As a Rule They Stand Well with the Bluejackets, Are Good Fighters and Know the World Thoroughly.

tempt for the alleged gullibility and guilelessgullible, relates the Washington Star. The spear-fighting marines who manned the poops of ancient Carthaginian or Phoenician war galleys may have been blandly innocent, and therefore subject to the descentive chiralless of the continuous chiral chiralless of the continuous chiralless of the continuous chi ceptive chiseling of the oarsmen who answered to the bluejackets of modern times, space of a couple of enlistments, cannot safely be regarded as a yokel or a simpleton. A guileless man is not ordinarily possessed of saps froid. Yet the newspapers of this country are still praising the superbaneous of Private Anthony's report as ARE FINE SOLDIERS.

Military men of all branches know that the marines of the American navy are fine soldiers. They undergo more rigid disci-pline and perform at least twice the duty of the soldiers of the United States army. Five years of service in the marine guard give a certain dignity to the man who, if he had remained ashore, would perhaps never have learned the meaning of the word. Although marines are paid considerably less than reliable historical state. word. Although marines are paid considerably less than rated bluejackets, and do a good deal more work (when their broken hours of duty are considered) for their pay, they are nevertheless expected to set a good example of faithfulness and sobriety for the men with the bell-bottom trousers, and when they fall to do this they are number of the marines. Yet a bluejacket who can do the marines. and when they fall to do this they are pun-ished a great deal more severely than are blue jackets for precisely similar offenses. A bluejacket for precisely similar offenses. A bluejacket petty officer standing at the most side by side with a private marine, both men being charged with some trivial misdemeanor of exactly the same sort aboard ship, does not get half the dose from the commanding officer that the sea soldier does, because not so much straight. both men being charged with some trivial misdemeanor of exactly the same sort aboard ship, dots not get half the dose from the commanding officer that the sea soldier docs, because not so much straightforwardness is expected of him, despite the fact that he corries the American seal. fact that he carries the American eagle atop of the rating badge on his watch arm. It has been discovered, whenever un-usual occasions have demanded the services of American marines ashore, that they know how to soldier up to the top notch. When the big railroad strike was in progress in California in the summer of 1894, and heavy trouble broaded over railroad centers along the entire length of the Pacific coast, the marine guard stationed at the Mare Island navy yard was turned out to serve alongside the regular army troops at Sacramento, Stockton, Trucket end other California towns. The marines showed themselves quite the equals of the army troops in alertness, activity general soldierliness, and the colonel artillery, a fair man, in command of the entire brigade—he is now General William Montrose Graham, commanding the new Department of the South—did not fail to dwell upon this fact in his daily reports to the War department from the scenes of the trouble. One of the marines at Truckee bent the stock of his rifle in club-bing a particularly violent rioter, who was afterward convicted as an accessory in ditching a truin and causing the death of four soldiers. The marine was reproved by his company commander and came near

getting a court-martial on the charge of destroying government property. "Bullets," said the marine company commander, "are cheaper than rifice." NEVER SHOW THE YELLOW. American marines have never yet been got into tight places in performing land-ing-party duty in foreign ports. To illustrate: A few years ago, when Antonic Ezeta, the Central American agitator, was being chased by the government authorities of the republic of Salvador, he found asylum in the residence of the American consul at La Libertad on the west coast. It was not long before the populace of La Libertad began to rage around the American con sulate. The populace wanted Ezeta's heart's blood. Word was sent to the garrison on the outskirts of La Libertad that Ezeta was cornered in the consulate. The American gunboat Bennington—now down in Honoiulu harbor-was then in the harbor of La Liber tad, and the Bernington's marine guard, consisting of twenty men, under command of a sergeant, was sent ashore by the cap-tain, at the request of the American consul, to protect his residence and the refugee within it from the fury of the mob—for Ezeta was a citizen of the United States, albeit a professional Central American peace-disturber and adventurer. The fiandful of a marine guard arrived ashore at the consulate at the same moment that a battalion of 250 Salvadorean soldiers, led by an ornately-bedecked "general," got there. The marines currounded the consulate and stood off the swarthy, barefooted, extravagantly uni-formed Salvadorean outfit for eight hours. Then, by a trick, Ezeta in disguise was smuggled to the beach and taken off to the Bennington, which carried him to San Francisco to stand trial in the United States courts for violation of the neutrality laws. Ezeta would unquestionably have been torn limb from limb by the soldiers and citizens of La Libertad had it not been for the score of La Libertad had it not been for the score of American marines. An officer of one of the motley Salvadorean companies was an American free lance from Cleveland, O., who had served in both the United States army and davy. The American raged over the pusilianimity of the dark-skinned soldiers he commanded, and shouted:

"I'd indertake to lick the whole d—d Salvadorean army if I had half a dozen marines of the United States navy!"

It was fortunate for him that his men

It was fortunate for him that his didn't understood English.

MARINES AND SAILORS. Since the Maine disaster brought the two American military services within the strong light of public attention there has been a good deal of entirely misleading stuff pub-lished with reference to the alleged cat-and-dog life led by marines and sailors on board nerican men-of-war. As a simple matter fact the sea soldiers and bluejackets on a United States war vessel get on exceedingly well together. There is not one-tenth as much bickering between marines and blue-jackets as there is among the blue-jackets themselves. A marine recruit, just assigned to a ship, occasionally develops

COSSIP ABOUT THE MARINES

symptoms of the disease known as "duty struck," which is aynonymic with over-officiousness, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of unpopularity for himself by taking advantage of his authority to make it as warm as possible for the blue-jackets. Such a rectuit, however, is quickly called down by the older men of the marines and blue-jackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of blue-jackets bound for a good time ashore that are not accompanied by a favorite sea soldier or two, invited along to help the sailormen get rid accompanied by a favorite sea soldier or two, invited along to help the sailormen get rid of their money, for out of his \$13 a month the underpaid marine does not have a large amount for shore hilarity.

The accusation has occasionally been made against American marines of unnecessary

severity in dealing with bluejacket prisoners in the "brig" over whom they have stood guard. Careful investigation has almost in-The man who employs the phrase, "Tell that to the marines," expresses indirect con-tempt for the alleged gullibility and gulleless-sary. Some officers of the line of the navy tempt for the alleged gullibility and gullelessness of sea soldiers. The origin of the term
is wrapped in mystery. The man who first
made use of it must have lived far inland,
or, if he really ever clapped eyes upon any
marines, he must have been peculiarly deficient in the capacity to properly judge them.
The sea soldier is neither guileless nor
multiple relates the Washington Star. The

PREFER THE MARINE CORPS. swered to the blue lackets of modera times, or to the profit-seeking wiles of beach barterers. But any landsman who picks up a marine of today—an American marine, particularly—for a "good thing," is in for a sudden awakening. The typical American marine of the new navy of the United States can be told few things that he doesn't already know. One of the things that the pureveyor of gold bricks of all sorts ought to know is that his wisest course is to sheer off down the street when he espies a modern marine bearing down upon him.

Without considerably more than average littlifessee, no man can enlist in the marine.

It is a fact that, notwithstanding the more rigid discipline and the greater hardships endured by marines, men who have invariably prefer the marine guard to the army. After a man has made a cruise as marine, what the Germans call "wander lust" takes possession of him, and he finds it hard to endure the quietude and monotony of regular army garrison life. On one of the street when he espies a modern marine bearing down upon him.

Without considerably more than average life worm the uniform of the United States for thirty years, lacking a few months. It is a fact that, notwithstanding the a modern marine bearing down upon him.

Without considerably more than average intelligence, no man can enlist in the marine guard of the American navy. It stands (First he was fitteen years in the marine guard of the amen, who is likely, to reason that such a man, who is likely, to have been around the world of the man-o'-war man's expression to have been around the world for turning into his hammock at "pipe down" moreover, to have been around the world of bag"—the man-o'-war man's expression several times on men-of-war within the for turning into his hammock at "pipe down" shore soldiering. He went into an infantry regiment, and was sent to Fort Sidney, Neb. There are few military posts, outside of Fort Yuma, Ariz., and one or two French posts in of this country are still praising the superby insouciance of Private Anthony's report, as commanding officer's orderly, to Captain Sigsbee immediately after the Maine explosion—"Sir, I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking." Anthony was only one marine, but in the nerve he exhibited at that crucial moment he was a type of the whole American marine corps.

ARE FINE SOLDIERS.

Yuma, Ariz., and one or two French posts in interior Algeria, perhaps, quite so loncsome and desolate as Fort Sidney. It was doubly glosmy to Woods, who had passed ten years of his naval life on ships jumping around on the Mediterranean station from Naples to Tangier or from Genea to Nice. Woods at that crucial moment he was speaks of his five-year "cruise" at Fort Sidney as a horrible nightmare. When it was over he lost no time in getting across the continent to San Francisco, where he the continent to San Francisco, where he ence more doined the marine's uniform, and he has worn it ever since. In a few months he will be retired, and he will end his days in a little Chinese village that he has picked out as his ideal spot on the globe—a queer choice, by the way.

HANDLING THE RIFLES. as active es a cat in going aloft and in all manner of deft exercises, handles his magazine rifle as clumsily as if it were made of lead. A division of bluejackets drill-American chips is extremely wearing. At a two-company post of the regular army the soldiers make bitter moan when they are compelled to go on guard at shorter in-tervals than ten days The land soldier's

guard tour is twenty-four hours long, and he walks his post only eight hours in that time—two hours on post and four off. The marine is practically on post all the time. ships in the American navy. usually the smaller gunboats, on which the marine guard soldier is on pest for two hours and then gets only two hours off be-fore buckling on his belt again, mouth in and month out. This sort of thing involves a breaking up of sleep that tells severely on marines serving on small ships, and it is for this reason that American sea-soldiers are so partial to flagships, and exhaust all the means in their power to be assigned to such large vessels of war.

THE MAIL ORDERLY.

For the private marine there is one really first-rate billet on a man-o'-war, and that is the mail orderly job. The mail orderly is the official messenger between the ship and the shore. He attends to all manner of errands for officers and men, and is a general buyer of trinkets for all hands quarantined for miscinduct. His commis-sions are good, not to speak of the tips which are given to him for performing lit-tie diplomatic taske ashore for the men forward, and a great deal of money passes through his bands. A marine mail orderly commonly leaves the service at the expiration of one cruise with a snug sum tucked away.

A poker sharp enlisted in the United States marine corps a few years ago. When his ship was on the south Atlantic station quarantined on account of the yellow mach, this crafty marine began to play poker with members of the crew who thought they knew something about the game of the marine out \$6,000 in gold of draw. The marine ogt \$6,000 in gold of money belonging to all hands-for he knew

how to shuffle and to dish them in all sorts of ways—and descrited with the wad at Pernambuco. He is still going.

The first sergeant of a marine guard on a ship that is not large enough to rate one or more marine officers is a heavy weight and a really dignified man, who has a responsible and exacting place, and is treated with great consideration by the officers. To all intents and purposes he is an officer himself. He may go ashore when he himself. He may go ashore when he chooses without putting his name down on the liberty list, and when he comes back to the ship from shore leave he is not searched for liquor, an immunity which he shares in common only with the ship's chief masin common only with the ship's chief mas-ter-at-arms. The first sergeant is respon-sible for the conduct of his men, and if they make breaks he is reproved much as if he were an officer For the preservation of discipline he is required to hold himself is much alouf from the members of his guard as possible, and he associates, and sometimes messes, with the ship's chief petty officers. It takes a clever man to get the chevrons of a first sergeant, surmounted the chevrons of a first sergeant, surmounted the chevrons of a first sergeant, surmounted by the diamond. The examinations for the promotion of calisted men of the marine guard of the American navy are sufficiently difficult and technical to keep the ambitious men who purpose making a life business of cea-soldiering at their books.

Charged with a Sensational Murder. LAS CRUCES, N. M., April 4.—William McNew and William Carr have been arrested upon beach warrants issued by arrested upon bench warrants issued by the district judge based upon a complaint charging them with the murder of Albert J. Fontaine on February 1, 1896. Colonel Fontaine and his 9-year-old son were intercepted and murdered white crossing the plains, en route to Las Cruces, about forty-five miles from town. The crime created much excitement on account of the prominence of the murdered man and the mystery surrounding the disposition of the bodies and the identity of the murderers. It is not known that the bodies have ever been discovered, but it is understood that convincing evidence is in the possession of the authorities.

INDIAN BUREAU IS ACTIVE

Notice Sent to Agents to Select Families Representative of Tribes.

Appropriation for the Great Ethnological Exhibit is Anticipated by the Authorities and Prelimi-

naries Are Arranged.

GETS READY FOR THE INDIAN CONGRESS

The Indian bureau of the Interior depart. ment and the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the exposition are actively engaged in working out the details of the Indian congress which is provided for by an item in the Indian appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$45,000 for the congress. Captain W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., who will have direct charge of the congress under the direction of the Indian bureau, will be in Omaha tomorrow to select the ground for the encampment and to consult with the exposition officials regarding the arrangements for this noted gathering of the tribes. There is every reasonable assurance that the appropriation for the congress will be made and preparations are being made on this theory. Commissioner Jones is expected to be in Omaha in the near future on business in connection with this congress and other matters of vital concern to the people of this section. A letter which is being sent by Indian Commissioner W. A. Jones to the agent at each Indian agency gives an idea of the manner in which the Indian office is preparing for the greatest ethnological exhibition attempted in the world. This letter has reference only to the permanent en-campment of Indians during the entire time of the congress, other details are being considered which contemplate the assembling at Omaha, for short periods, of other features of the congress which are not covered by this letter. The following is the full text of the letter:

of the letter:

There is now pending in congress, as an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, an item authorizing and requiring the secretary of the interior to cause to be assembled at Omaha, Neb., as a part of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, to be held from June 1 to November 1 next, representatives of different Indian tribes of the United States. An appropriation of \$5,000 is proposed to carry said provision into effect.

It is the purpose of the promoters of the proposed encempment or congress to make an extensive exhibit illustrative of the mode of life, native industries and ethnic traits of as many of the aboriginal American tribes as possible; to that end it is proposed to bring together selected families or groups from all the principal tribes, and camp them in tepees, wigwams, hogans, etc., on the exposition grounds, and there permit them to conduct their domestic affairs as they do at home, and make and sell their wares for their own profit.

TO MAINTAIN PRISTINE PURITY.

TO MAINTAIN PRISTINE PURITY.

TO MAINTAIN PRISTINE PURITY.

It is represented that the Indian tribes are rapidly passing away or modifying their original habits and industries by adopting those of civilization; that there are yet many tribes within our borders whose quaint habits and mode of life, which have remained practically unchanged since the days of Columbus, are little known to the majority of our own people; and that an assemblage of the kind proposed would not only be beneficial to the Indians participating, but would be supremely interesting, as well as profitable, to the large body of people in attendance, both by portraying to them the arts and characteristics of savage life, and by showing them the difficulties of the problem confronting the Indian department in its efforts to educate and civilize the Indian.

This department is in hearty accord with the plan of holding such a congress of American Indian tribes, and it is the earnest desire of the office and of the secretary of

the plan of holding such a congress of American Indian tribes, and it is the earnest desire of the office, and of the secretary of the interior as well, that the same should be a complete success in every feature. There is little doubt that the appropriation for the purpose will be made, and as the time left within which to arrange for a creditable exhibit is very short. I deem it most desirable that the preliminary preparations should be commenced at once.

The first step will be to select the families or groups of Indians who are to represent their respective tribes at the encampment. This you will proceed to do without delay, so that the Indians may begin the collection of such articles and materials as they may wish to bring with them.

It is desired that the encampment should be as thoroughly aboriginal in every respect as practicable, and that the primitive traits and characteristics of the several tribes should be distinctly set forth. This point should be constantly kept in view in the selection of the Indians and in the collection of materials.

The Indians chosen to attend must be full bloods and should be good types of their respective tribes, consisting preferably of leading men or chiefs and their families. The latter should be made up of man, wife and one or two (never more than three) minor children. Should it be impracticable to so select the families as to make the required delegation, several single young men may be included. In other words, while it is desirable that family groups and family life should be portrayed, it would be preferable that at least a majority of the delegation consist of adults.

CARE IN SELECTION.

Only Indians of good morals and habits

CARE IN SELECTION. CARE IN SELECTION.

Only Indians of good morals and habits should be selected and, most important of all, they must be strictly temperate.

They should bring native dress, if possible. They should also bring their native domiciles or the materials with which to make them. If this is impracticable as to some of the materials, the Indians should know how and be able to construct their dwellings from materials to be furnished on the grounds.

They should also bring the necessary of

from materials to be furnished on the grounds.

They should also bring the necessary articles with which to furnish and decorate their tepees or other domiciles. As this will be a most interesting part of the exhibit, the furnishings should be as attractive and complete as possible. The necessary materials for carrying on their native arts should also be brought, so that they may engage in making articles for sale on the grounds. Where this cannot be done they may bring things illustrative of their craft in reasonable quantities for sale.

A collection of implements and emblems of warfare would also be extremely interesting and where it can be arranged with any degree of completeness it is suggested that such collection be brought. Articles to which a historical interest attaches for any reason should also be brought, if practicable.

cable.

The Indians will not, of course, be at any expense for transportation to or from the exposition or for expenses of living while in attendance there, and they will be well-cared for. exposition or for expenses of living while in attendance there, and they will be well cared for.

It is hoped that your interest in this congress of Indians may be fully enlisted and that the representation from your agency may be thoroughly attractive and typical of the native mode of life and dress of the tribe or tribes. You will, if necessary, assist the Indians in collecting and arranging the things to be taken to the encampment. It is felt that the success of the congress must depend, in a large measure, upon your own interest and zeal. This letter is but preliminary, and it is expected that you will proceed withouf delay to select the Indians to attend and make other necessary preparations. Captain W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., will have charge of the encampment on the part of this department. Any inquiry or communication on the subject should be addressed to him at Omaha, Neb.

At least one member of the tribe selected should be able to speak English; if necessary, however, a mixed-blood interpreter may be sent instead, to serve, of course, without compensation, although his expenses will be paid as a member of the delegation.

Among the exhibits of minerals to be made at the exposition by Missouri will be specimens of ores from a mine in Madison county mence of the murdered man and the mystery surrounding the disposition of the bodies and the identity of the murderers. It is not known that the bedies have ever been discovered, but it is understood that convincing evidence is in the possession of the authorities.

Rescued Satiors Reach Port.

NEW YORK, April 1—The steamer La Bretagne has arrived from Hayre with eleven survivors of the crew of the British bark Bothnia, wrecked off the Irish coast on March 23.

when the section constituting Missouri was a part of the Spanish possessions. It is known as Mine Lamotte, and has been in

known as Mine Lamotte, and has been in operation over a century.

Citizens of Madicon county are urging that the products of the miss be exhibited because its history is coincident with the history of the country which is most interested in the Transmississippi exposition. Mining Commissioner David T. Day and H. A. Stuckey, chairman of the mining committee of the Missouri commission, have been urged to include specimens from Mine Lamotte in the mining exhibit, and this will probably be done.

PROMOTION WORK IN THE EAST.

New York's Commission Gets a Pre-liminary Expense Appropriation. The Department of Publicity and Promotion is in receipt of information from Special Commissioner Bickford to the effect that the legislature of New York has appropriated \$7,500 for the use of the New York Exposition commission in participating in the exposition.

This sum is understood to be simply for the incidental expenses of the commission in concentrating the efforts being made in various parts of the state to make exhibits of various kinds. The commission is reported to be actively at work with every indication that the showing made by New York will be a representaive and creditable one.

Commissioner Bickford will now turn his night, attention to Rhode Island and endeavor to Whi induce the government of that state to take decisive action. The governor has indicated a disposition to take action if it is desired by the people of the state and Mr. Bickford expresses confidence that good results may be

An agent of the Promotion department will be sent into Maryland and New Jersey to spur those states to action. Commissions have been appointed in both states, but a little more ginger seems to be required and this will be supplied by a departmental agent. Special Commissioner R. W. Richardson will be sent to California to undertake the awakening of the northern part of the state. The southern counties, and especially Los Angeles county, are making active preparations for a most extensive exhibit of the resources of that section, including a fine exhibit of minerals. The Santa Fe railway has offered free transportation over its lines for minerals and a collection is being made. Reports from Los Angeles show that the design for the fruit display of that section of California has been decided. It will represent an old southern California mission. The main archway wil be surmounted by an eleptiant made of walnuts.

CONTRACTS FOR MINOR BUILDINGS. Work on Midway Attractions

State Homes Commences. The contract for the construction of the Japanese tea garden on the bluff tract just north of the grand plaza will be let at once. Charles Lund of Chicago, the architect who designed the buildings and who will supervise the construction of the pagodas and other striking features of the concession, is in the city and is receiving bids for doing the necessary work. He will let the contract

George Garnsey, another Chicago architect, the designer of the Chinese village, has arrived in the city with Contractor Dungan, who will begin at once the construction of the buildings constituting this village. This concession is located on the West Midway, a short distance east of Twentleth street, on

the south side of the atreet.

Work has been commenced on the Montana state building on the bluff tract. Leo Bonet has the contract for this building and the lumber for it is now on the ground.

The Liggett & Meyer Tobacco company's building will be commenced at once. Lea Bonet has the contract for this handsome little structure and it will be completed within a short time.

The St. Louis Republic of April 3 says the Apollo club of that city is making active preparations for coming to the exposition to take part in the musical program, as well as to have a good time. Chairman Walter Gilliam of the executive committee will visit Omaha, according to the Republic. to make arrangements for the trip. He will confer with the management of the musical department regarding the details of the ar-rangement and will laso confer with the management of the local railroads regarding

Object of the Ten House. T. Mizutany is in Omaha in the interest of the Central Japanese Tea association, which is building the Japanese tea house and garden on the bluff tract, east of the Moorish Palace. This company is supported by the Japanese government and is engaged in introducing Japanese teas in America and teaching their proper uses. The same company operated the tea garden in Chicago and the Omaha exhibit will be a reproduc-

tion of that one. Everything used in the tea house and garden will be brought di-dectly from Japan, and it is expected that the bamboo, flags, lanterns and other ma-terials required will arrive in a short time. A Japanese curio house will also be operated in connection with this concession. Notes of the Exposition. The Chicago Tribune of Sunday contains full page composite half-tone picture, show.

ing views of the exposition grounds. Will H. Lawler of Minneapolis, well known in Omaha, where he resided until within a few years, is in the city to secure concession in connection with the exposi-CHICAGO CARPENTERS ON A STRIKE

Work Stopped on All But Buildings.

CHICAGO, April 4 .- About 5,000 union carpenters struck here today and with the exception of public buildings, which were not interfered with, work on nearly every building in course of construction in the city is at a standstill. The reason for the strike is a controversy between the union carpenters and the Carpenters and Build ers association over a rule which forbids union carpenters working for any one not a member of the Carpenters and Builders as-sociation. The workmen assert that this as-sociation embraces only about one-third of the contractors. An increase of wages is a'so asked for.

Cotton Mill Men Strike. NORWICH, Conn., April 4.- The employes of the Ponomah cotton mills of Taftville went out on strike today. Two thousand hands are employed, and the workmen in all departments except the carding and spinning rooms went out to the number of 1,100. The strike was in consequence of a 10 per cent reduction in wages

Tuttle Worked the Telephone. Edward Tuttle, a tinner, put in most o his time Sunday getting drunk and annoying the police by sending telephone messages at frequent intervals to the city jull asking them to send officers to the shop, at the corner of Eighteenth street and St. Mary's avenue, where he is employed. Finally officers were sent to the place. They found Tuttle inside with all the doors locked and there appeared to be no trouble. The police had hardly left the shop when Tuttle again began to bombard the central station with telephone messages. Captain Haze finally returned to the shop, and breaking in a side door placed Tuttle under arrest. The prisoner is held for trial. his time Sunday getting drunk and annoying

Gold Engagements Abroad. NEW YORK, April 4 .- L. von Hoffman & Co. have engaged \$275,000 gold for import, Blair & Co. \$200,000 and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have added \$300,000 more to their gold engagements.

Minnie Hendricks has been divorced from her husband, David E. Hendricks, and the court has granted her a decree maiden name, Minnie Kendrick.

Suggested Basis for Adjustment of City Treasurer's Shortage.

BOLLN BONDEMEN PROPOSE SETTLEMENT

Conference Between Council Commit tee and Judgment Debtors Results in a Proposition for the Council to Consider.

President Bingham of the city council and the members of the finance committee had a conference yesterday with the bondsmen of Henry Bolin relative to the propo-sition of the bondsmen to settle the claim and presented letters which bore out his of the city on account of Bolin's defalca-tion. The conference was strictly executive which was duly forwarded to New York for of the city on account of Bolln's defalcaand cone of those present are willing to collection.

state exactly what occurred beyond the There is no record that the young man state exactly what occurred beyond the fact that the bondsmen submitted a proposi-While no definite statement of the

amount which the bondsmen were willing to pay in satisfaction of the claim was given out it is pretty accurately understood that the figure was \$28,000. This was to be in full satisfac-tion for the judgment, which, with interest, aggregates about \$80,000. The bondsmen con-tend that owing to the alleged irregularities relative to the bookkeeping as between the school fund and the city only \$54,000 of this amount could be collected by the city in any event. They argued that the city would gain by accepting \$28,000 at once in-stead of allowing the case to be fought over again in the supreme court and that it was even doubtful whether the verdict of the district court would not be knocked out entirely on appeal.

The members of the council stated that

The members of the council stated that they could not say what would be done with the proposition, as it would have to be considered by the whole council. They intimated, however, that it is very unlikely that it would be favorably regarded. Unless the sentiment of the council has undergone an extraordinary change since the first overtures were made by the boadsmen the offer of \$28,000 will be promptly rejected. It is the opinion of the city attorney that every cent of the judgment is torney that every cent of the judgment is good and the councilmen were then degood and the councilmen were then de-cidedly opposed to any settlement that did not lavolve the payment of a sum that was reasonably proportionate to the judgment.
CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCIL.

The proposition of the bondsmen was considered at an informal meeting of the city council held at 5 o'clock yesterday afteron. The meeting was of a secret character, before leaving the city and work will be of the council to act at once. They preferred to allow the proposition to be before the pubto allow the proposition to be before the pub-lic for a week or two in order that they might ascertain how the taxpayers felt about it. It was suggested incidentally that some of the members were disposed to favor the settlement on the ground that the issue of the case in the supreme court was to some extent in doubt and because if the bondsmen were compelled to pay the entire judgment the loss would fall too heavily on some of the sureties who would practically be compelled to pay the entire amount. SPEEDY WORK ON THE NEW SCHOOL

Superintendent Banker Transform

Building Quickly. Superintendent Banker of the building decomplimented by the committee on to return. work he has accomplished in putting the rooms in the Katz-Nevins block in condition to receive the Dodge school. The building was not turned over to him until Friday and since then it has been thor-oughly overhauled, cleaned, seated, partitioned and put in readiness for occupancy. The school will not be opened until today, but this is on account of a delay in the delivery of lumber, but if this had not occurred the school would have opened this norning as usual. The rooms have become very serviceable since the repairs have been made and will accommo ate the school with-out material inconvenience.

Mortality Statistics. The following birth and deaths were re ported at the health office during the wen'y-four houng ending at noon yesterday;

Births-No births reported. Births—No births reported.

Deaths—Ida Berg, 2, 4727 Hamilton street, congestion of the lungs, Forest Lawn; William Dowes, 54, 2209 Seward, consumption, Forest Lawn; Harry McGuyer, 2 months, abscess of ear, Forest Lawn; Charles War-ren, 44, 2712 Shirley, Bright's disease,

Rush for Dog Tags.

The city clerk's office is fairly overwhelmed with dog tag business. Evidently the anine population of the city has increased to a oroligious extent, for the demand for tags s unprecedented. The entire office force was drafted into the dog department yesterday morning and even then they could not keep up with the rush. Nearly 1,300 tags have already been issued.

Many Blds on Bonds. Bids for the purchase of the \$300,000 re funding bonds will be opened by City Treasurer Edwards at noon today. The indications are that the competition will be even more active than at the previous sale as a number of firms that did not bid be fore now have representatives on

Boller Inspector After Them. An information was filed in police court against H. H. Wells and John L. M'Cague, oe latter being agent for the Patterson business property. The complaining witness is City Boller Inspector Unitt, who charges Wells with operating a steam boiler without a license, and the latter with employing an unlicensed engineer. Arrests were made and the defendants gave bonds for their appearance for trial,

Accused of Stealing Coal. James O. Terry, alias Jackson, and Charles Frazer, alias George Smith, are Charles Frazer, alias George Smith, are under arrest charged with larceny. It is alleged that they stole 800 pounds of coal from a car in the yards of the Elkhorn rallroad. They were caught hauling the fuel away in a wagon and have pleaded not guilty in police court to the theft. Their cases will be tried tomorrow morning, and in default of bonds the men are prisoners in the city fall.

J. Gilbert, a grocer in business at the corner of Thirteenth and Ohio streets, filed an information with City Prosecutor Miller yesterday against J. Coland, A. Dewey and J. Goldberg, all boys, charging them with disturbing the peace. The grocer alleges that they are leaders of a gang of toughs who hang about the corner of his store and make life a burden to him by throwing dead rats and other things into his store.

Men Who Broke Into Barber Shops. In police court informations have been In police court informations have been filed against James Kane and Charles Peyton alias Johnson, in which they are charged with felonies. The allegation against Kane is burglary and that against Peyton, who has the record of being an exconvict, breaking into and entering a building in the daytime. Both men are held for attempt to rob barbershops and were captured by the owners of the places without the assistance of the police.

Sweeney Abused & Conductor.

HE USED THE NAME OF A FRIEND. ONE GAMBLER PLEADS GUILTY Young Man from the East Held for

Forging Checks.

A young man from the east, who gives in the city jail. There is registered against him a charge of forgery and the complaining witness is Christian M. Schneider, manager of the wholesale dry goods firm of Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, doing business at 312

South Twelfth street.
Risley arrived in Omaha more than a month ago and brought with him good 'coowi-edge of the financial standing of Luther J. Briggs, a confidential clerk of a New York manufacturing concern, with the Omaha dry goods concern of M. E. Smith & Co., which he immediately turned to his personal bene-fit by asking that firm to cash a check for \$20 on the First National bank of New York, purporting to have been signed by Briggs. Risley represented that he was an

worked the same game on other Omatia business men until he attempted to bring Mr. tion which the committee received and Schneider into his net. He appeared early schneider to submit to the council tomorrow yesterday at the house of Tootle, Wheeler & Motter and presented himself to Mr. Schneider with a check purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Briggs, going through the same formality in an effort to get \$20 that he went through when he induced M. E. Smith & Co. to cash the other check. Risley was known in a casual way by Mr. Schneider. but the latter could not bring himself to give the young man the money without first making a more careful inquiry. He gave Risley \$2 on the check, however, and told him to return later in the day for the bal-ance. Mr. Schneider telephoned to the office of M. E. Smith & Co. about the matter and received word back that Mr. Briggs financially responsible for any check that might be coming from him.

In the meantime a letter had arrived as

the house of M E. Smith & Co. from Mr. Briggs, in which it was stated that all checks presented by Risley and purporting to be signed by him were forgeries and would not be honored. This information was immediately communicated to Mr. Schneidec, by this time was expecting Risley to return for the balance of the check any moment He communicated with the police and when Risley did appear he was given up to an officer. Fifty cents of the \$2 that Mr Schneider had given to him on the check was found in the prisoner's possession at the central station.

MRS. COLLINS WAS ONLY ANGRY. Her Arrest on Charge of Insanity

Grew Out of a Row. Mrs. Martha Collies, whose arrest on an insanity charge was caused by her husband, Michael Collins of 904 South Thirty-third street, president of the Frontier Steam Launbut it was subsequently stated that no defi-nite agreement had been reached. One of the members said that it was not the intention man of 1810 St. Mary's avenue. What disman of 1810 St. Mary's avenue. What disposition will be made of her case has not ye been settled upon, but there is hardly a possibility that the insanity charge will be pushed. Dr. Chase has examined the wo-man and he does not consider that she is insane, although he does say that she is the victim of violent fits of ill-temper. Last September Mrs. Collins was divorced

in this city from her first husband and the same day she married her present husband who was a widower with three children, one of whom is a daughter 16 years of age. There appears to be a bitter enmity between Mrs. Collins and this daughter, arising from a desire by both to rule the household. Up to the final climax Saturday night domestic rows were frequent in the house, and when the last row oc-curred Mrs. Collins left the house in a huff partment of the Board of Education is with the admonition from her husband not But the woman was not public property and buildings for the fast easily outdone. She remained away until she thought it was about time to go and then she returned home. door was locked. She rung the bell for admittance and receiving no response she secured a hatchet, with which she broke in the panels of the door. Getting inside, she went to her room, and half an hour later an officer was called and arrested her. Mrs. Collins has agreed not to go back home until the troubles there are either satisfactorily adjusted or there is some legal disposition made of her case which will permit her to

> LARVED GETS JEWELRY BACK Keensakes that Were Stolen Mysteriously Returned.

James Larned, a Union Pacific engineer who lives on Fourteenth near Case, has had his faith in human nature renewed by a somewhat unusual occurrence on April 1. Some months ago Mr. Larned's house was robbed of a quantity of jewelry, several gold watches that were valued as family relics in supporting her husband's father, a man his faith in human nature renewed by a watches that were valued as family relice and a number of rings and small articles. Suspicion fell upon a young man who had called at the house, but no trace of the missing articles could be found. Saturday Mrs. Larned was annoyed by a repeated rap-ping at her front door. Supposing it was the boys of the neighborhood enjoying the day, she at first took no notice. Finally, however, losing patience, she went to the door. No one was in sight, but a neat package lay on the step. On opening the box the missing valuables were revealed to view with the exception of two rings, which were not of much value. Mr. Larned and his wife are totally at

loss to account for the mysterious return of the jewelry, though delighted to recover it Real Estate Exchange Meeting. More than fifty members of the Real Es tate exchange attended the meeting held at

noon in the Commercial club rooms. A special table was prepared in the large dining room at the club, and after dinner was finished the exchange was addressed by Major Clarkson and Rev. S. Wright Butler. Major Clarkson spoke on the entertainment of exposition guests, and emprazized the im-portance of real estate men assuming pa part of the responsibility in this matter.
Mr. Butler's subject was "Advertising the
Exposition." He described the experiences of the party who visited fourteen states in the interest of the expesition and urged every one to exert his best efforts in bringing attention to Omaha.

Answer a Hennessy Suit. Morris Karpeles & Bro. of this city have filed an answer in the federal court. which they emphatically deny the allegations that they are or have been selling liquor in imitation of that manufactured by the Hennessys of France, as charged in the suit instituted by the latter com-nany.

in the suit instituted by the latter com-pany.

The defendants state that they had on nand a quantity of bottles of cognac labeled "James Hendresle et Cic." the labels having been secured in this country by their predecessors in business. They maintain however, that these labels were not intended to deceive and did not deceive the public. More than that the bottles labelled thus sold for about one-half the price of the Hennessy goods.

Still Waiting for Jones. The Commercial club has not yet been in-formed of the date of the arrival of Com-

missioner Jones of the Indian departmen connection with the matter of the Indian Supply depot. He was expected last week. Secretary Utt yesterday telegraphed to Congressman Mercer, making linquiry regarding the matter. The club is anxious to have the commissioner select the building for the depot, inasmuch as it is scheduled to be opened on May 1.

Water Company's New Mains. The pipe for the new twenty-four thirty-six inca mains is beginning to rive, and before the end of the week Joseph P. Sweeney, a young man, was fired to and costs in police court for being drunk and using obscene language. Sunday, while riding on a street car, he got into an altercation with the conductor over the fare. He cursed the street railway employe roundly in the presence of a number of passengers, among whom were several woman.

the name of Charles Risley, occupies a cell Eudden End Comes to a Trial in the Criminal Court.

F. J. BOYD OWNS UP TO THE CHARGE

Was Accused Before Judge Slabaugh of Setting Up and Maintaining Gambling Fixtures and Admits the Fact.

The rooms of the criminal section of the district court have every appearance of being a well regulated gambling house, barring the mere fact that there is no cash in sight. Faro tables, roulette wheels, poker layouts, cardo, chies and racks are everywhere in evidence and the crowd is there to look on. The lookout chair occupied by Judge Slabaugh, while attorneys are around the tables

to see that all parties have a square deal. The occasion of the great array of gambling apparatus in the criminal court is due to the fact that F. J. Boyd is on trial, charged with maintaining a gambling house and keeping and operating gambling devices. The house over which Boyd is charged with having presided, was raided during the night of February 28, and a wagon load of gambling machinery and some fifty visitors and players hauled away. They were all arraigned in police court and at this time, the case against the alleged proprietor of the place is just getting nicely started in

the district court. It took a long time to secure a jury in the case of the State against Boyd, as most of the men called had read or heard of the case, to say nothing of those who had formed opinions prejudicing their minds against men charged with gambling and

operating gambling rooms.

After the jury had been secured, the officers who made the raid were called and testified. They detailed the fact of having visited the rooms and that they found them crowded with men who were various games. They also testified to having carted the tables, chips, wheels and boxes The gambling apparatus was introduced in

evidence and identified as that taken from the rooms alleged to have been occupied by

PLEADS GUILTY. At the afternoon session of court and just

before the adjournment the state was furnished with a complete surprise. Captain Haze and Officer Chamberlain of the police force had been upon the stand and had testi-fied to the raid upon the gambling house of which Boyd was one of the proprietors. They, detailed the fact of having found all kinds. of gambling games in operation; that men were around the tables, and that the sum of \$1.127.60 was in drawers and concealed in tills. Upon the introduction of this testimony the state rested.

It was expected that the defense would call Boyd to the stand, but instead of doing so, the accused, through his attorney, announced that be desired to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty. The county attorney said that he had no objections to such a proceedings, and an order to this effect was entered of record. Boyd immediately gave bonds for his appearance next Sat-

urday morning for sentence.

The money taken from the gambling house together with the equipment of the place was turned over to the court for safe keeping. but what will be done with it has not been determined, though it is likely that it will be held as evidence against Dietrich, who is charged with being a partner in the operation of the house.

JUDGE MAY REUNITE A FAMILY. Scott Hopes to Bring Mr. and Mrs

Heustis to an Understanding. Judge Scott proposes to use his best endeavors to bring Anna Heustie and Eugene D. Heustis together and reunite them. They separated some years ago and the wife applied for a divorce. The case was called for hearing before Judge Scott, only the husband appearing. Attorneys for the wife said that she would be in court this morning, whereupon the court asked the attorneys if they did not think that the family could be again brought under the same roof. Heustle and his attorney said that such an arrangement would be agree-able to them, whereupon the judge suggested that when they came into his court, he would see what he could do in bridging the chasm that has separated Mr. and Mrs. Heustis.

some 70 years of age.
At one time Heustis was one of the wealthy men of the city, but lost his money, by speculating in real estate.

TESTING THE ANTI-PASS LAW. Captain Haze Arrested in Course of Friendly Suit.

Captain Henry P. Haze has been arrested on a warrant issued on an information charging him with having violated a law of the state. Haze is charged with having accepted a pass from the Omaha Street Railway company, and by reason of having had the pass, he is charged with riding on street cars without having paid his fare.

The suit against Captain Haze is a friendly, one and is brought for the purpose of testing the state law, passed at the last session of the legislature, which makes is an offense for an officer to accept and use a pass upon any street railway line. When ar-raigned Haze pleaded not guilty and asked for an early trial. No date was fixed, but one will be soon, as it is the desire of all parties concerned to get the case before the supreme court at the earliest possible date.

Sayour Against Dahrooge. In Judge Dickinson's court the case of

Assad Sayour against Joseph Dahrooge has the right-of-way. The plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of \$5,200, an amount that he says his reputation has been damaged. On March 12 Sayour was arrested at the instance of Dahrooge, and charged with being a fugitive from justice. Upon the trial he was released from custody and immediately brought suit for damages. The de-fendant admits that he was instrumental in bringing about the arrest, but denies hav-

In the matter of the controversy over the Baker children the court has issued an order directing that they be kept at the Creche and that both father and mother be allowed to visit them. The father is to pay their board and expenses. The matter f difference grew out of the divorce suit of

Anna Baker against Harry Baker. Notes from the Courts. Annie Bennett has sued for a divorce rom her husband, Harry Bennett. She aleges desertion.

F. O. Woodruff has sued Francis C. Grable in an action to recover the sum of \$6,000, due on two promissory notes, bearing date October 11, 1897.

Henry Bell, held in the county jail for the period of ten days, has been released on a writ of habeas corpus. There was no charge against him, it being stated that he was detained for the purpose of further expectation. amination. The Omaha Street Railway company has

confessed judgment in the case brought by Ira Gardner, who sued for personal injuries caused by an accident on the Hanscom park line. Gardner accepts \$1 in full payment of his claim, while his father accepts \$67 in full of his claims for damages arising by reason of the injuries sustained by his some