THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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EXPERT WETTLING TESTIFIES

His Work on Bolin's Books and What it Developed.

STATEMENT OF THE MISSING SUMS GIVEN

Defense Makes an Attempt to Belittle His Qualifications as an Accountant—Thomas Swobe is Recalled.

Contrary to the plan outlined Thursday by the county attorney, the identification of the records of the treasurer's office and the introduction of the same in evidence, occupied all of yesterday morning in the trial of Henry Bolin, ex-city treasurer, charged with embezzlement.

John W. Fead and E. J. Wuethrich, bookkeepers in the treasurer's office during Bolin's incumbency, identified the letter press copy books of accounts current rendered to the Board of Education, the original receipts for money paid for liquor licenses which had been deposited with the Fire and Police commission by the applicants for licenses, and the monthly reports rendered by the treasurer to the comptroller.

Ex-Comptroller Theodore Olsen was called to the stand to identify certain monthly reports made by the treasurer to him as comptroller.

Just before the hour of the noon adjournment Louis E. Wettling, one of the four experts employed by the city council to check up the books of the treasurer's office, was called to the stand. The examination of this witness was objected to by the defense on the ground that his name was not correctly spelled on the information. The objection being overruled, the witness testified as to the experience he had had in checking up accounts as an expert accountant. He also testified to the passage by the city council of a resolution, authorizing the employment of four experts and the subsequent employment of himself, Charles F. Drexel, J. N. Wise and George R. Rathbun. He further testified that Jacob Lauer was present most of the time as an expert accountant in the interest of the bondsmen. The witness said he was employed from June 29, 1895, to January 17, 1896. Mr. Wise was employed during the same time and Messrs. Drexel and Rathbun had been employed from the commencement of the investigation until October 31, 1895.

Mr. Wettling testified that he had made a personal examination of a large number of books, receipts, stubs, license records, bonds, coupons, letter books, ordinance records, warrants, etc., which he named in detail, being the records of the treasurer's office, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the affairs of the office on the evening of July 10, 1895, the time when Bolin's administration of the office ended, and for discovering the amount of the shortage, if any.

When court convened in the afternoon Expert Wettling described the method used in keeping the records and books of the treasurer's office. He showed how receipts and disbursements were recorded, and the part each kind of record played in the whole system.

METHODS OF THE EXPERTS.

The witness then described the method adopted by the experts in checking up the books. The first step taken by the experts was to check the cash books against the tax receipt stubs and the stubs of permits, etc., issued by the several city departments. After this work was completed all other receipts of the office were carefully checked up for Bolin's entire term. The original warrants redeemed were then compared with the entries in the "abstract of warrants" books. The 1917 bonds and 35,712 coupons which were redeemed and cancelled, were next compared with the records. Every item of the transfer of funds from special bond funds to the sinking fund was examined and verified, as were the items of account with Kountze Bros., of New York, the city's fiscal agency. Bond sales were also checked against the ordinances authorizing the issue of bonds. In a few instances it was found that the sale of bonds did not correspond with entries on the books. In one case the treasurer was charged with $1,500 for bonds sold for a bond buyer, a transaction which did not belong to the office, and the witness corrected the record.

The witness then testified as to the condition in which he found the books of the treasurer's office at the end of Bolin's first term. He read from a table the following figures:

Receipts, including balance received from John Rush	$ 6,783,451 50
Receipts which had not been entered in the cash books	319 59
Total receipts during first term	$ 6,783,771 09
EXPENDITURES.	
Bonds redeemed from January 5, 1892, to January 1, 1894	$ 594,650 00
Coupons redeemed, same period	475,468 00
Warrants paid	4,808,983 02
Commissions paid, exchange, etc	2,193 16
Refunds, cancellations, etc	57,881 61
One lot of grading bonds unsold	82,500 00
Total	$ 6,021,675 79
Balance to be carried forward	$ 762,095 30

The witness then testified that an examination showed the following items on hand as an offset to the above balance:

On hand, in banks	$ 522,326 73
On hand, in fiscal agency, New York	6,470 58
In fiscal agency, account of school fund	50 06
In transit to fiscal agency, account school fund	14,643 28
In transit to fiscal agency, account city	15,000 00
Checks on hand	37,912 52
Amount claimed to be on hand December 30, 1893	15,177 21
Grading bonds on hand	77,700 00
Total on hand	$ 689,280 38
Shortage, January 1, 1894	$ 72,814 92

Regarding the condition of affairs at the conclusion of Bolin's incumbency, the witness testified to the following figures as being the result of his investigation of the books:

Receipts from January 1, 1894, to July 11, 1895	$ 9,399,180 12
Disbursements for same period	8,988,459 61
Balance to be accounted for	410,720 51
Actual balance on hand, including funds in New York, but not including funds in New York on account of school fund	295,531 85
Net balance not accounted for	$ 115,188 66

QUESTIONED BY THE DEFENSE.

At this point the county attorney turned the witness over to the defense for cross-examination. Mr. West conducted the examination and elicited from Mr. Wettling details as to the places where he was employed during the seventeen years he was engaged as a bookkeeper and expert accountant.

After trying, unsuccessfully, to tangle the witness regarding certain small items about which he testified, the attorney asked the witness if he had not claimed that Bolin wrongfully took credit once too often for an item of $77,700. The witness replied that he did so claim.

He was then asked if the shortage for Bolin's first term would not be decreased by this amount if the books were taken to be correct as they stood. To this he replied that this would not be the case, as this error was taken into consideration in computing the shortage for the first term.

The witness further testified that he was compelled to rely upon the banks in two instances for information regarding certificates of deposits. It was the custom, he said, for the office to carry checks which had been entered as cash and afterward "thrown out" by the banks. The checks were carried until they were made good in some instances, and in some instances they were never paid. In some cases corrections were made in the records of these checks, and in other cases no correction was made. The witness was examined at great length on his testimony, but he made no contradictions, and answered clearly and concisely every question.

Referring to John Lauer, the expert employed by Bolin's bondsmen, the witness said that Lauer had said, at a meeting between the experts and a committee of the bondsmen, that the investigation had been fairly and impartially conducted.

The defense then attempted to impeach the competency of the witness by asking him if he had not left former places of employment because of mistakes made by him in bookkeeping, but these questions were met by flat and pointed negatives from the witness.

Thomas Swobe testified to having taken charge of the office in June, 1895, in the interest of Bolin's bondsmen. He identified a list, made by himself, showing the checks, "slips," due bills, etc., which were in the cash drawer when he took charge, and which were carried as cash. The witness read in detail from the memorandum the names and amounts borne on these checks and slips, developing nothing aside from what appeared in full in The Bee at the time of the exposure.

The total of these checks and slips amounted to $24,404.08. In addition to these checks and slips, which were carried as cash, the witness found $1,854.23 in money.

The witness then stated a conversation had with Bolin in the office in the presence of some of the bondsmen and city officials, at which time Bolin expressed the opinion that the shortage would not exceed $10,000.

The cross-examination of Mr. Swobe was deferred until 9 o'clock this morning.

NO PRESENT INTENTION TO STRIKE.

Carpenters in Boston Anticipate a Peaceful Settlement.

BOSTON, April 17.—The story that a widespread strike is to begin here and elsewhere on May 1, to bring about the adoption of the eight-hour day, which has been sent to western papers from this city is denied by labor leaders here. The exact situation is explained as follows: At the convention of the American Federation of Labor held last December the question of the eight-hour working day was discussed at length and it was finally decided that the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America should assume the leadership in the struggle on May 1, 1896. With this end in view the carpenters' union in this city has been steadily strengthening its organization and is desirous of obtaining an eight-hour day with $2 for a day's pay. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and P. J. McGuire, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be here to confer with W. H. Sayward, general secretary of the National Master Builders' association, and a committee from the Master Builders' association, on the question Monday. The carpenters are confident that their demand will be granted on the ground that Secretary Sayward has publicly announced that he is in favor of the movement and it is also explained that in expressing their willingness to take $2 for a day's pay the carpenters are making a winning concession as hundreds of carpenters are today receiving from $2.25 to $2.75 a day.

CHILI REFUSES TO PAY DAMAGES.

Two American Sailors Beaten in a Legal Contest.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17.—After five years the claims of Patrick Shields and Andrew McKinstry against the Chilian government for injuries received from assaults of a Chilian mob at Santiago have finally been thrown out of all the courts and commissions.

Shields and McKinstry were sailors on the Keweenah that entered Santiago harbor a week after the Baltimore sailors were so roughly handled by the mobs in that city in 1891. They made claims against the government of Chili, Shields for $100,000 and McKinstry for $20,000.

President Harrison made these two claims a very important part of one of his messages to congress in 1892. In this, though he said the men were foreign subjects, they were sailing under the protection of the American flag and they should receive the same protection as American citizens.

F. Allyne Orr of this city, attorney for Shields and McKinstry, brought the matter before the British Parliament and it was finally referred to a British claim commission composed of Frederick Kerr as the representative of Great Britain and a representative from Chili and Germany. As a result of the investigation of this commission Mr. Orr has received a letter from Mr. Kerr informing him that the Chilian government has refused to pay the claims.

FIRE PREVENTS A SUICIDE.

Victim Found Unconscious by a Hotel Clerk.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A four story brick building at 45 Jackson street was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

The first floor of the building was occupied by Lindauer & Friend, clothing; Davis, Johnson & Co., hydraulic pressure; F. Florentine & Son, picture frames, and the National Merchandise company.

A fire in the Clifton house this afternoon caused much excitement among the guests and curiously prevented a suicide. When the fire broke out the employes of the hotel ran from room to room to awaken any of the guests who might be asleep. In one room they found J. F. Hustead of Ridge Farm, Ill., unconscious from asphyxiation. He had turned on all the gas jets and then laid down on the bed. A letter was found on the table requesting the hotel clerk to notify J. A. Foster, cashier of the Farmers' bank at Ridge Farm, Ill. Ill health was given as the reason for the deed. He will probably recover. The damage by the fire was nominal.

SEVERE FROSTS ON THE COAST.

Serious Damage to Fruits in Parts of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Severe frosts during the last two nights have caused much damage to fruit in the orchards in the center of the state. A dispatch from Fresno says that serious damage was done in vineyards there, and that the frosts will cause a short raisin crop.

Two-thirds of the grape crop in the vicinity of Calistoga were destroyed and fruits of all kinds suffered to some extent.

Cherries, apricots and prunes suffered from frost in the vicinity of San Jose and ranchers are discouraged over the prospects of the season's crop.

The frost had a killing effect on grapevines in the vicinity of Stockton and the vineyardists declare there will not be half a crop of grapes from the neighboring counties.

Officers Shot the Wrong Man.

APPLETON, Wis., April 17.—The man shot and captured yesterday, supposed to be Zuelke, the murderer of Farmer Davis of Green Lake county, turns out not to be the man wanted. Officers arrived last night from Markesan and failed to identify him. He is now positively identified as Joseph Strong, who was born and raised near this city, but has been absent from this locality several years. Strong appears to be insane with a hallucination that he is pursued by enemies who seeks his life, and that is the reason why he attempted to shoot the officer when arrested. His condition is much improved today and he will probably recover.

Wealthy Citizen Mysteriously Missing.

CHICAGO, April 17.—S. B. Hibben, a wealthy citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., disappeared from the Metropolitan hotel last night and is still missing. It is feared he is suffering from mental aberration. He is the manager of the Arizona Sandstone company of Los Angeles, Cal., and one of the largest stockholders. He underwent a surgical operation last winter. Since that time he has not been himself, and his wife brought him to Chicago for medical treatment.

Manager Stetson Critically Ill.

BOSTON, April 17.—John Stetson, the theatrical manager, is critically ill of pneumonia at his home in this city.

SERIOUS FOR THE SETTLERS

Burlington Land Suits Cause Annoying Conditions for Owners.

LOANS ON THE FARMS ARE WITHDRAWN

General Manderson Goes to Washington to Ask for an Immediate Dismissal—Letter Describing the Situation.

General Manderson left yesterday for Washington, where he goes to urge the attorney general to abandon the suits begun by the government against purchasers of lands granted and patented to the Burlington road. He will also appear before the supreme court next week to argue the Louisiana sugar cases.

In speaking of the former matter General Manderson said: "I shall endeavor to have Attorney General Harmon abandon these suits, because I am convinced that the government cannot expect successful results, and further progress in the suits means only a wasteful expenditure on its part.

"These suits have caused a great amount of worry and trouble to the owners of farms throughout the state who are in daily fear of losing their property. To make matters worse, the loan and trust companies have withdrawn their loans, not only from lands involved in the suits, but from hundreds of those involved in no manner in the present litigation. Their fear that they will not be safe in loaning money on any land granted to any railroad company in the United States is perfectly groundless and is causing much real suffering throughout the state. I honestly believe the consequence of this action on the part of the trust companies is more fatal to the welfare of the progress of Nebraska than any drouth we ever had.

"Here is a letter which is a fair sample of many I have received. I shall present it to the attorney general in order that he may know something of the feeling about the matter in this state. Among other things the writer says: 'I doubt if you realize the great anxiety, worry and business trouble that this very unjust and unreasonable suit is causing. I have been living in —— county for the past eighteen years, and am a large owner of real estate, the title of which comes through your company. Some time ago I negotiated a loan of $25,000 from a mutual life insurance company. My title had been passed upon and the money was ready to be paid me when this suit was commenced. I had anticipated this money and in reality spent it, when I was suddenly confronted with a communication from the insurance company, to-wit: "As the titles to large quantities of land coming through the Union Pacific, the B. & M. and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway companies are assailed by the United States, and as the title in this case, though not now involved in the suits brought by the United States, has its source in patents and in conveyances from the railroad companies mentioned, we do not fell at liberty, in view of the uncertainty in relation to the possible claims of the United States as to other lands having the same source of title, to proceed further with this loan at present.'

"'As you see, they admit my land is not involved in these suits, but still, inasmuch as my title comes through your road, they decline to let me have the money, being in doubt if they will be safe in loaning on any land granted to any railroad company in the United States. I regret to say that I am put in a very awkward situation in this matter. Further, I know of over $125,000 in loans varying from $1,000 to $5,000 each that are tied up in this same company for the same reason as mine.'"

KENNEDY WAS KNOWN IN OMAHA.

Railroad Men of the Opinion that He Is Insane.

There was general regret expressed by the railroad men in the Union Pacific headquarters yesterday when they learned that J. O. Kennedy, formerly connected with the local headquarters, but for the last three years connected with the Denver & Gulf at Denver, had attempted to kill his wife, his son and himself Thursday night while in a fit of insanity. All those who knew him while he was in this city entertained the highest regard for him and on all sides was heard the earnest hope that none of the injuries inflicted by him might prove fatal.

Assistant Auditor Frank W. Hills said: "Kennedy must certainly have been insane at the time he tried to commit this awful deed. He was as fine a man as I ever knew and would never have done such a thing had he been in his right mind. The poor fellow has been suffering from ill health for several years, and I presume his illness has weakened his mind.

"I gave Kennedy his first position in the Union Pacific system. That was back in 1883, I think. He came here from New York City, where he had been a proofreader on a metropolitan daily. He was engaged as a stenographer at first, and later was promoted to recorder of agents' bonds. In October, 1889, he was promoted to the position of traveling auditor. He held this until December 17, 1893, when the Denver & Gulf road went out of the Union Pacific system. He was appointed traveling auditor for that road, but resigned his position in 1894 on account of his failing health, which would no longer allow him to travel. Since then he has been in the auditor's office of the Gulf & Denver.

"In this city he was a member and a regular attendant of St. Barnabas chapel. He was a conscientious fellow, a hard worker and was liked by those with whom he came into contact. He was a consumptive when he came here, and I suppose the disease has finally conquered him."

ELKHORN MUST PUT IN SWITCHES.

State Board of Transportation Issues Its Order.

The State Board of Transportation has just served notice on the Elkhorn road compelling that road to put in transfer switches at Plainview and O'Neill, this state.

This is another step in the litigation that has been in progress for several years to accomplish this end. The Packwood law was passed by the legislature with this end in view, and an attempt was made under the provisions of that law to compel the road to put in the switches. The company's attorneys fought the case bitterly, and succeeded in having the law declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the state in January last. The present proceedings have been commenced by the state board, which now maintains that it has power to compel the road to put in the transfer switches under the provisions of the general railroad law of the state.

Elkhorn Will Stand Pat.

Assistant General Freight Agent Merchant of the Elkhorn has returned from ameeting of stockmen at Rapid City, S. D. Next week he will attend another stock meeting at Miles City, Mont. Mr. Merchant said that he had heard of the Lincoln protest against the new freight schedule which is effective April 20, and added that he understood that another meeting was held in that city Thursday night to decide how to proceed against the Elkhorn and Union Pacific roads. He regretted that the new tariff had met with disfavor, but expressed the opinion that it would not be withdrawn or changed.

Rates for the Fishermen.

The Burlington road has just decided to popularize the fishing resort at Langdon, Mo., among Omaha sportsmen. During the coming season round trip tickets will be sold at the rate of $2.80 once a week for the accommodation of local fishermen. The tickets will be on sale Saturdays and Sundays, and the return limit will expire on the following Monday.

TROUBLED BY SECRET TARIFFS.

Roads Invent a Way to Evade the Interstate Commerce Law.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Western roads have agreed upon a rate of one fare for the round trip for the annual convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor, which is to be held at Washington in July. This convention usually stirs up all sorts of trouble among the roads on account of the competition for the business, but a determined effort will be made this year to hold the rates within bounds. Dates of selling and for final return will depend upon where the ticket is purchased. Arrangements for the extension of the tickets until July 31 may be made by depositing them with a joint agent at Washington at or before 6 p. m. on July 14. The tickets will be limited to a continuous passage in both directions and they will be good for going only on the date of purchase.

The lines of the Western Trunk Lines association met today in the effort to stiffen up their rates a little. Since the Brown decision was handed down there have been in existence a number of what are called secret tariffs. This is a new method of getting around the decision that some of the roads have adopted. When a big shipper comes to a road and announces that on a certain date he will have a large amount of goods to be shipped the road agrees with him as to the rate and then sends word to the interstate commission that on a date corresponding to that on which the shipper wishes to get off his goods the road will make a certain rate on such and such a class of freight. Then the road forgets to notify its competitors of what it has done. As soon as the goods have been shipped the road sends word to the commission that the rate is cancelled and that is the end of it until the shipper comes around again. This sort of thing has been done frequently of late by a few of the roads and some of their competitors are very sore over the matter. The meeting today was called for the purpose of seeing what could be done to keep these secret tariffs out. No definite plan had been hit upon at a late hour this afternoon.

NEW PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION.

St. Louis and San Francisco Financiers Suggest a Scheme.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The reorganization plan of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad is out. It provides for the issue of $5,000,000 of consolidated mortgage 100-year 4 per cent gold bonds, $5,000,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent first preferred stock, $16,000,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent second preferred stock, and $29,000,000 common stock. All stock of the new company is vested in the voting trustees for five years and until the first preferred stock has received 4 per cent cash dividend for two consecutive years.

The plan provides for a reduction of the fixed charges from $2,436,982, the present amount. Provision is made for future necessary improvements by the reservation of new bonds, not more than $300,000 to be available in any one year. The present consolidated mortgage bonds are assessed 10 per cent, for which first preferred stock at 70 will be given. Each present bondholder is entitled to subscribe in respect of each $1,000 bond deposited by him, for $670 new mortgage bonds, $469 first preferred stock, $670 second preferred stock, and $1,206 common stock, paying therefore, $670 in cash.

The total cash requirements under the plan are $6,321,410, including $1,400,000 for arrears of interest and sinking fund, $1,415,000 for car trusts, etc., and $1,971,550 to acquire at 35 the $5,633,000 4 per cent consolidated bonds owned by the Atchison interest, and which has offered to sell at that figure. General Louis Fitzgerald is chairman of the reorganization committee.

REACH A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

Impediment in the Way of Chicago & Northern Pacific Removed.

NEW YORK, April 17.—J. Edward Simmons of the Chicago & Northern Pacific reorganization committee today made the statement that a compromise had been effected with the Northern Pacific committee, by the terms of which the Chicago & Northern Pacific committee is to pay $1,500,000 for certain holdings of Chicago & Calumet securities and also secure the return of the $2,500,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific bonds, the title of which has been in dispute. In consideration of this payment the Northern Pacific committee agrees to discontinue all legal actions against the Chicago & Northern Pacific, an impediment to the reorganization of the latter. With these actions discontinued the reorganization committee of the Chicago & Northern Pacific can proceed to secure a decree of foreclosure without opposition. This agreement has been signed by both parties, but it will not be binding until ratified by the Chicago & Northern Pacific bondholders to the amount of 70 per cent of the bonds. These holders will shortly be called together for formal action on the proposition, but Mr. Simmons said today that representatives of the larger holdings had already given informal sanction to the agreement and there was virtually no doubt of its acceptance by the entire body of the bondholders.

NEW TARIFF WILL HELP OMAHA.

Freight Agent Says that Much Was Accomplished at Chicago Meeting.

Assistant General Freight Agent Wood of the Union Pacific returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been engaged in working out the new freight tariff with representatives of the twelve other lines, members of the new transcontinental freight association. He was accompanied by T. M. Schumacher, the Union Pacific's general freight agent at San Francisco.

Asked if the new rates would be of interest to Omaha shippers, Mr. Wood replied: "Whatever news there is in the new tariff for Omaha is good news. The tariff will not be made public until May 1, or possibly a few days later. We have adopted the graded scale arrangement, which practically brings transcontinental freight rates back to where they were in 1892. The change consists more in the raising of western rates from eastern points, than in the reduction of rates from western points. The Missouri river territory has been well looked after in making the new tariff and I think no one hereabouts will regret the action. On articles produced here Omaha will secure lower rates westward than Chicago; heretofore Omaha has had to put up with the same rates."

Half Rates to the Conventions.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the republican national convention to be held in St. Louis. Tickets will be sold June 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 from points within 200 miles of St. Louis, good for return until June 21. The same rate will be made for the democratic national convention in Chicago. Tickets for this convention will be sold July 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 from points within 200 miles of Chicago, good for return until July 12. The prohibitionists will be given the same rate for their convention, which is to be held in May in Pittsburg. Tickets will be sold May 24, 25 and 26 from the territory common to the central passenger committee. They will be good for return until May 30.

Noted Philadelphians Coming.

A party of distinguished Philadelphians yesterday completed arrangements with the Burlington for a trip to Edgemont, S. D., next week. The party will leave Chicago April 21 and will pass through Omaha the following day. Among the more notable members of the party are: Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison and wife, Hon. Thomas Bradley and wife, United States District Attorney James W. Beck and wife, and Hon. Samuel Thompson and wife.

Railway Notes and Personals.

E. V. Waze, general agent of the Union Pacific at Butte, Mont., is in the city.

Fire Thursday afternoon extended a fourth of a mile along the Burlington tracks between Memphis and Ithaca, on the Schuyler division. A large pile of old ties and all the fence posts in the classical region were consumed.

SHOULD PRESS SENATE BILL

Thurston's Advice Regarding Legislation for the Exposition.

LETTER SENT TO SECRETARY WAKEFIELD

Thinks it Would Be Dangerous to Attempt a Course Different from that Which Has Been Commenced.

Yesterday Senator Thurston sent a letter to Secretary Wakefield of the Trans-mississippi and International Exposition company. The communication explains itself, and is as follows:

"Telegrams received from Senator Allen seem to demand that I should once more state to you, and through you to your organization, what we believe to be the congressional situation.

"From the very outset I urged the exposition officials to moderate their present demands for congressional action to correspond with what was done for the Atlanta exposition. I have never changed in my belief as originally expressed, that we could secure the same aid without serious opposition, and that we could secure nothing more from the present congress. I also insisted that it was not wise to ask this congress to make any greater present appropriation of money than would be necessary for expenditures in the way of commencing the government building prior to July 1, 1897. The bill being passed, appropriations would follow at succeeding sessions of congress, as needed, without the slightest difficulty, as appropriations are always made, as a matter of course, to carry out the provisions of existing laws.

"Senator Allen and myself, early in January, canvassed the congressional situation very carefully. Our views have coincided throughout; we have worked together and cooperated together in every respect, and we are all indebted to Senator Allen for the interest he has taken in the exposition legislation and the work he has done to secure it.

HANDLING THE BILL.

"I was advised by your managers that you felt confident of securing a very large appropriation in the house of representatives, and it was upon such representations, and not because we believed that any such great present appropriations could be secured that Senator Allen and myself decided to hold the senate bill as long as we could with safety to await the action on the house bill. With this end in view I secured a unanimous report of my committee in favor of the senate bill and had the bill placed on the calendar with the accompanying report nearly two months since. We carefully canvassed both sides of the senate and succeeded in removing all opposition to our bill, and had it in a position to pass at any time. We held it waiting for action in the house just as long as we dared, Senator Allen being very pronounced in his views that further delay in the senate would jeopardize the chances of legislation, and no action being taken in the house, and so far as we could see there being no immediate prospect of any action in the house, we got our bill up last Friday and passed it by unanimous consent.

"This bill gives to your exposition the same aid as was extended to the Atlanta exposition, $200,000 for government building and exhibit. We had the assurances that if the senate bill could be speedily passed, whatever immediate appropriation was necessary would be placed upon the sundry civil appropriation bill, and there is no question but what such immediate appropriation would be followed next winter with further appropriations as needed.

"I do not know what you have been led to expect in the way of success in the house of representatives, but urgent dispatches from Senator Allen confirm my judgment, that unless your people immediately unite and urge the passage of the senate bill without any amendment you will seriously endanger and probably defeat any legislation at this session. It is absolutely dangerous to attempt to amend the senate bill at this late day in the session.

PERILOUS TO ATTEMPT MORE.

"With this plain statement of the case, if your managers see fit to take the responsibility of action different from what is advised by Senator Allen and myself, the responsibility will be upon you. We have had your bill well in hand at all times, and its passage practically guaranteed. We have labored earnestly and industriously to make certain the passage of such legislation as we believed could be put through, and have held out no hope to you of any greater results than will be accomplished by the passage of the senate bill. So far as I am concerned, I have felt at all times that it was my duty to discourage your expectation of any more favorable legislation at the present time, although I have been fully aware that I have been publicly criticised by members of your organization because I did not hold out to you promises or encouragement of a much greater appropriation than there was any possibility of securing under existing conditions. It is also true that at one time certain reported political negotiations between your representatives and the people of some other states threatened most seriously the defeat of any legislation at the present session of congress, and under the circumstances I think it has been somewhat surprising that we secured such ready and unanimous support of our senate bill.

"If your managers feel certain of securing more favorable action in the house of representatives, then it is self-evident that you have the power to put the senate bill through the house just as it stands. In the interest of the success of the exposition, I feel it my duty to say to you on behalf of Senator Allen and myself that you should immediately direct your energies to securing the prompt passage of the senate bill without any amendment. Otherwise you are taking most dangerous and unnecessary risks.

"I write this letter from a sense of duty and because there are many people here who seem to think that congress will appropriate any sum of money for the exposition enterprise which its promoters see fit to ask for, whereas it is most difficult, on the eve of a presidential election, to secure any appropriation of any kind not absolutely needed to carry on the business of the government."

EXPOSITION DIRECTORS MEET.

By Telegraph President Wattles Reported Progress.

There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Transmississippi exposition directory yesterday in the rooms of the Commercial club. Mr. Montgomery moved that the press of Omaha be requested to show to the people that the exposition of 1898 is bound to be a greater institution than the expositions of Atlanta or New Orleans. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bennett and unanimously carried. A letter was received from Governor W. J. McConnell of Idaho naming B. P. Shawhan of Payette, Idaho, as vice president of the exposition from that state. A telegram was read from President Wattles in which he stated that he hoped to secure something definite at the hands of the national legislators yesterday. This appointment was ratified by the directory and the meeting adjourned.

HE WAS ROBBED WHILE HE SLEPT.

Burglars Visited the Searle Residence Last Night.

When Frank P. Searle arose at the usual time yesterday, at his residence at 2517 Capitol avenue, he was surprised to find a window open and an outer door ajar, which he distinctly remembered having closed and locked. A hurried further investigation discovered his clothes lying in a disorderly heap near the window, minus a gold watch and a pocketbook containing $31 in currency, which had been there the night before. The empty pocketbook was afterward found in the alley at the back of the house. The burglary has been reported to the police.

FUNERAL OF JACK GALLIGAN.

Large Attendance at the Obsequies of the Ex-Fire Chief.

The body of Jack Galligan, Omaha's veteran fire fighter, was laid to rest under the green slope of the cemetery of the Holy Sepulcher yesterday morning. The services were more than usually impressive and in spite of the early hour a tremendous throng gathered around the residence at Eighteenth and Webster streets and overflowed the Church of the Holy Family, where the solemn high mass was chanted over the remains.

Soon after 8 o'clock the friendships acquired in private and official life were in evidence in the crowd that gathered around the residence. The house was soon filled with immediate friends of the family, while an aisle was left from front to rear for the passage of the hundreds who had gathered to see the face of Jack Galligan for the last time. Inside the house the scene was one to be remembered. The casket lay in the front parlor, with the foot toward the rising sun. The room was darkened and the features of the corpse were seen by the subdued illumination of a cluster of wax candles that burned at the head of the casket. "Jack" was dressed in the full uniform of the Veteran Firemen's association. His face was drawn and white, but natural, and he seemed to be sleeping peacefully after his eventful life.

The atmosphere of the room was heavy with the perfume of the flowers which almost filled the room—such luxuriance of floral offerings as seldom adorns the pathway to the grave. They were massed and clustered into a huge bank of roses and lilies, in the midst of which the casket was almost concealed. There were designs of every imaginable description, most of them fashioned in harmony with the life to which they were a tribute. A large trumpet of pure white roses told of the sorrow of the Veteran Firemen's association in losing one who had been regarded as their head officer for a quarter of a century. A broken pillow of similar structure bespoke the sympathy of Chief Redell and his office force. With them were costly and artistic designs from each of the regular fire companies of the city, from the Durant hose and numerous other organizations and individuals.

At 8:30 o'clock the doors were opened and the long line of friends and associates who filled the street outside were permitted to pass through. The members of the Veteran Firemen's association came first, and after them hundreds of officials and citizens. It was after 9 o'clock before the procession was ready to begin the journey to the church. The cortege was led by a platoon of police, commanded by Sergeant Iler. The Second infantry band marched next and played a funeral dirge with softened brasses. The Veteran Firemen's association of Council Bluffs, commanded by Chief Nicholson, followed, and behind the men marched several companies of the Omaha Fire department. These were followed by the city and county officials and by George A. Custer post No. 7, of which the deceased was a member. The Omaha Veteran Firemen's association and members of the Durant hose attended the hearse as a guard of honor. Behind them followed the long line of carriages containing relatives and friends. Among these was Chief Mike Bauer of Nebraska City, who had been a warm friend of Galligan for many years.

While the funeral cortege was entering the church the choir sang the Gregorian mass and chant, after which the solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Meyer. Father Peter acted as deacon and Father Lugia as subdeacon. After the mass the choir sang the "Libera" and the procession was again formed. The line of march was on Eighteenth street to Cuming, on Cuming to Sixteenth, on Sixteenth to Farnam and on Farnam to Twenty-fourth. Here the cortege disbanded, while the carriages and the guard of honor continued to the cemetery, where the last rites were celebrated and the remains of the dead fire chief lowered to their last home.

SHE CALLED THEM ALL LIARS.

Miss Martin's Address to Witnesses in Police Court.

"It's a willful falsehood. You lie."

Miss Rebecca Martin hissed such and similar expressions through her teeth yesterday while the witnesses for Will Anderson were giving their testimony in police court in the case of assault and battery that she brought against him.

This was one of the cases growing out of the attempt of Constable Lyons to evict the Martins from a house at 2712 Farnam street, one of his assistants being Anderson.

When Miss Martin appeared in police court she bore the marks of the blow she had received. A couple of stitches held together the contusion in her head and the side of her face was wrapped in bandages.

Miss Martin gave an account of the alleged assault. She said that when Lyons entered the house with two assistants, she told him that she and her mother could not be evicted because the latter was sick in bed. She exhibited a physician's certificate, but the three men laughed at it because it was dated in March. They then began to throw out the furniture, and Miss Martin stated that she picked up a long stick to defend herself and mother. Returning to the front door she met Anderson in the doorway. He tried to prevent her from entering. She slapped him in the face and he struck her, knocking her to the ground.

Two witnesses, Frank Small and J. I. Peterhaugh, who said that they witnessed the encounter between Miss Martin and Anderson, corroborated her testimony. They claimed to have seen Anderson strike Miss Martin in the face after she had slapped him.

Anderson told a very different tale and it was during the giving of his testimony that Miss Martin gave vent to her feelings. She stood up in the court room every now and then and whispered with much intensity, "You lie," "That's a lie," and other brief sentences full of meaning.

Anderson swore that no sooner had they entered the house than Miss Martin picked up her stick. He nevertheless set to work to put the furniture outside and while he was carrying a couple of chairs he was struck on the back. He turned and saw Miss Martin with an upraised bed slat, leveling it for another blow. Thereupon he wrenched the stick from her grasp and pushed her away. She fell, striking the door and thus bruised her eye.

Casey, Lyons' other assistant, and Lyons himself, corroborated this statement, and, furthermore, testified to some blows which they had received from Miss Martin's bed slat.

Judge Gordon found Anderson guilty and fined him $10 and costs.

MRS. COLE AND HER SON CHARLEY.

She Does Not Like the Working of the Complaint Filed.

A complaint charging incorrigibility was filed yesterday against Charley Snear, the 10-year-old boy, who was arrested Thursday at the instance of his mother, Mrs. Cole of Benson. The complaint reads that the boy "is incorrigible and beyond parental control, said parents being so busy in the work of the Salvation army that they have lost sight of their boy, who is growing up in vagrancy, ignorance and vice."

Mrs. Cole was displeased with the wording of the complaint. She said that she left the Salvation army two years ago, having been at the barracks but once in the past year, and that she is now a member of the Christian church. She denied that she was not caring for the boy, saying that he was all she had to live for. The hearing will occur this afternoon.

The boy has caused the police considerable trouble. He has been arrested a number of times. He has displayed a tendency, especially, to gain possession of things which do not belong to him. The police are determined to send him to the reform school if that is possible.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it?

THEIR DEATH DAY PUT OFF

Morgan and Hoover Now Looking to the Supreme Court.

FORMER ENGAGED IN WRITING ESSAYS

Making Use of the Education He Acquired in Illinois—Hoover Brooding Away the Time in Solitude.

Yesterday was the day which was fixed by the district court of Douglas county for the legal execution of George Morgan and Claude H. Hoover, both of whom stand convicted of murder in the first degree. The supreme court has intervened in both cases and the sentence of the lower court in each case is suspended while the supreme court passes upon the applications made for new trials.

Morgan was convicted of the murder of Ida Gaskill, a little girl about 13 years old, whose body was found in an old frame building in the vicinity of Seventeenth street and St. Mary's avenue. The crime was fastened on Morgan, the evidence being purely circumstantial, though tending to show that he had committed a criminal assault upon the child, and had then choked her to death. Suspicion also rested upon Martin Booker, Morgan's roommate, but Booker succeeded in accounting for his whereabouts at the time the crime was supposed to have been committed. The case was tried at the last term of court before Judge Scott and the supreme court has been asked to grant a new trial on several points of alleged error in the rulings of the court.

At the time sentence was pronounced a death watch was placed over Morgan, and he was confined in one of the solitary cell in the east wing of the jail. The death watch was removed a few days ago, but Morgan was confined in one of the solitary cells in than be placed in the "bull pen" with the other prisoners.

When visited by a Bee representative yesterday, Morgan was found sitting as near a window as the confines of his cell would permit, reading a morning paper. He responded rather cheerily to a greeting, but immediately settled back and was not inclined to talk, but by means of vigorous questioning he was persuaded to emerge from his shell.

HINTS AT NEW EVIDENCE.

In substance, he said he relied very strongly on the favorable action of the supreme court and had every confidence that he would be granted a new trial. He hinted vaguely at some mysterious evidence which would be introduced to show that the murder was committed by some other person than himself. He stoutly maintained that he was innocent of the crime of which he stands convicted and bitterly charged the court and prosecutors with unfairness during his trial.

When asked if he had followed Hoover's example and joined a church, Morgan replied that he joined the Catholic church several years ago.

Asked how he passed the time, he pointed to a small pile of books on his table, among which were noticed a bible and a catechism, and said: "I read a great deal and do some writing. I have been writing an article on the great difference of opinion among mankind on almost any given question."

"How much of an education have you had, Morgan?" was asked.

"I have a fairly good education," he replied. "I attended the High school at Bloomington, Ill., and spent two years at the State University of Illinois."

"Have you any family?" was the next question.

"I have a wife and two children at Ev