FERNINST THE RELOCATION

Expression of the Board of Trade on the Fort Omaha Bill.

A CHICAGO AND OMAHA LIMITED

A Lengthy Session of the Council—The Sword Contest—An Assessment Opinion—The City in General.

The Board of Trade.

An adjourned meeting of the board of trade was held last evening at the board rooms in the exposition building. It was called to order by the president, Max Meyer. Among those present were Messrs. Hellman, Windheim, Colpetzer, Brady, Chase, Canfield, Kosters, Pundt, Smith, Howell, Rosewater, Bruner, Wilkins, J. A. McShane, Hitchcock, J. H. McShane, Davis, Wakefield, Krug, Evans, Paterson, McCaffrey, Clark, Iler, Heimrod, Ames and Garneau. Mr. Nattinger acted as secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary read a communication from Turney & Sons, of Dubuque, Ia., asking what inducements Omaha would offer them to move hither with a hand-made boot and shoe factory, employing 100 men. The secretary had answered that ground, with a slight money bonus would probably be given.

T. L. Kimball sent in a communication showing the possibility of establishing and maintaining a woolen mill in Omaha as well as in Provo, Utah, and other places on lines tributary to the Union Pacific road. The communication was ordered copied and filed.

A letter was received from R. J. Franklin, of Harper, Neb., calling attention to the fact that the Union Pacific was offering the same rates from that point to Kansas City that it was to Omaha, the same showing a discrimination covering a distance of two hundred miles in favor of the former and against the latter

Mr. E. Rosewater suggested that the communication be referred to Mr. Callaway of the Union Pacific.

Mr. Nattinger wanted to ask Mr. Rosewater if he thought it ought not to be referred to the freight bureau.

Mr. Rosewater said that Mr. Callaway had charge of freight matters at Kansas City as well as at Omaha, the matter should be laid before him to see what he had to say about the matter. It was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. C. S. Chase, a copy of the letter was ordered sent to the freight bureau.

Half a dozen letters, from individuals, on various subjects and from various parts of the country, were read by title and passed without further consideration.

A letter from Congressman Dorsey, to the president of the board was read. It referred to some changes made in the inter-state commerce bill, and set forth the writer's intent of opposing the oleomargarine bill, which, however, he thought would be considerably amended before it came up for passage.

Another letter was read from Senator Manderson, acknowledging his receipt of the board's resolutions on the question of oleomargarine, and setting forth his willingness to embody the same as an amendment when the bill should come up for action in the senate.

Harris Bros. & Co., of New York, paper manufacturers, asked for information as regards the possibility of securing rope from the boats engaged in the river trade in this part of the country, for the manufacture of paper. The letter was accompanied by a note from General Lowe, of this city, stating that the firm mentioned seriously contemplated locating in Omaha.

The question of amending article 10, section 2, of the by-laws, was then raised. The proposed amendment read:

A penalty of $5.00 shall be imposed on each member of this association who shall be absent at the regular monthly meeting, unless said absent member shall show cause why he was unable to attend said meeting, and said fine may be remanded upon a majority vote of the membeas at the next regular meeting.

Art. 5, providing for the collection of assessments, shall be the rule governing the collection of fines imposed.

Mr. Chase said that, while he thought he might be esteemed the father of the resolution, in that he had suggested it, yet, in view of the fact that the affairs of the board were almost entirely in the management of a board of directors of nine men, he didn't think it would be advisable to fine anybody for non-attendance. In fact, he didn't think the fine could be collected, and if it could not be collected, he couldn't see the wisdom of inflicting it.

Mr. P. E. Iler also opposed the amendment, for the reason that it would affect older members of the board who had always been members and had helped to build it up. They were not active, yet they were useful members, and their advice and money were always needed, and when important subjects were being considered they were always present at the meetings. The hall could not accommodate all the members if they should turn out. Furthermore, he believed the board could not affect a man's stock, even if it piled forty fines upon him. That question was now being debated in a Chicago court, and the board of trade stood a chance of paying the fighting member a proportion of the stock of the association. It was time enough to talk of fining members when the board got into their new building.

Mr. J. A. McShane wanted to know in what manner the by-laws might be changed.

The chair informed him, stating as among one of the requirements, that the proposed change should be recommended by the board of directors.

Immediately Messrs. Iler and Hellman, members of that body, said that they had recommended such an amendment.

The secretary's minutes were referred to and showed that the proposed change had been suggested by the directors, and in response to an inquiry from Mr. Chase it was shown that the technicality of posting the amendment in the hall had been complied with.

Mr. Evans said he had favored the amendment in the board, but had done so to get an expression upon it by the board. He was opposed, however, to its passage, though he thought a small penalty would be advisable, but a large one which could not be collected would be impolitic.

Mr. Colpetzer said his idea in bringing the question before the board of managers was to get such members as were present to attend the meetings, and also to show that the directors were willing that the members of the association should know what the directors were doing with the $75,000 they had in their possession. He also wanted to have disproved the charge that the board was being run by a clique.

Mr. Iler said when they got to doing business in their new building as a bona fide board of trade, people would be glad to attend meetings, and he did not doubt but that memberships would be worth $1,000.

Mr. Rosewater said that the vote which they were about to take would not withdraw the confidence of the people from the board of directors. It was a vote rather of policy than anything else. There was no doubt that the meetings of the association ought to have a full attendance. Neither was there any doubt that the board of directors had unquestioned authority to transact all the financial affairs of the association. But to give expression to an opinion as the board of trade on any important subject, the directors ought to call the board together. To effect an amendment now seemed to him impolitic, especially when the board was within nine months of getting into its new building, when the members would attend the meetings from feelings of pride.

A vote was taken and the amendment was lost, not a voice being heard in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Colpetzer a committee was appointed to confer with the management of one of the Iowa trunk lines and request it to put a fast train on between Omaha and Chicago, and in consideration for which to offer the influence of the board in directing the trade of Omaha to the line thus accommodating them. The committee appointed by the chair was Messrs. Colpetzer, Brady and McShane.

Mr. Rosewater said that the board of trade ought to take an interest in a question which affected the city and which was now pending in congress. It was that referring to the re-location of Fort Omaha. If any member present had any reasons to advance why the removal contemplated should take place, he should like to hear them. If not, he would like to have the lower house of congress informed of the fact and to take no action on the pending bill until it could learn what were the feelings of the people upon the subject.

Mr. Iler said he had heard that the reason advanced for the removal of the fort was that there was not sufficient ground to be had at the present site for the accommodation of the fort.

Mr. Rosewater said he had been informed that General Crook did not favor the removal, and yesterday Colonel Henry, in charge of the rifle practice at Bellevue, said the troops were getting along nicely as they were. Mr. Kountze had also informed him that sufficient ground near the present fort could be offered to the government if they wanted to buy. To make the change now would be injurious to the people who had given the land to the government to have them, now beautiful with drives and shade trees, torn up and destroyed. The government would not spend one-half as much money in buying the additional ground required by the troops as it would in getting a new place and erecting new buildings. The board ought to pass a resolution asking congress to take no action in the premises until they could learn what necessity there existed for making the change. Officers now come in during the day to the city and make purchases. At night they attend church and the theater. They could not do this if they were put ten miles out in the country, unless suburban trains were put on for their accommodation, and they are not numerous enough to warrant those being put on any of the roads. The Belt line was already near the fort and $10,000 would give them a line to their doors. Besides, they had beautiful drives leading there, and every stranger who took a ride here always went out in that direction, and enjoyed the sight of the water works and the beautiful roads. He did not think it was advisable to tear up and destroy all these because of some person who wanted to sell a farm.

In response to a question, Mr. H. T. Clark said that with regard to the Bellevue range, both the owners and the soldiers were happy and satisfied with everything. He further remarked that the site of the present fort reverted to the donors when it should be abandoned for military purposes.

This opinion was controverted by Messrs. Iler and Hellman, both of whom had given a part of the land. That had been the original understanding, but it was changed when the government built its last permanent buildings on the grounds.

Mr. Hitchcock said that the objections made to the present site were, inadequacy for rifle practice, inability to accommodate a twelve-company post, insufficiency of ground to admit of artillery drill. The board should be interested in favor of Omaha, and consequently should commit itself against the bill.

Mr. Rosewater then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the Omaha Board of Trade, that we regard the relocation of Fort Omaha as detrimental to the interests of this city and of no material benefit the the United States government.

Resolved, That we remonstrate against the passage of the bill recently by the senate, and respectfully request the house committee on military affairs to withhold action until our citizens have time to present objections to the proposed change.

Resolved, That the president and secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to General Bragg and our representatives in congress.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

W. E. Clark introduced a resolution, the effect of which was diametrically opposed to that sought to be created by the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, on the question of oleomargarine, Mr. Colpetzer hoped the resolution would not pass; and President Meyer said he would not like, at this time, to sign such a resolution, especially so soon after those of an opposite nature had gone to Washington as the sentiment of the board.

The resolution was lost, Messrs. W. E. Clark and C. S. Chase voting in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

CORPORATE CARES.

A Dreary Session of the City Fathers Last Evening.

The council met in regular session last night, all of the members being present except Alderman Goodrich. The following business was transacted:

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

From the Mayor—Approving ordinances authorizing the issue of paving and curbing bonds; also an ordinance granting certain privileges to the B. & M. railway company; also ordinances ordering the grading of certain streets in the city of Omaha. Filed.

Same—Appointing A. D. Balcombe, J. T. Bell and Thos. Swift to assess damage by opening Sherman street. Confirmed.

Same—Appointing the following garbage collectors: First ward, W. H. Barber; second ward, Chas. Splitt; third ward, Henry Combs; fourth ward, Thos. Callan. Approved.

From Chairman Board of Public Work—Presenting the name of R. H. Walker as inspector of woodwork on Eleventh and Sixteenth street viaduct. Paving, curbing and guttering.

Same—Reporting a number of estimates for various paving and grading contracts.

Same—Reporting the contract of Chas. E. Fanning & Co. for cleaning the paved streets for two years. Approved.

Superintendent of Buildings—Reporting that Mr. Tom Murray has closed contract for the completion of the brick work on his block on Fourteenth street, Flio.

From James Fox—Reporting bill amounting $148.50 for cleaning Thirteenth street. Paving, curbing and guttering.

From Jacob Jacobs—Asking for damage for proposed change of grade on Nineteenth street between Leavenworth and Marcy streets. Second ward delegation and city attorney.

From Andrew Murphy—Asking for $1,000 damage for proposed change of grade on Jackson street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Grades and grading.

Of Property Owners—Asking for grading of Phil Sheridan street. Grades and grading.

Of property owners—Asking for abandoning of extension of Jefferson street from Chicago to Cass street. Public property and improvement.

From C. D. Taylor—Offering to pay for certain property occupied by him and claimed by the city. Public property and improvements.

Of property owners—Protesting against the proposed change of grade on Mason street from Tenth street and Eleventh street, and asking for old grade. Tabled.

The ordinance regulating the assessment of fines upon the inmates of houses of prostitution was returned without the mayor's signature.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Cheney—That city attorney be instructed to prepare ordinance defining duties of the building inspector.

By Lee—That the city engineer be instructed to prepare ordinance ordering the paving of Marcy street from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets. Adopted.

By Lowry—That the old volunteer firemen of Omaha be allowed the use of the city hall on Thursday evening, June 24, for the purpose of Organizing a society. Adopted.

By Bailey—That the school levy be increased to four mills for general fund and that the one mill for the sinking fund be left unchanged.

The entire discussion of the school tax business was called up by the introduction of this resolution, and lasted for a dreary half hour, resulting in the adoption of the resolution amended to read "three mills for general fund."

By Schroeder—That the city marshal be instructed to notify all persons owning property that obstructs the streets about to be graded to remove the same at once. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Grades and Grading—Recommending the establishment of grade on Hickory street; also grading of Pierce street; also grading of Sixth street. Adopted.

Same—Recommending the allowance of $500 damages to Mrs. Whalen by change of grade on Tenth street. Adopted.

Gas and Electric Lights—Reporting bids of different gasoline and vapor lighting companies for lighting certain streets of the city, and recommending the acceptance of the bid of the Ohio Street Lighting company at $19 per lamp per year.

The committee's report was opposed by Mr. Bailey, who was especially favorable to the Sun & Vapor company. Another half hour of valuable time was frittered away in a needless discussion which ended in the adoption of the committee's recommendation.

ORDINANCES.

Special ordinance providing for the payment of liabilities incurred during the month of June, amounting to $1,285

Establishing the grade of Poppleton from Twenty-second street to Twenty-eighth street. Grades and grading.

Ordering the grading of Idaho street from Cuming north to its terminus. Passed.

Declaring the necessity of changing the grade of certain parts of Mason street and Tenth street. Grades and grading.

Providing for the issuance of bonds in the sum of $50,000, for the payment of the cost of paving, repairing, etc., the streets and intersections of the city. Passed.

Creating a board, to be known as commissioners of adjustment, and defining powers. Judiciary and city engineer.

Changing the grade of a part of Tenth street from Pacific street to the tracks of the B. & M., and of Mason street from Tenth street to Eleventh street. Grades and grading.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted to Alderman Manville.

At 11 o'clock the council adjourned.

THE ASSESSMENT.

Commissioner Corliss Files an Opinion Upon an Important Subject.

County Commissioner Corlis has filed the following opinion with the board, of which he is a member, upon the vexed assessment question:

To the honorable board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Nebraska: In regard to the assessment as returned by the assessors of Douglas county for the year 1886, I think the same rule has been followed for the year 1886 as for previous years, and the same rule has been applied in all of the counties of the state. The matter of revenue has bothered the heads of even more competent men than the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, and while I do not think that they can remedy the evil; but if the law is bad they can only put it into force, as that is the proper way to get rid of it. In the matter of assessing real and personal property our statutes read as follows:

"Personality—How valued. Sec. 4, Chap. 77, Page 489. Personal property shall be valued as follows:

"1—All personal property, except as herein otherwise directed, shall be valued at its fair cash value.

"2—Every credit for a certain sum, payable either in money or labor, shall be valued at a fair cash value for the sum so payable; if for any article of property, or for labor, or for service of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, labor or service.

3. Annuities and royalties shall be valued at their present total value.

Real property shall be valued as follows: Sec. 5, Chap. 77, Page 490. How valued.

1. Each tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its fair value, estimated at the price it would bring at a voluntary sale thereof where public notice had been given and a payment of one-third cash and the balance secured by a mortgage upon the property.

2. Leasehold estates, including leases of school and other land of the state, shall be valued at such a price as they would bring at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

3. Where a building or structure owned by a lessee is located on land leased from another, the same shall be valued at such a price as such building or structure would sell at a fair voluntary sale for cash.

Now, I claim that no assessor in the state of Nebraska has complied with the law in compiling his valuation for assessment purposes. A valuation calculated as the law directs would give Douglas county a valuation of at least $75,000,000, and to put in all mortgages, bonds and other personal property subject to taxation under our revenue law, and not assessed, would make a much larger sum. I can see nothing wrong in making an assessment according to this act; provided all counties in the state comply with it, or if those counties that did not comply with the law could get a proper equalization by the state board of equalization; but heretofore each county has made the lowest possible assessment to avoid the state taxes. Douglas county has practiced the same policy, on account of being in doubt about getting any relief from the state board, but it is my opinion that the time has come when this kind of policy will be suicidal to the best interests of the city of Omaha and Douglas county. Some step should be taken to bring about a radical change. It would be a bold step for Douglas county to put its assessment up to its full value with a state levy of 7½ mills on the dollar staring them in the face. With our present valuation say $15,000,000 the amount of state levy would be $112,500, but supposing that we should place it at $80,000,000 at 7½ mills we would have $600,000, a nice sum to distribute through the balance of the state and no doubt all would be used. Now I claim it does not need much legislation to make our revenue law what it should be. Let the next legislature pass an act that would cut the levy of the county general fund so that the county commissioners could not levy more than two mills, and I will guarantee that the valuation would in[illegible] all over the state. But increased valuation is not what we most need, it is equality in taxation. Under our present law, as complied with, a large per cent of taxable property escapes taxation. We cannot expect eastern capitalists to send money here and loan it for 7 and 8 per cent and make return to the assessor and pay 6 per cent county tax but we expect them to pay something. If taxes were only 1 per cent I think they would pay that, and it would increase our levy and place all parties on an equal footing. Now there is no one that can contend but what all the loan and trust companies and money loaners of every description should bear their share of the burdens of taxation. Our banks are taxed at as high a rate as any other personal property. We assess their stock at par, add their surplus and undivided profits and divide it by four, but of the hundreds of thousands of dollars of bonds and mortgages we receive no revenue whatever. To place parties holding those kinds of securities on the same footing as other taxpayers, and then make them pay their share. The only way I see to do it is to put all property at its full value and reduce the levy; it is the only way you can calculate in a board of equalization, when assessors try to assess at one-fifth, one-sixth or one-third, and they will mix things up so it is impossible to equalize the assessment in the time prescribed by law. Some might say that 1 per cent would be ridiculously low. Now see what 1 per cent would do: The valuation of Douglas county this year is about fifteen million dollars. Say the city and county levy is 6 per cent; the levy would amount to $900,000. Now, what would be the actual valuation? We will multiply the $15,000,000 by six, and we have $90,000,000; we will add bonds, mortgages, notes and other property not now assessed, $5,000,000, making a total of $95,000,000. One per cent assessment would bring $950,000. So you can see it would increase our revenue and distribute taxation where it rightly belongs; besides, it would be a generous act to those parties who claim that they are made perjurers by our present law.

Respectfully,
F. W. CORLISS.

Contests on Horseback.

The posters around town, of two men on horseback rushing pell-mell at one another with swords, do not represent a couple of third warders settling a political dispute; far from it. They are merely advertisements of Duncan C. Ross in a mounted sword contest with an opponent. The champion is to appear on Saturday against not less than six who have the temerity to stand, or rather sit, before him in the tourney, the last three being soldiers of the Fourth now stationed at the fort. They are all old cavalrymen, to wit: Myers and Donohue, late of the Fifth cavalry, and Corporal Gilbert, late of the Second. It looks as if there would be excitement Saturday evening at the Exposition building.

Army Briefs.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Lewis Merrian, Fourth infantry, in orders No. 111, current series, dated Fort Niobara, Neb., June 15, 1886, is extended five days.

All members of the Plasterers' union are requested to be present at their hall on Friday evening, as business of importance is to be transacted. Order of Secretary.

Pretty Railway Stations.

Cassell's Family Magazine for July: I know of one or two tunnels that are externally positively picturesque. Travelers from the north to London, via Trent, must have noticed when entering Redhill tunnel the wealth of woodland at the portals, with grey baronical battlement at either side, and the telegraph masts with their web of wires carried far away up among the trees. Pointmen's boxes even can, with their "levers" and "repeaters," and tinkling bells, eloquent of the "block system" of signalling, be made "things of beauty," if not "a joy for ever." How many passengers each summer, for instance, admire the handsome station signal-box at Cheltenham! It is during the summer months a perfect "basket of flowers," and more resembles a radiant greenhouse than a prosaic receptacle for "switches" and "three-throws." Creeping plants climb up the sides of this cabin. Ornamental baskets are suspended from the eaves, from which droop festoons of flowers. The signalmen look out of the windows bright with fuchsias and geraniums. Wire-stands filled with flowers are placed on either side the box, while behind is a fernery, where bright flowering plants mingle their colors with the cool greys and greens. Wild birds build in the station-roof, and become almost tame despite the rush and roar of the passing trains with their vibration and smoke.

On the lines of the west of England pretty railroad stations are numerous. In the opening summer time when the orchards of the beloved western country are in flower, the stations appear to nestle amid the red and white blossoms of apple and pear trees. I do not intend to convey that these stations are models of ornate architecture. Railway shareholders eager for their dividends, would scarcely approve of that. But still there are quaint designs of gable, delicate suggestions of pretty windows, and artistic points about many of these wayside stations, picturesque enough for all painting purposes.

The cultivation of flowers is a pleasing characteristic of English railway stations. There are some stations—such as Dumfries, on the Glasgow and Southwestern main line, and Didsbury, on the Manchester South district—that owe their prodigal show of shrubs and flowers on the platforms to the professional nursery man displaying his horticulture as an advertisement. It is not to these elaborate instances that allusion is here made so much as to the country side stations, where the station master and his man and lad spend their spare time, from the booking-office and the lamp room, in beautifying their platforms with borderings, and plants, and flowers.

And now charming is the result of their recreative efforts to travelers in passing trains—what visions of beauty alternate between bridge and tunnel and cutting—what pleasant glimpses of color! "The speech of flowers excels all flowers of speech," and it is heard above the screech of the engine-whistle and the noisy rattle of wheels.

Railway directors, supposed by most people to be most case-hardened of men, are even guilty of cherishing this taste for floral cultivation among the workers on the line. They not only give their employes garden allotments to cultivate peas and beans, cabbages and potatoes, fruit and flowers, but one board of directors (that of the Midland railway) votes an annual sum of £100 to be distributed in prizes over the line for the most neatly kept platform gardens at the passenger stations. Last year (1885) as many as seventy-six stations competed, and the prizes were graduated from £10 to 5s. The result was very gratifying.

Even stations such as Armley, at Leeds, and Brightside, at Sheffield, which are enveloped in foundry smoke and vitriolic vapors, despite their antagonistic surroundings, succeeded in producing pretty floral effects. At other stations, where the vegetation was in a less degree liable to be parched on the railway slopes, and suffered in a minor degree from engine sparks and "smuts," the effect of the efforts put forth was most encouraging. At Kinnersley, a station on the South Wales section, clay banks were converted into terraces of flowers, and "the desert was made to smile." At Bakewell, banks before rough and unsightly were planted with carpet-like turf, and diversified with flower designs and devices in Derbyshire spar. In the spring they were gay with tulips and hyacinths. People came from a distance to see them. In the summer bedding plants were substituted, while rustic baskets with ferns and trailing flora were suspended from the roof of each platform.

It is eminently satisfactory to learn that at the stations where the borders are kept the best, the public have most assisted in preserving the plants. Where the flowers have been most profuse, the customers of the line have been the most zealous custodians. The much-maligned "cheap-tripper" has refrained from plucking them; and even on thronged excursion platforms, during the busy summer months, not a single bloom has been missed. This encouragement gives hope of even better results in future years.

Lots are now offered on Leavenworth street near Phil Sheridan street, 23½ feet front by 84 feet deep to an alley, that are A 1 location for stores. The locality supports all branches of business and no more desirable lots for the purpose can be found. Terms, one-third cash.

AMES, SOLE AGENTS,
1507 Farnam st.

An ice cream festival will be held by the ladies of the Third Congregational church next Tuesday evening, June 22, at the residence of Mrs. C. Axford, corner of Lake and 21st. All are most cordially invited to be present.

THE STATE NORMAL'S CLOSE.

Commencement Exercises at Nebraska's School For the Training of Teachers.

A MOST CREDITABLE AFFAIR.

Excellent Work of the Graduates of Which the People of the State May Well Be Proud—The Methods.

Closing Exercises at Peru.

PERU, Neb., June 17.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—One of the most pleasant occasions connected with the normal school has just closed, and though at this season of the year the air is full of the echoes of orations, essays and farewell songs, and the papers are surfeited with reports full of glowing adjectives portraying the grandeur of each exercise, yet we feel it due to the people who support this institution so generously from the coffers of the state to know something of the work being done as exhibited on this occasion.

As we are strangers, for the first time entering the town, permit us to give our impressions as we enter it. When the conductor called out "Peru," we looked out, expecting to find a neat, thriving village, all alive with business. But we only saw a small, dingy depot building, with a few straggling houses on each side of the road, skirted with weeds of a luxuriant growth, and a dilapidated sidewalk leading southward. True, there were a large crowd of young people gathered about the station, but we could not help exclaiming: "Well, well, is this the seat of the State Normal school?" But, as we rode up the street, signs of life began to appear, and though we failed to find a hotel in town, we saw that there was some considerable business being done. We saw evidences of two or three churches, and as we proceeded south toward the Normal building signs of thrift appeared, and several fair residences were passed. We were greeted by an elderly gentleman as we reached the front steps of the school building and very cordially welcomed to the hospitalities of the school.

Now that we are on the hill, and could embrace in our vision a wider range, we did not wonder that Peru gained the school, for a more beautiful location and natural surroundings cannot be found in the west, and that little stanza that ends in "Only man is vile" seemed so appropriate, as we thought of the marring of the landscape from the depot to the building by the denizens of the place, that we involuntarily repeated it aloud. After a generous repast in the dining hall of the dormitory we were pleasantly shown through the "new building," as it is called. This new building is composed of two parts—that finished in 1873, which was built after the general plan of so many of our high school buildings throughout the state, and the new addition, built on the south side of the first, finished January 1, 1886. We shall not dare to undertake a description of these buildings, as that might well occupy the space sufficient for a long letter, but we will say they are commodious, convenient, and seem well adapted to the uses for which they were erected. They are heated by steam and well supplied with water.

Monday evening was devoted to the exercises of the Philomathean society. As we entered the chapel we found it well filled by an intelligent audience, and the exercises already begun. A Miss Bowen was reciting. She did her part well. A Mr. Conklin then announced for his subject, "Man, a Fanning Mill," and made out quite a similarity, but his metaphors were, as a rule, far-fetched. The next in order was a debate, subject, "Labor versus Capita." Mr. Ellis E. Good presented capital and handled his part well. Mr. W. B. Harman discussed with ability the side of labor and made some strong points and happy hits. Miss Laura Bradford was just beginning her paper on "Capitall" when a high wind from the west caused something of a stampede, and we did not stay to hear the rest of the exercises. We learned from others who remained that all the programme was well carried out and the society was well represented. This society is composed mostly of members of the advance classes. Its work is every way worthy of the school, its room very nicely furnished and tastefully decorated. The Everett society has also a fine room just across the hall from the Philomathean.

On Tuesday the general classes of the school were suspended and the first elementary class (graduates in the lower department) occupied the chapel during the forenoon. Interspersed with the essays were class exercises conducted by members of this class. Miss Mattie Evans conducted a class in primary reading and her method would no doubt startle most of the pedagogues as an entire new departure. She had on a table a number of common articles, boxes, spoons, shells, spools, etc., etc., and surrounded by a class of pupils ranging from four years old and upward to seven. She asked them to pick from the table some article. She then wrote a little sentence about it, and the child immediately read it. Words and letters were entirely ignored. The sentence alone was regarded. The children seemed to be perfectly at home and wrote the sentences quite legibly on other boards. There were some things that might be critizised, but if thought is to gained from the written page, and that is the chief object in learning to read, the sentence method is the true system of instruction. Miss Lois Hills gave a lesson on the teeth, exhibiting the method of developing thought from objects. Miss Kate Powers gave a lesson on alcohol and its effects. It was well done, and made a deep impression on all who heard her. It is certain that the young class to whom she gave the lesson will never forget it.

Tuesday evening was the students' reunion prayer meeting. The room was crowded and several of the old students testified to the help this meeting had been to them in former days, and how its influence had followed them in their busy life-work since they left this school. Rev. Mr. Palmer, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, made a very impressive address on the subject of prayer. The prayer meeting hour passed quickly and the students at its close seemed to leave the room reluctantly. After prayer meeting the Alumni association met in the chapel. The exercises were interesting.

Wednesday was to be the great day. When we awoke Wednesday morning the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the prospects for an audience was dismal indeed. But by 8 o'clock the rain had ceased and streams of people began to set in toward the chapel. Promptly at 9 o'clock the members of the board of education, faculty of the school, graduating class and singers took their places on the platform.

After an anthem, well rendered by the choir, the Rev. D. F. Rodabaugh led in prayer. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Jessie Sinclair. Like salutatories and valedictories on all such occasions, there was much repetition and sameness in the many welcomes and farewells, yet we were much pleased with the thought and expression of this lady. She was self-possessed and bore herself with dignity. Miss Blanche Bedell discoursed on the "Immortality of Influence," a subject worthy of the lady and a lady able to handle it well. Mr. Duncanson, in his thoughts on "Differentia," showed very careful preparation and a wide range of knowledge, but his hesitation in delivery marred his production somewhat. Miss Minnie Hendryx showed that "Our Emancipation" consisted more in freedom from mental thralldom than from bodily manacles. "From Base to Summit" was one of the best papers. This was the production of Miss Ida Church, daughter of Judge Jarvis Church of Auburn. "Search for Truth," by Miss Dora Lilly, of Tekamah, was a very good paper and was well read. "The Genesis of Knowledge" Mr. Alex Perry showed to be much farther back than that we gain from books. Miss Belle Gilmore, of Weeping Water, found much to say of interest on the phrase "Within and Without." Mr. Elmer E. Green delivered the valedictory. It was well done, and made a fitting close to the work of the graduating class.

Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy, president of the board of education, made a short and appropriate address to the graduates and presented each his diploma. Rev. Mr. Palmer being called upon, made some remarks relative to his impressions of the school and its work, in which he spoke very highly of the general character of the class work and demeanor of the pupils.

In conclusion we can say the state has reason to be proud of her Normal school. In another article we may speak of the character of its instructions and the methods pursued in their work. We know from what we saw that the school is well managed, and great credit is due to Principal Farnham for its present success.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were filed June 21 with the county clerk, and reported for the BEE by Ames' Real Estate Agency:

Ada P Drake and others to Charles R Turney and others; lots 9 and 10, subdivision of 8½ of blk 12, Reed's 1st add, Omaha, w d $4,600.

M P Mason and others to The Public; Carthage add of ne¼ of se¼ and s 17 acres of se¼ of ne¼, sec 18-15-13, Douglas Co, dedication.

Balthas Jetter and wife to Henry H Meday; part of n side of sec 9-14-13, Douglas Co, Jetter's add, w d $700.

Tempe P Darrow and husband to Joseph J Deiss; middle ½ of lots 10 and 11, Cortlandt place, Omaha, w d, $4,500.

Caroline Lillie and husband to Lucius W Wakeley; lots 13 and 14, blk R, Shinn's 2d add, Omaha, w d, $1,700.

Marion Landrock and husband to Arthur C Wakeley; part of lot 58, Hartman's add, w d, $2000.

Wm L McCague (single) to Henry F. Teal; lot 4, Pelham place, Omaha, w d, $600.

Benjamin W Briggs and wife to Sabra A Perrigor lot 10, blk 3, Hanscom place, Omaha w d, $3000.

Alfred R Dufrene and wife to D L Thomas; part of w line of sec 5-15-13, Douglas Co, w d $3000.

Everet G Ballou and wife to Dexter L Thomas; lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13, Howe's add, Omaha, w d $945.

Clifton E Mayne and wife and others to Andrew Rosewater, 326 ft, 21 inch on w line of Farnam and Irwin streets, McCormick's add, Omaha, w d, $16,000.

Saint A D Balcombe and wife to Dexter L Thomas, out lot 163, Florence, Douglas Co, w d, $700.

Max Meyer and others to The Public, Manhattan subdivision of sw¼ of nw¼, sec 32-15-13, Douglas Co, dedication.

William G Albright and wife to Simon J Fisher and others, lot 16, blk 19, Hanscom place, Omaha, w d, $3,500.

David Kaufman and wife to Simon J Fisher, lot 16, blk 19, Hanscom place, Omaha, q c, $1.

John S Caulfield (single) to Cyrus A Gelatte, s 133 ft of lot 23, Clark place add, Omaha, w d, $650.

Andrew Rosewater and wife to Marcus Rosenwasser, part of lot 16, sec 21-15-13, Douglas Co, w d, $8000.

George L Edwards and wife to Lucy C Edwards, n½ of lot 7, blk 9, Park Forest, Omaha, w d, $125.

Lew W Hill (single) and others to George L Edwards, n½ of lot 7, blk 9, Park Forest, Omaha, w d, $100.

Irvin L Richards (single) to Lavina G Dalzell, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, King's add, Omaha, w d, $3000.

John M Tanner and wife and others to Elizabeth O'Byrne, lots 4 and 5 blk 8, Bowery Hill add, Omaha, q c, $1.

Andrew J Hanscom and wife to Isabella Fitchett, lots 13 and 14, blk 6, Hanscom place, Omaha, $4,100.

Samuel E Rogers and wife to John W Bell, lot 40 and s½ of lot 37, A Kountze's add, Omaha, q c, $1.

Anna M Goodrich (widow) to John A McShane, lot 4, blk 139, Omaha, w d, $50,000.

John B Cuneo and wife to John F Wuerth, part of lot 62, S E Rogers', Okahoma, Douglas Co, w d, $900.

Helen R Clark and husband to Frank Heller, part of ne¼ of sec 20-15-13, Douglas Co, w d, $4,000.

Lyman Richardson and wife to Charles Wasmer, lots 5 and 6, blk 30, West End add, Omaha, w d, $5,750.

"Well and Hearty."

San Francisco Post: A San Franciscan, who is a reformed Comstocker, revisited Virginia City last week. He was greeted warmly by the leading citizens, who are always as delighted at the return of a Nevadan as prisoners are when one who has served his term is brought back for another stretch.

"You are looking well and hearty, sir," said ex-Judge Cox, who was seated on the curb in front of the Nevada bank, chewing tobacco and playing with a pup.

"I believe so; I am feeling very well."

"Yes; you are looking very well and hearty."

"Thank you. How is old Bill Stoker getting along?"

"Old Bill? Well, I saw Bill yesterday up to the engine-house, and he is looking well and hearty, sir."

"And how is old Bob Galbraith—seen him lately?"

"Oh, yes; saw him this morning, sir. He is looking well and hearty."

"And his wife?"

"Well, his wife—yes, yes his wife, she is looking well and hearty, sir."

"Glad to hear it. And how is old Sam Wylie? Seen him lately?"

"Ah, yes; poor Sam Wylie! Well, the last time I saw Sam was the day we buried him, and he was looking well and hearty—that is, for a corpse, sir."

At 1091 S. 13th St. is the place o buy building paper, carpet felt, mouldings, doors, windows, blinds, etc., at very low prices. G. F. LYMAN.

Manhatten. Easy payments.

Low prices, good grades and a square deal. Central Lumber Yard, 13th & Cala.

Dr. Hamilton Warren, Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, Room 6, Crounse block corner 16th and Capitol avenue Day and night calls promptly attented to

For a good variety of honest tailor-made clothing at low prices go to
ELGUTTER, the Mammoth Clothier,
Cor. 10th and Farnam

Manhatten. Easy payments.

Corner of Harney and 15th St.

The best business corner in Omaha for the money, being 88 feet front on 15th St., by 66 feet on Harney. This lot will be sold at its market value on easy terms.
AMES, 1507 Farnam St.

Manhatten. Easy payments.

Manhatten. Easy payments.

Taking quality into consideration, I am selling LUMBER cheaper than any yard in town. My new office, 9th and Douglas street is very convenient.
FRED W. GRAY.

GET HOWE & KERR'S PRICES ON FURNITURE. 1510 DOUGLAS STREET.

Don't pay big prices or lumber but buy cheap at Bradford's.

The buyer for A. Dorman left the city this evening to purchase another bankrupt stock.

A POOR DAY FOR TRADING,

Wheat and Other Cereals Weak and Lower in Chicago.

A SLIGHT RALLY AT THE CLOSE.

Provisions Active and in Good Demand—A Strong Cattle Market at a Good Advance—Hogs Strong and Higher.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 22.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—WHEAT—Wheat was weak and lower, and trading was only fair and mainly of a local speculative nature. Good crop reports and a scarcity of outside orders shook the confidence of holders and brought out sellers. Later stronger cablegrams and reports of too much rain in the northwest took the figures to the highest point of the day. At the advance, however, there was a desire to realize, and a portion of the advance was lost, and the finishing figures show a decline of ⅛@¼c. The feeling at the close was rather firm. Vessel room was taken for 64,000 bushels. July closed at 73⅝c, August opened at 74⅝c, and sales were at and between 74⅛@75⅝c, closing at 75⅛c. September closed at 76¼c, October at 77½c, and December at 79⅝c.

CORN—Corn was rather slow and uninteresting, with trading confined to small professionals. The receipts were fair and shipments liberal. New York was steady and Liverpool dull and easy. The offerings were not large, but at one time exceeded the demand and sales were made at a trifle below yesterday's close. The last sales, however, failed to record any change. July sold at 34⅝@35c, August at 35⅛@35⅛c, and closed at 1 o'clock with sellers at outside figures. Cash was weak and lower, with less than the usual demand.

PROVISIONS—All kinds of hog products were active and in good demand, especially pork and ribs.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat was steady on the afternoon board and a little higher, August selling up to 75⅝c, closing at 75⅛@75¼. Corn was a shade firmer and oats unchanged. In provisions pork was a fraction lower, with ribs and lard unchanged.

2:40 p. m.—August wheat, puts, 74⅝c; calls, 75⅝c.

CHICAO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 22.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—CATTLE—Smaller receipts, steady markets at other points, and good local demand caused a strong feeling in this branch of trade and prices for all desirable grades of beef cattle ruled firm and higher. Fresh arrivals amounted to 4,400 head, including 1,300 Texas cattle, about 150 distillery cattle, and fully 1,000 head of butchering and stock cattle. Less than 2,000 native beef cattle were on sale and the proption of good dry fed steers was comparatively small. The dressed beef and shipping demand for suitable cattle absorbed the scant offerings at 5@10c advance,