couple of smaller rooms. one of which will be a private office and the other will be used as a work room. At the pointed to take charge of the property present time the county judge occupies four J. H. Kyner, Sherman avenue and Corby rooms. If the change is made as heretofore streets. He asks that this receiver be given proposed Judge Powell will use the large authority to make repairs and collect rents room for court purposes, while the room in the southwest corner of the building will be suit in the district court to recover the his private room. The other rooms will be used for juries.

The second plan that the judges and

county commissioners have in view is to make a private room for judges out of the room now occupied by the sheriff, transfer-ring this official to the grand jury room in he northwest corner of the building. In addition to this, if the plan is adopted, he is to be given the small room to the south, now occupied by the Jahltors, and also the private room for the judges. These two rooms vate room for the judges. These two rooms of the concern. He alleges that he would be thrown into one and used for a put money in to start the busipublic room for the transaction of business the old grand jury room to be used for a members of the company have ignored him

private room.

The great objection to the latter plan le that it does away with one jury room, but it is argued that if necessary another jury room can be fitted up in the basement the building, or if absolutely necessary, by cutting windows in the roof to let in air and light, rooms can be made available in what

s now the garret, to indicate that the levy will be very close sidered, and after some discussion it was to 25 mills. None of the outstanding bills are to be considered in making the levy for 1898 as they will be taken as the levy for 1898 as they will be taken as the levy for 1898 as they will be taken as the levy for 1898 as they will be taken as the levy for 1898 as they will be taken as the levy for 1898 as they will be taken as the levy for 1898 as they will be taken as the levy for 1898 as the will by the buyers and shipped to other markets, which, as witness understood the question, was interstate commerce business. No complements which, are to be considered in making the levy for in view mean were put at work last night was interstate commerce business. No complements will be taken care of by refunding bonds, which will be issued as soon as the yards unless they were members of the exchange.

General Manager James L. Paxton of the stock yards company testified that South Omaha was the third largest live stock market in the world, and that during 1897 there were builded at these yards \$10,000 the park funds. There is a difference of opinion of the constanding bills decided to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards to a decided to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards the work last night are to be considered in making the levy for in view mea were put at work last night decided to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, 2207 Howards reported to adopt the latter. With that end in the Union Pacific freight office, ment rooms having been selected for the

REITER HABEAS CORPUS CASE

a Very Edifying Suit. The Reiter habeas corpus case is still on before Judge Scott. In this case the husband, Herman, and the wife, Johanna Reiter, have separated. Originally the four children went with the mother, but recently the father brought suit to secure their custody,

urnment of the hearing a somewhat sensaional episode occurred in connection with the case. Mortimer Sweeney was on the stand all of the afternoon, and when Judge Scott ordered a recess until next Friday morning he gave the children into the custody of the father until that date. All of the parties proceeded to the sidewalk, and upon reaching there the children took to their heels and scattered like a covey of prairie chickens, not stopping until they reached their mother's apartments on South Sixteenth street. Judge Scott's bailin and two deputy sheriffs were on the sidewalk at the time, but instead of stopping the be able to get along with the Indians all fleeting children they stood around and right. Two of our men will be on watch all listened to a spirited discussion between the time, while the other ten are at work Mr. and Mrs. Relter, after which they went and we shall take our regular turns a before the court and reported that they had watching. Each man is supplied with a re been unable to deliver the children into the volver and a rifle and we have 500 rounds custody of the father. Warrants were issued for the arrest of

Mrs. Reiter, Dora Zarb and Nellie Finch, siderable number of men, but murdered one charging them with assisting in violating an order of the court. These warrants were placed in the hands of two deputies and a bailiff and an injunction went along to the effect that the minions of the law should not be bluffed by three women. Armed with their authority, the officers proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Reiter, where they rounded up the three femile offenders and the four children and marched them up the street and into the court room. There street and into the court Nellie Finch was discharged from custody and the other women were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The case against them was continued until next Friday morning. Again the children were turned over to Reiter, but the women were held at the court room until he and the deputies had escorted the little ones to the boarding house of the father. Mrs. Relter promised These he refused, as he now has under foot that she would not again violate the order a scheme for placing a colony of his coun-

IGNORES JUDGE BAXTER'S ORDER. Joseph McCleneghan Alleged to Be

in Contempt of Probate Court. been granted, but, as there are a number of applications still in sight, it is considered safe to credict that the receipts of the Board that will be brought to his notice is the contempt Joseph McCleneghan of Valley is alleged to have shown for an explicit order of the court. McCleneghan is one of the adult heirs of the extensive estate of the late Samuel McCleneghan of Valley, which is now going through the process of final settlement in the probate court of the county. It seems he held possession of a portion of the farm land comprising the estate by virtue of a lease executed by his mother as administratrix and when McCleneghan resigned her trust Judge Bax-ter cancelled the lease and admonished the heir to lay low and keep his hands off until such time as the affairs of the estate are finally settled. The action of the court tied up nearly 1,000 bushels of corn that Mc-Cleneghan claimed as his personal property When Judge Baxter went to New York Mc-Cieneghan came to Omaha and consulted an attorney and a few days subsequently he engaged a force of men and teams and hauled the corn to Valley, where it was marketed. The administrator and guardians for the minor heirs endeavored to tie up the proceeds of the sale pending the return Heyn's insanit of Judge Baxter, but they found that Joseph use of liquor,

Sucs the Street Rallway Company. Michael Haggerty has sued the Omaha Street Railway company in an action to recover the sum of \$10,000 alleged damages. The plaintiff avers that he is a man with one leg and that he walks upon crutches. He says that on December 12, 1896, he boarded a car at Thirteenth and Dodge streets and that he was thrown to the ground by rea-son of a sudden jerk of the car. He fell to the ground and injured the stump of his leg and also maimed his shoulder in such a manner that he will henceforth be pre-

. Sues an Administrator

Anna Peterson, formerly Anna Wordeman, has filed a petition in the probate court, asking that Gustave Wordeman be cited to appear and show what he has done in the matter of the estate of Henry Wordeman deceased. Henry Wordeman died in 1885, and Gustave Wordeman was appointed guardian and administrator of the estate, valued at \$5,500. It is alleged that instead of taking care of the property, he has allowed it to depreciate in value until it

Habens Corpus Case.

The Rieter habeas corpus case is still on before Judge Scott. In this case the husbrought suit to secure their custody, alleging even the judge.

In the Water Case.

In the case of W. S. Poppleton against the City, wherein the plaintiff seeks to restrain the defendant from granting the Omaha Water company an extension of its franchise, attorneys for Mr. Poppleton have filed in

Notes from the Courts.

Alixis C. Angell, trustee, has filed an application in the office of the clerk of the district court, asking that a receiver be apsuit in the district court to recover the sum of \$600, alloged to have been lost at gambling at the house of Berlin & Haley, South Omaha, while playing poker. Yesterd: Ethel Carraway, wife of the plaintiff, and C. Z. Gould, a creditor, filed a pleading in which they ask to be made parties defenc-

Clothing company, has asked that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the business and have refused to give him his share of the profits.

LEAVE OMAHA FOR THE KLONDIKE. Another Tarty Made Up Here to Hunt for Gold There.

into an office for the sheriff does away with one jury room. Another room, however, will be fitted up at once, one of the base-Pacific, W. B. Moore was presented with a felt hals and one, he thinks, were a brown been working there for some time.

Speaking of the expedition, A. J. Noble,

sail from either Scattle or Portland some time about the middle of February. We shall Burt streets he ran hito a couple of men, remain in the Klondike country until August, who abruptly furned the corner. They father brought suit to secure their custody, alleging that the mother was not a fit party to look after their wants. The testimony is shockingly bad.

During the afternoon and upon the adand we shall all turn in to work that. The a watch valued at about \$10 were taken from principle of the party will be to share and him. The men were still searching Sharp share alike. We are not going into this ex-pedition blindly, for we know through letters took to their heeks. The thugs failed to get received from friends who have staked out the property something about the conditions hip pocket before starting home. Sharp at The principal trouble we shall meet. friends have had is with the Indians, a small band of whom surround the property that is staked out. We are informed that the Indians are but fifteen in number and only molest the miners when not engaged in salmon fishing. As we shall have twelve men in our party, I think we shall the time, while the other ten are at work, amunition for each man to start with.
am told the Indians never bother any conor two stray miners there during the summer. Of course, we all take our chances, but I think we'll get along all right.

Klondike, formerly employed in the Rock Springs mines of the Union Pacific, is in the city while enroute from Seattle Moines, Ia. Swenson has been in the gold diggings for about two years and has much to show for his labors. He had about \$5,000 in gold nuggets which he mined from his own claims on Bonanza creek and drafts from the Alaska Commercial Credit comover to pany for \$72,000 more. Swenson had letters which showed offers he had received from eastern capitalists of \$250,000 apiece for two claims which he owned on Bonanza creek trymen on his mines for the purpose of more thoroughly developing them. These men and their families he expects to recruit in Des Moines, where he is well acquainted. Swenson and his party will return to the Klondike by way of Seattle about March 1.

Alleged Confidence Men Discharged. Alex Henry and Thomas Brennan, the called confidence men who were brought back from Council Bluffs last Taursday on a charge of robbing Frank Handy of Ber-wyn, Neb., out of \$7.50, were discharged by Judge Gordon yesterday. Handy was en-route from Berwya to Fond du Lac, Wis, and after reporting his less to the police continued on his trip. As it was impossible for him to be in Omaha to testify against the mon they were released for lack of prosecution.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31,-A special to the Star from Iola, Kan., says: W. L. McNall, claiming to be the son of Webb McNail, state insurance commissioner, is lying at the point of death in this city from the effects of a dose of arsenic, taken with suicidal intent. Saturday night the man applied to the city marsial for a place to sleep, saying he was penniless.

Identify an Insane Man DENVER, Colo., Jan. 30.—The crazy man who demanded \$5,000,000 at the Colorado Na. tional bank Saturday has been identified as Charles Heyn, a sausage maker formerly employed by the Denver Packing company, Heyn's insatilty was caused by the excessive

United States Peserves Protection from Cheap Labor of Hawaii,

HERBERT MYRICK'S VISIT TO OMAHA

Editor of American Agriculturalist Will Speak Twice Before Public Gatherings in Opposition to Hawalian Annexation.

Herbert Myrick, editor of the American Agriculturalist, will be in the city today and while here he will be the guest of the commercial club and the Nebraska Beet ugar association. He will address both asclations, speaking before the Nebraska Beet Sugar association during the afternoon and before the Commercial club in the evening. At both of these meetings and in both addresses he will argue against the annexation of Hawail, contending that such action would materially injure the beet sugar industry of this country. The following from the Review of Re-

views explains why Mr. Myrick opposes self, and one extract is as follows: "Indeed, only the yellow races have been able ingly bad and brings blushes to the face of to hold their own against Europe's highly subsidized beet sugar industry. Yet so quietly has this application gone on of degraded labor to the sugar cause that it is astonishing to find United States imports of sugar from Hawaii, the Orient and Egypt jumped from about 250,000 tons in 1892 to 700,000 tone last year. islands' product has nearly doubled in the four years, during which so enormous has been their importation of coolie or yellow inbor that Chinese and Japanese now conprise more than half the male population. This result has been fostered by our treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii, under which that suzar has had free admission to this market since 1876. While we have thus remlitted over \$61,000,000 in duties on its sugar-practically amounting to a direct bounty of this sum to a few of its planters at the expense of the United States treasury and the retarding of our domestic sugar industry—we have also paid the Islands \$140,000,000 for sugar, while they have taken but \$56,000,000 worth of our exports. Such an absolutely one-sided and illogical treaty was never before maintained by a government of reputed sainty."
Today's meeting of the Nebraska Beet

Sugar association is called for the purpose of electing officers and it is expected that the attendance will be very large. Most of the members are expected to attend the monthly meeting of the Commercial club in

HOLDUPS ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

Rather Heavy Toll Foreibly Levied on Beinted Passengers. Two holdups were recorded Sunday night

within an hour of each other. The first victim was Charles Ruckles, who lives at 1810 Leavenworth street. He was on his way Another party of prospective argonauts home about 11 o'clock from Canfield's leaves Omaha for the Klondike country on restaurant, 1617 Howard, where he is emthe robbery to the police, but was unable to give a description of either of his assail ants. He says that both men had on soft miner's outfit by his fellow clerks in the freight auditing department of the Union Pacific. At Portland the party will be joined by one man from Chicago, and in the Klondike country the gold hunters will meet several friends from Chicago who have

The second holdup occurred about an hour later. Jack Sharp, who lives at 2023 Dong who is the leader of the party, said to The las street was the victim. He was on his Bee: "We shall leave on Wednesday and road homeward from the northern part of once reported the holdup at the police sta-tion, but, like Ruckles, was unable to give an accurate description of the men. He described them as being roughly dressed and both as wearing slouch hats. He was not positive as to whether the faces of the men were concealed or not, but is inclined to think that one of the men wore a handkerchief over his face.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE PLANS

New Form of Notice to Serve on Delinquent Tenants.

The Real Est te exchange, at its meeting t the Commercial club yesterday, adopted a form of notice which will be served upon delinquent tenants and provided for a form of notice which will be used in notifying nembers of the exchange of delinquents who move out without paying their rent. Members Smith, Reed and Wead con-stitute a committee of the exchange which will appear before the city council at its meeting tonight in the interest of a levy for city taxes.

Mess:s. Shriver, Tukey and George will represent the exchange in the deliberations of the committee appointed by the exposi-tion directors to confer with the repre-sentatives of the Omaha Water company regarding water for the exposition.

Applications for membership were re-

ceived from the Midiant Gua antee & Trust company John G. Willis and W. R. Homan, and referred to a committee to report next

OFFICIAL MAP OF DOUGLAS COUNTY

Commissioners Decide to Issue On

that WIII Be Authoritative. Under the direction of the county commissioners, County Surveyor McBride and Deputy Hauck have commenced work upon a Douglas county map. There is no official map of the county, though there are several that are used. In order to have the correct information and data concerning the county, the commissioners have authorized the work. The map will be on a scale of two inches to the mile. It will show the location of all of the streams, railroads and wagon roads, school houses and towns. In addition to this each tract of land and each subdivision will be marked with the name of the owner. The map will be lithographed

enough from sales to pay all expenses. Garryowen Club Meeting.
A well attended meeting of the Garryowen club was held at Judge Purcell's office last evening, Mrs. T. O'Brien presided, Among several letters read one in particular was from the editor of the Northwestern

Catholic, Hon, John Brennan, returning the members of the Garryowen club thanks for the task they have undertaken. After the enrollment of new members and a few short speeches by the president, secretary and other members of the club, the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

and the commissioners hope to