

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, s. s. County of Douglas, ss. Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending August 5, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, July 30 (14,900), Sunday, July 31 (14,500), Monday, August 1 (14,500), Tuesday, August 2 (13,800), Wednesday, August 3 (13,800), Thursday, August 4 (13,800), Friday, August 5 (14,000). Average: 14,070.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, A. D. 1887. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

COUNCILMAN LEE had better gag his fool friends.

We have a sidewalk inspector, haven't we? What's become of him?

Why should the city pay fifty cents a square of five-sixths of an inch for advertising in a daily paper that sells space to business men for six cents an inch?

The first installment of the proceedings of the commissioners of Douglas county for the fiscal year is now before the corporation. The Bee will have something to say concerning the peculiar management of our county affairs as we go along.

Mr. GEORGE PARKS, of Washington, who is willing to bet \$5,000 that Mr. Cleveland will not be re-elected president, is no doubt a man who has the courage of his convictions. There are thousands of men all over this broad land who think as Mr. Parks is willing his money should talk.

The death of Thomas Morton, proprietor of the Nebraska City Daily News, will be deplored throughout the state, not only by members of the press but by the pioneers who were associated with him in laying the foundations of this commonwealth. As a citizen and journalist Mr. Morton enjoyed the esteem and confidence of men of all parties and trends.

The Republican makes a dire threat to rank the private skeleton out of the closet of a councilman, but it makes no reference to the conundrum how a government printer can lay by \$75,000 in three years on a salary of \$3,500 a year, cartridges thrown in, and how his chief clerk can carom a small fortune during the same period on a salary of \$1,800 a year?

The sun-spot editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, who has been predicting the weather with more or less success for a number of years past, says that the number of sun-spots is now slowly decreasing toward a minimum. When that is reached there will be a gradual increase of electric storms for several years. If we are to have storms of one kind or another all the time, it might as well be electric storms as any. They are usually not so bad as the tornado or cyclone.

The way of promotion in the army and navy now seems to be by way of the North Pole. Lieutenant Greeley was made chief of the signal service bureau after his return from the Arctic regions and now Chief Engineer Melville, one of the survivors of the DeLong expedition, has been placed at the head of the bureau of steam engineering. Mr. Loring, who held this position, has for some time been at loggerheads with Secretary Whitney and his resignation was not unexpected. The point of difference between them was the new project of reorganizing the bureau. Melville is an energetic and able engineer and is, no doubt, the man for the place to which he has been promoted.

The Hon. William H. Robertson, who was made collector of the port of New York by President Garfield, thereby starting the stalwart-half-breed conflict which had so many disastrous consequences, still takes an interest in politics. Judge Robertson is a man of careful and conservative opinions, and therefore what he says is not to be measured by the rule that is applied to the utterances of the ordinary politician. He is moreover at the present giving more attention to business than to politics, and disclaiming any personal ambition. Referring recently to the republican situation in New York, Judge Robertson said the party is entirely harmonious, and if it places good men in the field will win next fall. With regard to next year he said that Blaine, Hawley or Sherman can carry New York, but the man who would receive the largest number of votes is Chauncey M. Depew. "His popularity," said the judge, "is simply enormous." As we have had occasion to remark before, Mr. Depew is a dark horse who is in a certain way a small figure in the next national republican convention. But he will use his influence in New York in behalf of Mr. Blaine, who, by the way, Judge Robertson predicts will be re-elected and elected.

Crop Prospects and Trade.

The fact must be admitted that the crop prospects are far from being satisfactory, and that the hopes of business that were based on the earlier promise of a generous harvest will be measurably disappointed. The whole country has suffered most severely from the continued drought, and while the damage done cannot be repaired the serious present question is whether it is to be increased by the failure of needed rains until the time is passed when their coming will be of any benefit. Already hundreds of farmers throughout the widely extended drought region see their situation for the present season to be nearly hopeless and the number is not great who can count upon much profit for their outlay and labor. Could this region have a week of copious rains at once a very great improvement of the situation would result, with vast pecuniary benefits to the agricultural community, but the conditions do not appear to be favorable to such a fortunate change. The time in which the required relief can be of much advantage is very short, and the apprehension of further serious injury is not groundless.

As yet this state of affairs has had no marked effect upon the trade movement. Business generally is reported good for the season. The wholesale merchants of Chicago, in most departments of trade, report their transactions to have been better during last July than for the corresponding month of last year. Since July merchants in a few lines have been requested not to fill orders for the present, but such experiences have not been general. The jobbing houses of Omaha report a well-maintained trade, with quite generally an increase over a year ago at this season. Such facts are gratifying, and it would be pleasing to be able to believe that there will be no variations from them, but evidently such a belief cannot be entertained in the face of the prevailing adverse crop conditions. With thousands of farmers having nothing to sell this fall, as now appears almost certain, and many others reaching the end of their season's work without any profits, it is simply inevitable that the trade of the country must suffer. When the farmers of the country are compelled to practice an enforced economy, all branches of business feel the effect. The full consequences, however, of what is now threatened will probably not be experienced this fall. There is doubtless sufficient money at present in the hands of the people, the proceeds of the past year of general prosperity, to warrant the expectation that during the current year trade will continue to make a satisfactory showing, though without any of the boom that a generous harvest would have given it. But a diminished trade next spring and probably throughout next year is to be looked for, a recovering from which will depend wholly upon the extent of the crops of next year.

Unpromising as the situation now appears, however, regarded from the standpoint of the large anticipations of a couple of months ago, there is nothing in it to create any alarm. At the worst the country will have enough of its products to supply its mere wants, and those who have them to sell will obtain better prices for them than we shall have less to sell abroad, but the balance of trade need not be against us if we prudently restrict our disposition to buy extravagantly of foreign products. There is no probability that as a nation we shall experience a decline. The advance will not be so great as was hoped for, but we shall doubtless add to our population and our wealth. The obvious suggestion of the situation is that a wise caution in all business operations is expedient, and this can be observed without yielding to unwarrantable apprehension and distrust.

An Unfavorable Beginning. In response to his proposal to buy bonds, the secretary of the treasury had received on Wednesday, the first day of opening bids, offers to sell 44 per cent of the amount of a loan of over five million dollars at prices ranging from 110 to 112. He accepted only about a quarter of a million, at the inside figures, which were one-eighth of 1 per cent below the open market rate on that day. This may be taken as indicating about the price which the secretary is disposed to pay for these bonds, while the very small amount offered at the price must also be regarded as showing that the holders of the bonds are not at all anxious to part with them at these figures. So far as the first day's experience goes toward determining the rate of the bond-purchasing expedient it cannot be regarded as promising. The total amount of the 4 per cent bonds is \$250,000,000, so that the very small amount offered to the treasury would seem to quite fully demonstrate the unwillingness of holders generally to dispose of them, even at a premium somewhat above the market rate. Where one man is made to pay one dollar for what another man gets for six cents, the sliding scale represents the extent to which men have been duped.

The challenge to produce the contract above referred to is a mere bluff. It is not in our possession. But we can produce a man who read it and recollects the terms distinctly enough to verify them under oath if need be.

The railroad accident at Chatsworth Ill., yesterday where upwards of one hundred persons were killed and possibly as many more wounded is the most appalling railroad disaster that has ever been recorded within the history of the republic. Next in magnitude and numbers killed was that of the Ashtabula disaster in Ohio in 1875, when the iron bridge on the Lake Shore road went down precipitating the entire train into the river, killing sixty-two persons outright and wounding a great many more. The accident of yesterday can be classed with the disaster at the bridge across the river Tay, in Scotland, when the train known as the "Wild Scotchman" went down and plunged into the sea, the last ever seen of it, and all on board lost.

With the accident at River Junction, in Vermont, last February, and the one on the Baltimore & Ohio road near Tiffin, O., a few weeks previous, and the one at St. Thomas, Ont., a few days ago, when about seventy-five lives in all were sacrificed, that of yesterday makes this, indeed, an eventful year in the history of railway disasters. Though President Cleveland may not be able to stay longer than one day within the borders of the great state of Nebraska, he will visit no place in his proposed western tour where he will see more to interest him. He should

that would favor the bond-holders. He will doubtless not pay much if anything above the price at which he accepted a small block of bonds on Wednesday, and consequently this plan of disposing of a part of the surplus does not look altogether hopeful. Responses to the secretary's proposal to prepay interest will be opened next Monday, and it is not expected that the result will be entirely satisfactory. The 2 per cent rebate deprives the offer of the advantage it would otherwise possess, and it is probable that only such bondholders as may be pressed for money—and that class is very small—will avail themselves of the opportunity. If these plans fail, the treasury will have no other practicable way of reducing the surplus, but the fact will furnish pretty substantial evidence that at least so far as the bondholders are concerned they are not in urgent need of money. Unfortunately, however, there would be in this knowledge nothing to reassure the much larger portion of the people who will require money and are hoping for a release of a part of the treasury surplus to provide it.

Why Do They Squeal? About three weeks ago a representative of the Bee commenced a thorough examination of the records, vouchers and papers in the county court house. The man had scarcely put in an appearance when a general flutter became manifest in certain quarters.

The investigator, who came from Chicago, was represented as being a special detective after hoodlums, and some officials and ex-officials have taken it unto themselves that they are the parties whose heads are threatened by a thunderbolt. The first squeal came through a German paper, which made the discovery that a conspiracy had been set on foot against Commissioner Timme, who was to be waylaid to make room for another German who wants to step into his shoes. Then came Mr. McShane's "Listener" with the report that the Chicago detective was under instructions to work up a boodle case against Messrs. Timme and Corliss. And now, a paper published at Waterloo, where Mr. Corliss lives, reprints the Herald's story with the following comment:

"We clip the above article from the Omaha Herald of the 9th. It would not have been worth noticing at any other time, but in the eye of an election in which it is a well-known fact that both Timme and Corliss are, or will be candidates before the two political conventions this fall for the office of commissioner; and it is plain to be seen that this is one of the deep-laid schemes of the Bee to damage these gentlemen. It does not leave out the name of Coffey Why? Because he is not a candidate, and it would do no good to say anything about him. This is the thinnest thing we have yet observed, and will fail to accomplish the desired end. Timme and Corliss have served the people satisfactorily as commissioners, and we have good reason to believe that they will be elected this fall, notwithstanding the Bee's boodle scheme."

This premature squeal reminds us of the boys who were caught in the watermelon patch by the man with a club. "I didn't steal anything," shouted one of the boys, thus giving himself away before a word had been said by the farmer.

Now, who has said anything about Timme or Corliss? Why do their fool friends squeal when their names have not yet been mentioned in connection with boodling? Why are they frustrated, if there is nothing wrong, and their official records have been so satisfactory?

It seems to us that this squeal has been designed to forestall a discovery that somebody fears is likely to be made. As to the question why the Bee has kept silence about Commissioner O'Keefe, we simply point to the fact that the Bee has said nothing about anybody in connection with the pending investigation. The Bee is not likely to remain silent or shield any official in office, or out of office, whenever it has proof of his dishonesty. No honest official has ever suffered at the hands of the Bee and no quarter has been or will be shown to hoodlums, whoever they may be.

The Rounds & Taylor jobbers boast that they have contracted ahead with business-men of Omaha for \$18,000 worth of display advertising at \$1 per inch. We do not pretend to dispute that assertion. For all we know, it is true. It only shows that our merchants have allowed themselves to be duped by clever confidence men. The contract made by the same parties last week was for 1,300 inches, and 450 lines of local notices, for a round \$100. Computed at five cents per line, which is about what it is worth the 450 lines of local notices aggregate \$22.50, leaving \$57.50 for the 1,300 inches of display, or a fraction less than six cents per inch. Where one man is made to pay one dollar for what another man gets for six cents, the sliding scale represents the extent to which men have been duped.

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Though President Cleveland may not be able to stay longer than one day within the borders of the great state of Nebraska, he will visit no place in his proposed western tour where he will see more to interest him. He should

spend a week here. He cannot be other than surprised when he witnesses the development and progress within the last quarter of a century in this portion of the expansive fertile west. He will find in Omaha a great city with a foundation for the metropolis of the Missouri valley. At Lincoln he will also find a beautiful, progressive and stirring city—in fact the most attractive capital city in the United States, located in one of the most productive valleys in the world. He will find in Nebraska that kind of enterprise that has done so much toward building up and maintaining the republic of which he is the official head. Mr. Cleveland should not fail to spend at least two days in the state—one here and one at the charming seat of government.

The assurance that the reconstructed water works will afford a reliable stream with sufficient pressure for fire protection is very gratifying, but we still believe Omaha will have to invest in additional fire steamers or run the risk of losing millions of dollars worth of property. Banking on the hydrant pressure is decidedly unsafe. It is an open secret that probably one-fourth of our hydrants to-day would not throw a stream over a two-story building.

The Chang and Eng methods of landing the turmoil breeders of the council through two organs professing opposite policies continues as heretofore. Although the bar is practically all of one opinion with regard to the usurpation by the council of powers vested in the police commission alone, these papers still persist in misleading their handful of patrons and offending the common sense of intelligent men of all classes.

The investigator, who came from Chicago, was represented as being a special detective after hoodlums, and some officials and ex-officials have taken it unto themselves that they are the parties whose heads are threatened by a thunderbolt. The first squeal came through a German paper, which made the discovery that a conspiracy had been set on foot against Commissioner Timme, who was to be waylaid to make room for another German who wants to step into his shoes. Then came Mr. McShane's "Listener" with the report that the Chicago detective was under instructions to work up a boodle case against Messrs. Timme and Corliss. And now, a paper published at Waterloo, where Mr. Corliss lives, reprints the Herald's story with the following comment:

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THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

Westinghouse employs 775 men in his shops. The producers in Texas complain they have almost given their produce away, and that money is scarce. An inventor in Chicago expects to make all kinds of bottles out of paper. They are cheaper than glass.

Two German firms have contracted for steel enough to make 400,000 rifles for the Turkish government. Kentucky produced 19,354,813 gallons of whisky the past year, against 20,570,132 gallons the previous year.

During the past fifteen years 38 cents worth out of every \$100 worth of whisky has been burned. A Nashua, N. H., company will ship 1,000 bales of cotton cloth to China via the Canadian Pacific road.

The 8,000 brewers of Cincinnati who are knights have withdrawn from the order because of the temperance plank in the new constitution. A Sandusky natural gas well has just struck 1,000,000 feet per day. Another well, and the biggest yet, has just come in at Murphysville.

The Harrisburg steel works run 3,600 tons ahead on their June output over any previous month. English manufacturers expect to establish works in Canada to make iron-wood screws. The consumption of lead pencils in the United States is one and one-half per head per annum.

Westinghouse is experimenting to stop a train suddenly without causing a shock. Poles and Hungarians are leaving Reading to find employment elsewhere. A forty-five riveting machine is going into a Cleveland machine shop.

The New York hat salesmen are after the Sunday sellers. The bakers have sixty unions and 22,000 members. Seven acres of land have been bought by the Jersey City steel company near Soranton, on which to erect steel works to employ 300 men.

A new rolling mill is to be erected at Bowling Green, O., and at Wellston, O., \$1,000,000 is to be expended in various new industries. The special labor bureau agents have completed investigations of 5,000 strikes in New York which have occurred within six years.

All the western and southwestern railroad companies are making more or less extensive additions to their shop capacity. Minneapolis produced during the first half of this year 2,643,910 barrels, against 2,777,300 barrels during the same time last year.

All the leading railroads require nearly as much side track for the transaction of their business as they have main line. The national convention of Master Joiners has resolved that technical education should be instructed in the public schools. St. Louis foundries are busy making iron yokes and other castings to change horse-power to cable lines on street railroads.

A Philadelphia syndicate has put up \$500,000 to erect plants to make iron and steel and nine coal in Branwell, W. Va. New shoe manufacturing concerns are springing up in New England. The spring trade was the greatest ever known. The national district assembly of Plumbers No. 85 will convene in Pittsburg on the first Monday in September. The South Carolina knights preserve the old time secrecy which made the knights so popular under Stevens.

Timely Warning.

About this time look out for the man who is in the hands of his friends.

So Say We All. Senator Stanford did not like the manner in which the Pacific Railroad Investigating commission placed him with questions at the last session in San Francisco. He declared that the commission seemed "more like a prosecuting than an investigating commission. It is to be hoped that the commission's work will be followed by a prosecution, and one vigorous enough to bring to justice all who have wronged the government and the people by neglect and dishonest management of the affairs of these corporations.

Modern Robber Barons.

It is known that out of the construction of the Central Pacific has grown in California a class of railway barons whose wealth and aristocratic surroundings to-day find no counterpart even in Europe. Impudence has grown with their riches, and its culmination is seen in the statement of Senator Stanford. If his evident opinions are shared to any extent by these two companies, it would be just on the part of the government to take such action as would compel these haughty millionaires to get on their knees and beg for mercy. To be told that the generosity of the people has been meanness and their bounty an outrage is too much even for a long-enduring and long-suffering public to bear. The naming of Mr. Stanford would be a national blessing.

Midsummer Night's Dream.

Sleep see the great and airy land afar. I crossed the glowing threshold, fancy-led. Quivered, crimson-hearted, o'er my head. Drooped heavy with their perfumed wealth; Through luminous aisles the radiance of a star. Beckoned me on; the fond aërial shed Like snow its fragrant blossoms; fireflies sped Across the path; no sound did silence mar Save that from out the dell, a nightingale, Hissed repeating, "Love, Love but these!" Woke all the answering echoes far and near. My heart beat fast and strong; the happy tears I shed, and Love, lo! though wert at my side.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska City and vicinity had a good rain. The Missouri Pacific extension from the north is completed to Nebraska City. Corn will pan out about half a crop in Johnson county, according to the Journal.

Lightning burned the barn of E. S. Hawley in Nebraska City, Wednesday night. The union of farmers at Oakland has shown by results the practical benefits of co-operation. Mr. Resser, of Syracuse, attempted to board a moving train at Bennett, was thrown to the ground and two fingers cut.

Hentrice is again discussing the subject of water supply. The experience of Lincoln in the well business is a cautionary signal to go slow. The death of Thomas Morton, of the Nebraska City News, leaves Father Martin, of Dakota City, the sole occupant of the patriarchal circle of the Nebraska press.

The news of Sioux City's packing house capture will convince Lincoln that the Nebraska city is not to become so common that scarce a ripple was created in the lively burg down the river. The Wayne County Agricultural society has issued a list of liberal premiums for exhibits of products, stock, speed and the like, to be held at the fair on the 15th of Wayne August 31 and September 1 and 2.

Pawnee will vote, September 12, on the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to build a system of water-works. The Pawnee metropolis is bound to keep up with the force pump, procession. The charitable of Nebraska City have been pouring spare pennies into the capacious pockets of Ed. Wilson, an cadaverous beggar from Kansas, only to learn to the disgust, that Edward is the possessor of a fine farm with stock worth \$15,000.

Governor Thayer hit the right topic when he talked to the school boys of Nebraska of "Moulding the Young Mind." It is understood that his excellency did not extol the old and effective method of making the youngster mind—by bending him over the knee and fanning the patch on his pants. Mac Long, the converted gambler who is running a quartette of spouters and passing the hat among the pious in the interior of the state, turns an old trick occasionally. In the matter of future he is long to never short on corn. He coopered 40,000 bushels of corn in Chicago last week and cleaned up \$2,000.

The Glen Falls Manufacturing company has been organized in Beatrice for the purpose of erecting and operating a paper mill on the Missouri river. An eighty acre tract of land has been secured for a site. The incorporators are S. C. Smith, J. E. Smith, D. W. Cook, H. W. Ficker, J. B. Weston, Nathan Blakely, C. L. Dorsey, Green, Bucher, Bros. & Dwyer, Jacob Klein. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Unlicensed dogs in Dubuque are fed on lead. There are eighteen regularly organized and prosperous colleges in the state. The Mississippi river at Davenport has touched its lowest point since 1864. The names of 1,100 soldiers are already on the rolls of the National Veteran's association recently organized in this state as a rebuke to Littlefield.

Propbet Foster, of Burlington, predicts that November will advise the people to lay in a stock of fuel and fodder. Two youths at Cedar Rapids were tried in justice court for stealing watermelons. The justice reverted back to his boyhood days and a fellow feeling made him wondrous kind. The boys were acquitted.

Fifteen hundred people attended the farmers picnic at Twin lake near Mason. Some of the speakers strove to impress their auditors with the idea that they would make first-class legislative timber, clear stuff without knots or sap. Governor Larabee recently questioned Sheriff Farrell, of Mills county, as to the progress of prohibition in his official domain. The sheriff answered that there were no drug stores and nine B. (budge and beer) store saloons, the largest number in the county in two years. The increase during the past year was principally in drug stores.

Sioux City has touched the negotiations with the Chicago packers and proudly boasts that the plants secured will have a slaughtering capacity of 9,500 hogs and 1,000 beefs per day. The Foster brothers have signed for a packery to cost \$150,000 and the Arnours have agreed to build there next spring. "This concentration of the packing industry in Sioux City," says the Journal "will bring at once millions of additions,

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

A Variety of Interesting Items Picked Up To-day.

The number of passengers credited to South Omaha for the past month was 17,148, which, with the number of tickets sold at other points to the city will number 30,000. The residents are in hopes that the new Union Pacific depot will soon be erected, as the present depot is inadequate for the demand.

Henry Lechner, charged with aiding one Thomas Toyman, charged with a breach of the peace by threatening to kill one John Gaire, to escape from the custody of an officer, will have a hearing to-day at 9 o'clock.

Patrik Rice, city marshal, is making an effort to rid the city of the thugs and bums that have infested the city for the past three months. Mrs. Daniel Hafferty, Miss Howe, of Johnston, Pa., and Miss Hughes, of South Omaha, are in Fremont, where they will remain until the 16th inst., to attend a wedding, after which they will go to Chicago.

An oratorical contest took place at the Methodist church on Tuesday night which proved a source of much pleasure to the patrons and revenue to the managers. Miss Hunt carried off the prize, which was a handsome medal.

An enjoyable necktie social was given by the young people of the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening, at the residence of R. T. Maxwell. The usual amusements and refreshments were indulged in to a late hour.

Hayless, Silver & Co. have established a brick yard on Twenty-sixth street, and another party has started a yard on Twenty-fourth and Jay streets. The city for the brick will be taken out of the streets, thus bringing them down to grade.

Alderman F. M. Smith has returned from the western part of the state where he visited for the past week. The German Protestants of South Omaha are building a new school house in Jettson's addition.

Of the thirteen vagrants arrested Tuesday night, four were sent to the county jail, six dismissed and one paid a fine of \$10 and costs. About 300 men are now busy in pushing forward the new addition of Swift's packing house, and the foundations are nearly finished. The store and brick work will be commenced in a short time.

Since April there has been an average of sixty new buildings, a month, put up in South Omaha, and all the timber land between the city and the river have been dotted with residences. The street called Missouri avenue, running past Missouri avenue park west from the river has been graded to street level, and Twentieth street will soon be graded over Second street to the stock yards.

The congregation of Methodists in South Omaha are negotiating for the exchange of their present property for a more healthy location on which to erect a new edifice. Mr. Butcher, a banker of Idle Grove, Ia., made a trip to the western country with the intention of investing in property, but he could not find suitable property and returned to this city to buy a number of lots and to go into business.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning John Erd, time keeper for Armour & Co., at the old Lipton house, died at St. Joseph's hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage. The young man was twenty-two years of age and had been in this country only two years, having come from Glasgow, Scotland, and was of good parentage. He was a general contractor, and had been in South Omaha and had been ill only two weeks.

Yesterday morning one Andrean Pasquale, who boards at the Chicago house, had a warrant issued for the arrest of a man named John L. Linton, at the house, charging him with removing \$132.30 from his (Pasquale's) coat pocket while the latter was washing.

Trooper Reed, a member of Oakland, Ia., has a warrant to-day with the intention of locating. The Knights of Labor will take place Saturday night at the K. of L. hall and will be largely attended.

South Omaha was made a money center of the note and coin issue. A good business was done from the first day. Mayor Broatch received yesterday an invitation from the Constitutional Centennial commission in Philadelphia to attend its celebration in September. He has not yet determined to accept, but has written a very cordial letter of acknowledgment. The main object of the meeting is to contrast the height of progress in 1887 with what it was in 1777, not only in industrial and mechanical arts but in military affairs.

It is expected that the United States army and naval forces some fifteen thousand civic soldiers will be present. President Cleveland and wife will be present, as will also members of the cabinet, and prominent federal officials and representatives of foreign governments. The oration will be delivered by Justice Miller of the United States Supreme court, and poems of course will follow. The celebration will last from the fifteenth to the seventeenth proximo. The following is the letter to Mayor Broatch:

To the Honorable the Mayor of Omaha: The city of Omaha, an integral part of this union have resolved to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the framing and ratification of the Constitution of the United States at Philadelphia, on the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth days of September, 1887. In connection with the delivery of an oration and poem, in behalf of the Constitutional Centennial commission, we have the honor to request your presence.

AMOS R. BETT, President. Chairman Executive Committee HAMILTON L. CARSON, Secretary, 307 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Something Left Out. The Clarke Coffee company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. Their capital is stated to be \$100,000. The incorporators are W. E. Clarke, John E. Clarke, B. Wallace, Henry Meyers, G. E. Wyman, A. L. Metzer and J. E. Markel. Section No. 2 of the articles seems to have been dwarfed either at birth or when the type-writer christened it. The ruling is as follows: SECTION II. The nature of the business to be transacted by said company shall be the purchase and sale of the indefensible. Here there drop to the indefensible. Being a coffee company probably there are grounds for the omission.

A Truthful "Oil-Room" Man. D. B. Houck, deputy sheriff, has been attending to the attachment and replevin actions in the cases against L. A. Stewart & Co. Consequently he had to spend considerable time in the premises of the late firm on Jones street. "All I have to say," replied Mr. Houck to a question, "is that I am now an oil-room man and am not afraid to acknowledge it before any investigating committee, and I don't go a fishing out of season, either."

Humane Society. The following were made by S. B. Clarke, agent for the Nebraska Humane society: Complaints, 21; investigations, 70; arrests, 7; discharged, 2; convictions, 5; provisions sent, 23; animals sent to fertilizing works, 3; complaints of cruelty to children, 8.