THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 23, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, March 17	21,075
Sunday, March 18	20,300
Monday, March 19	20,960
Tuesday, March 20	20,430
Wednesday, March 21	20,370
Thursday, March 22	20,435
Friday, March 23	20,525
Average	20,541

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s.s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,063 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,228 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,590 copies; for February, 1888, 15,992 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of March, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

TEXAS has a surplus in her treasury of $2,000,000 and the governor has called a special session of the legislature to cut down taxes. The Texas cowboys will personally divide the surplus.

THE democratic party is likely to have a "plumed knight" in the presidential race. Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, is pluming his feathers for a vice presidential nomination.

THE anti-Cleveland democrats are trying to force the president to show his hand on renomination. But the seeker for a second term is too wily to be caught at this stage of the game.

THE Willamantic savings bank has a treasurer who doesn't know what became of $150,000 entrusted to his care. As the treasurer didn't go off to Canada, the directors are only going to proceed against him for incompetency. "Honest Tate," why did you not stay at your old Kentucky home?

IN Ohio the cause of democracy is not very bright. So much of the party is identified with the tally-sheet forgery cases now on trial that Allan G. Thurman is disgusted with the corruption, and threatens to abandon the party to fate. With the old Roman out of the way Foraker can easily sweep the field with republican victory.

DEAR old grandmother Spain is going to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by establishing in 1892 a big exposition at Madrid. It is going to be a family affair in which only Spanish blue-blood is to take a part. Latin America is cordially invited, but Uncle Sam got snubbed. He is too much of a Yankee to suit the queen regent.

IF the answer of the Rock Island company to the Burlington suit be true, a neat little game to form a great railroad trust has been nipped in the bud. As a part of this plan the engineers' strike was encouraged by the Burlington to rid itself of Brotherhood engineers, and by this and other cunning strokes to force other roads into the combine. This is the Rock Island's story. If the allegations can be proven the "Q" will stir up a hornets' nest over its head.

AUTHORITIES who are posted on the subject of the great telephone case agree that the supreme court made a mistake in confirming the validity of the Bell telephone patents. The credit of inventing the telephone should have been given to Drawbaugh and Philip Reis. The question of patent right, however, is of little concern to the public at large. What the patrons of the telephone monopoly want is the best service for the least money. When the yearly earnings of the telephone company amount to about twenty per cent on its enormously inflated stock a reduction in the charges is in order.

MANITOBA is badly bound hand and foot by the Canadian Pacific railroad monopoly. By the terms of the charter the Canadian government has granted to that company the exclusive right to build railroads through the northwest. The people of Manitoba have for a long time protested against this monopoly and have threatened to secede from the Dominion government. To prevent nullification in Manitoba, the government has swallowed its pride and is trying to buy back its concessions from the Canadian Pacific. What a spectacle for a government offering the Canadian Pacific ten million dollars and five million acres of land for the privilege of allowing the people of Manitoba to build their own railroads!

PHILADELPHIA merchants have set on foot a scheme to form a national board of trade, and invite our citizens and board to co-operate with them. The object of this organization is to formulate for the inter-state commerce commission such grievances as merchants in common are subjected to. A further object of the national board will be to secure such amendments to the interstate law as will protect merchants from imposition. The plan is likely to be carried out, and depends for its success upon the interest taken by merchants and boards of trade through the country. A national board of trade can best voice the wants of merchants, and the citizens of Omaha, through their board of trade, should join heartily in the project.

The Supreme Court Vacancy.

The vacant chair of the chief justice awaits an occupant. Death has again given President Cleveland the opportunity of making a high judicial appointment—the most elevated within the gift of the chief executive. It is a responsibility which rarely falls upon a president. But five judges have presided in the supreme court since the appointment of John Jay by General Washington. General Grant was the last president to select a chief justice in Morrison R. Waite, whose term of office has just been terminated by death.

It is not to be expected that political considerations will not dictate to a great extent the choice of a successor. The exigencies of an approaching campaign are not likely to be overlooked. It is to be presumed that the next chief justice will be a democrat and that he will come from a state where his choice will strengthen the party.

New York and Indiana are mentioned by politicians as the probable recipients of the honor, without any definite idea as to the names of the lawyers upon whom the silken robe is to be conferred.

The chief interest of the people of the country, quite irrespective of party, is that the high character of the supreme bench shall be maintained and that no man of small mental calibre or weak moral fiber shall be called to the chair once occupied by John Marshall.

Peculiar in its constitution and in the latitude of its far reaching powers, the United States supreme court has sustained the highest rank among the tribunals of the world by reason of the care exercised in the selection of its judges. The opposition to the appointment of Justice Lamar arose from the feeling that he was not in either learning or ability the peer of his fellow justices.

Mr. Cleveland will make a serious mistake if he overlooks unquestioned legal learning, juridical experience and judicial temper of minds in selecting a successor to Chief Justice Waite.

His professions of non-partisanship where the interests of the entire country are at stake will now be put to a severe test.

A Proposed Farmers' Trust.

It is reported that a movement has been started by the farmers of Kansas looking to the organization of a trust. The plan as stated is to create a combination of the farmers, stockraisers and feeders of the northwestern states and territories of the Mississippi valley, and to establish central agencies at ten points, among them Omaha, at which shall be done all the selling for the members of the association. A mass convention of farmers and stockmen, for the purpose of forming the proposed organization, has been called to meet at Topeka, Kansas, on May 1, and in the address inviting farmers to attend it is stated that the principal purpose is to control the shipment of farm products "and thus regulate the supply of our commodities offering in the public markets of the country," thereby always insuring fair prices. "The farmers of this country," says the address, "cannot compete with India wheat in the Liverpool market, nor do we longer intend to submit to the payments of the cost of taking our wheat to Liverpool before it can be sold in our home market. What we want is a fair exchange of products. This we demand and will submit to nothing else. We have the power, and all that is needed is organization to make this power effective. If we can by this proposed organization control our shipment of these commodities and prevent the supply from exceeding the demand in the market, then we would unquestionably become masters of the situation." Herein as least is the spirit that inspires combination.

If there is any interest that could be justified in organizing a trust for controlling in anywise its products it is that of the farmers. It is the one great interest which is left by the fiscal policy of the nation without regard or protection, and not only this, but is made to pay the greater part of the tribute exacted by that policy in behalf of every other industrial interest. The protected steel syndicate, the tariff-bulwarked sugar trust, the well fortified lumber and salt interests, the woolen manufacturers, all the industries, in short, which are guarded by an excessive tariff no longer necessary to the requirements of the government, get annually from the farmers of the country millions of tribute, oppressing them with a great and unjust burden which grows heavier and more intolerable from year to year. These unprotected millions of the nation's producers must sell the products of their hard toil at the prices that rule in a foreign market where they meet the competition of the products of the cheapest labor on earth, but all that they buy must be paid for at the highest prices that prevail in any market in the world, because protected by tariff duties more excessive than any other nation in history ever levied in time of peace. And what has been the service of these farmers to the country? For fifteen years they have kept the balance of trade in our favor, the aggregate volume of agricultural food products exported to Europe and other foreign markets in that period exceeding in value four billions of dollars. Since 1873 western farmers have exported to the markets of the world so much food product that the balance of trade in our favor has exceeded $1,650,000,000. They have thus paid off all our foreign debts, drawn gold from Europe to this country, kept the precious metals extracted from our mines at home, fed our own people and enriched almost everybody except themselves. What have the protected industries to show that is comparable with this?

But while the farmers may have far fairer reason than any other interest for combining to protect themselves and secure better prices by controlling the distribution of their products, the wisdom of their doing so is at least debatable. The trust is a device inimical to the public interest and obnoxious to popular sentiment, against which a war has been begun and will be persistently waged until this last resort of monopoly is destroyed. Legislation is being invoked to this end, and the time is not remote when every trust will be driven fron its stronghold and compelled to go down. Would it be well or wise for the farmers of the country to become in any degree identified with this device of monopoly, to which the great majority of the people are hostile? They are a most important element of the people whose obvious duty and best interest would seem to be to array themselves against all institutions of monopoly and every condition that contributes to the creation of such institutions. What the farmers of the country need is relief from the oppression of war-tariff taxation. They need to be relieved from the payment of excessive tribute to the over-protected industries. They should address themselves earnestly and vigorously to the effort to secure this relief, which when obtained will be certain and permanent, and not attempt the method of monopoly, which antagonizes the public interest and sentiment, and of the success of which in their case there would be great uncertainty. It is well that farmers shall meet to discuss the situation, but if wisdom prevail among them they will avoid giving aid to the enemy by adopting his pernicious methods.

Misleading the Germans.

Under the caption of "The Mayor on the Warpath," our German-American local contemporary, the *Tribune*, prints the following extract concerning the order recently issued by Mayor Broatch requiring all liquor dealers to pay the full amount of the license charge for the fiscal year:

The old question relative to the payment of saloon licenses has again assumed prominence. The plain issue is, 'Shall the entire sum be paid in advance or in quarterly installments?' The state law contains the following provision relative to this subject, chapter 50, section 25: 'The corporate authorities of all cities and villages shall have power to license, regulate and prohibit the selling or giving away of intoxicating, malt, spirituous and vinous, mixed or fermented liquors within the limits of each city or village, the license not to extend beyond the municipal year in which it shall be granted, and to determine the amount to be paid for such license, not less than $500 in villages and cities having not more than 10,000 population, nor less than $1,000 in cities of the first class and cities having over 10,000 population.

The new city charter—chapter 13, section 92, reads as follows: The mayor and city council may by ordinance license, restrain, regulate or prohibit the sale or giving away of intoxicating beverages, the license, however, shall not extend beyond the municipal year for which it is issued; also to fix the amount payable for the same, which shall not be less than the lowest amount fixed by law.

It is therefore clear that no prepayment of license was especially prescribed. The present United States senator, Manderson, when acting as city attorney, interpreted the law and gave the opinion that the council was fully empowered to provide by ordinance in what manner payments should be made. This was done accordingly and quarterly payments were required, so that the liquor dealer received his full license in the ninth month of the fiscal year. With this arrangement all seemed satisfied except the editors of several local Anglo-American papers, who have no high license to pay themselves, but are constantly finding fault with the enforcement of the Slocum law, since they appear to consider it their duty to become its special guardians, while every other subject is left untouched. To this circumstance is due the fact that the issue never drops out of our local politics.

Under the new charter the fiscal year begins the 1st of January instead of the first Tuesday in April, as formerly. Thus it happens that the license year has been advanced. Mayor Broatch first insisted on the prepayment of the full $1,000, but consented to a payment of the first quarter on New Year's day, the balance to be paid by April 1.

Our eccentric German-American contemporary is misleading its patrons. While it is true that General Manderson, while city attorney, construed the high license law as authorizing quarterly payments, the supreme court of this state has rendered a decision that every liquor dealer must pre-pay the whole $1,000 when he files his application for license. This decision should have been respected and carried out by the city authorities long ago.

The law may be obnoxious. It will doubtless work hardship on dealers whose means are limited. But it is the law, and until it is repealed or modified the mayor, under his official oath, is in duty bound to enforce it. Our German contemporary pretends to quote from the city charter, but no such provision as he quotes can be found in it. His citation is misleading and liable to create a false impression upon German-Americans who are law-abiding, but resent fanaticism, and would naturally regard the mayor's course as an unwarranted infraction of their rights.

MR. CLEVELAND has received a warning from the senate committee on the judiciary, unanimously concurred in by the members of that committee, which it is to be supposed he will heed. It relates to the practice of deferring appointments, on which the advice and consent of the senate is necessary, until after the adjournment of the senate. A suspicious example of this was in the appointment of the inter-state commerce commission, though other offices created by the last congress were not filled until after the adjournment. The president had ample time in which to send these appointments to the senate, but for his own reasons he did not do so, the delay in the appointment of the inter-state commerce commission being due to his desire to appoint Mr. Morrison, who was a member of the last congress and not eligible until his term was out. Such an excuse might justify delay, though the senate committee takes the ground that the constitution clearly establishes the right and the duty of the senate to advise and consent to the appointment to certain offices, and that the president has no right to fill an office otherwise except in case of an emergency. The interesting fact is stated that but one other president omitted to send appointments to the senate for its advice and consent when he had ample time to do so, James Monroe having neglected to fill two offices until after the adjournment of the senate. As a rebuke of his neglect the appointments were unanimously rejected. The protest of the senate committee was not intended to be a censure, but it comes sufficiently near to it, and is a pretty plain notification to the president that hereafter deferred appointments will be very likely to be rejected.

IN reply to an inquiry for information regarding the provisions of the bill for a division of the Sioux reservation in Dakota, we would state that the measure is now in the hands of a conference committee of the two houses, made necessary by the numerous amendments of the senate to the house bill. Pending action by the committee an abstract of the measure would be of no value, as it may still undergo many changes. The area proposed to be thrown open to settlement exceeds ten million acres, and a portion of the Ponca reservation would be included in it. As to the time when the act shall take effect, that will depend upon the acceptance and consent of the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, the bill providing that their acceptance of its propositions shall be voluntary and taken by popular vote in the manner and form prescribed by the treaty between the United States and these Indians. The result is somewhat uncertain. A good deal of opposition to the bill has been manifested by two classes of influential persons, one of them being sundry old chiefs who see their power slipping away under legislation which overthrows the customs and traditions of generations, and the other being the whites who have married Indian women, who also see that this measure would greatly curtail their advantages. If the act is accepted by the Indians and satisfactory proof thereof presented to the president within one year after the passage of the act, the fact shall be announced by executive proclamation, otherwise the act becomes of "no effect and null and void." Great tact will doubtless be required on the part of the government authorities to secure the acceptance of the act by the Indians.

THE *Republican* is not in favor of erecting a public building on Jefferson square. It has said so a good many times, and says so again. But where the people are divided upon any question it never interferes with their right to make their wishes known in the manner provided by law.—*Republican.*

Will there ever be a time when the people are not divided? How many times are the people to vote on every proposition? When the division was called for on city hall location over three thousand people voted in favor of Farnam and Eighteenth streets and only 239 against it.

That ought to have been decisive. Suppose another division is called for, will not the minority have the same right to call for another vote as they now have? Are the taxpayers to be put to the expense of special elections every few months just to satisfy the crowd that failed to carry at the last election? Where and when is this calling for division to end?

NO honest contractor uses a dummy through whose hands he makes a bid for paving.

The Best Policy.

Chicago News.

Down in Kentucky they call a state treasurer "honest" if he doesn't take the safe when he starts for Canada.

A Bill to Protect Trusts.

Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Randall's tariff bill might be properly entitled, "A Bill to Protect the Trusts and Rob the People."

The Woods Full of 'Em.

St. Paul Globe.

There isn't a lawyer in the country who does not think he could name an excellent successor of the late chief justice if modesty permitted.

Hurry Up, Chauncey.

Chicago Times.

If Chauncey M. Depew is really going to write a letter declining the presidency he'd better hurry up before the presidency has a chance to write first.

Nebraska Has the Timber.

New York Tribune.

Tennessee is said to be looking around for a governor who can't play the fiddle and knows he can't. It is feared that no such man can be found in the state.

What Might Have Been.

Boston Herald.

By what narrow chances men sometimes miss becoming famous! Here is old Daniel Drawbauch who came within one vote of being the original inventor of the telephone.

A Strong Combination.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The falling off in railroad earnings in the second week of March as compared with the corresponding week in 1887, which has just been developed, signifies simply that the brotherhood and the blizzard, in opposite sections of the country, were running things about that time.

A Lone Sentinel.

Chicago Herald.

A rather grandiloquent tribute to Mr. Allison in an Iowa paper starts off with: "William B. Allison has stood with his hand on the national pulse for a quarter of a century." This is saying a good deal for Mr. Allison for a period when so many of our statesmen stood with their hands in the national pocket.

What the Party Wants.

The American.

It is necessary that the republican candidate should be neither incompetent, nor weak nor untried. He must be a strong man who has proved his strength. The work before him demands the powers of a statesman. It is not a time for experimenting. National affairs call for the executive guidance of a republican who can lay upon them a firm and familiar hand.

The Republican B.

Washington Critic.

The presidential B doth flit
From bonnet unto bonnet;
And when it findeth one that suits
It settles down upon it.

On Sherman's there is not a sign,
And Allison don't show it,
And if it rests on Foraker's,
The people do not know it.

In Gresham's case we find the same,
And Harrison is like it,
Depew and Evarts hold theirs up,
But still the B won't strike it.

Say, where's the presidential B,
Since Blaine of Maine's declined it?
Well, take the name of Blaine and search
And possibly you'll find it.

A Roman Count.

ROME, March 27.—The pope created Lanbat of New York, a Roman count.

HASCALL KNOCKED CLEAR OUT

Total Annihilation of His Pet Jefferson Square Scheme.

PAT FORD A PRETTY SICK MAN.

The Warrior From the Third, and the First Ward Statesman and We, Us & Co. Go to a Funeral.

Hascallity Completely Squelched.

Jefferson square's candidacy as a prospective point for the location of the city hall met with a death blow at the meeting of the council last night, and Chief Grave Digger Hascall and the pall-bearers, consisting chiefly of "Hon." Pat Ford and the members of We, Us & Co., attended the saddest funeral of their whole natural existence. The death throes became visible about 9 o'clock, and one hour and a half later the poor old boom stretched out and died, despite the ministrations of "Dr." Burnham with a sugar-coated resolution to keep life in the aged and venerable plant. It was a harrowing scene and one not to be soon forgotten by Grave Digger Hascall and Chief Pall Bearer Pat Ford. When the death was made known the two looked sad, and it is to be expected that they will wear the regulation badge of mourning for the balance of their lives.

The exercises opened with the clerk reading the following communication:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Omaha: The undersigned, your petitioners, hereby represent that at a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and other wards of the city of Omaha, held at Wolf's hall on the corner of Twenty-second and Cuming streets on the evening of Friday, March 23, 1888, they were by the action of said meeting appointed a committee to represent and present to your body the sentiment and desire of said meeting with reference to the location and erection of a city hall building for the city of Omaha. That the sentiment of said meeting as unanimously expressed was in favor of the location and erection of a city hall building (costing not to exceed $300,000) upon Jefferson square in the city of Omaha; that it was the desire and request of said meeting—unanimously expressed—that proper action by your body to submit to the electors of the city of Omaha for their ratification and approval—or otherwise—at the polls the question of such location and erection. In pursuance, therefore, of the sentiment and expression of said meeting, and in accordance with the decision of the district court of Douglas county, lately expressed, concerning said matter of location and erection, your petitioners hereby request and pray the immediate appointment of a committee to secure and procure plans for a suitable building for a city hall with reference to said herein proposed location, and upon completion and preparation of same, to prepare and enact a suitable ordinance for the submission to the legal voters of the city of Omaha of the question of the location and erection of a city hall as herein stated, contemplated and desired.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

J. J. SAVILLE,
JAMES CREIGHTON,
FREDERICK SCHNAKE,
Committee.

Councilman Kierstead moved that the communication be referred to the committee on public property and buildings. Councilman Boyd seconded the motion.

Councilman Burnham moved that the rules be suspended until a resolution could be read which he handed to the clerk.

Councilman Lee was on his feet in a moment, and objected to any such action. He said it was done for the purpose of forestalling a resolution he put in last week, and which was in the hands of a committee. Common courtesy should prevail, and his resolution should receive consideration in preference to anything that might be introduced now. However, if the councilmen were in for a fight he was ready.

Councilman Hascall thought there was no harm in considering the matter now.

Councilman Kierstead agreed with Councilman Lee, and the whole subject was laid temporarily on the table.

When resolutions were called for, the clerk took up and read Councilman Burnham's resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That I. S. Hascall, Michael Lee and J. M. Counsman be and they are hereby appointed a committee to arrange for and procure, and they are hereby instructed to arrange for and procure, by competition or otherwise, suitable and sufficient plans, sketches and drawings for a city hall building adapted to the ground and property commonly known and designated as Jefferson square, as a site and location for the same. Said committee shall from time to time, and at as early a date as practicable, report back to the council, for concurrence and approval, such sketches, drafts and plans as may from time to time be procured; and in the direction of, and arrangements for such plans, drawings and sketches, they shall be limited to the sum of $3,000 as the cost in full—and in all its details—of said city hall building.

Councilman Ford moved that the resolution be adopted.

Councilman Kierstead opposed it, saying that he was not in favor of putting the city to an expense of $1,500 for another election, after the people have once directed by their votes where the city hall should be located.

Councilman Lee spoke in the same strain, and insisted that the report of the committee on public property and buildings on his resolution be heard.

Councilman Hascall remarked that possibly Councilman Burnham would like to say something in regard to his resolution.

Counciman Burnham arose and defended his action by saying that he was justified by the ruling of Judge Doane, and intimated that the councilmen who did not construe it as he (Burnham) did were a lot of lunkheads.

Councilman Bedford cried down the Burnham resolution and said he should never vote for it. If a new site for the building was desired the way for the council to go about it was to pass an ordinance for another election, when the people can ratify the site by their votes.

Councilman Lee defended the councilmen from the insinuations of Burnham, and had the clerk read a correspondence he had with Judge Doane in reference to his decision. The Judge's reply was clear and concise, and in keeping with his previous decision.

An exchange of words was indulged in between Hascall and Lee. Then the committee on public property and buildings reported on Lee's motion that work proceed on the building on its present site. It was a majority report signed by Lee and Boyd, and a minority report signed by Counseman was sent in.

Councilman Kierstead considered it outrageous for a little meeting held in the northern part of the city to ask the council to call an election for changing a site. If meetings were held in other parts of the city the popular vote would be not to have another election.

Councilman Ford reflected on the sincerity of Mr. Kierstead's opinion, and said that he was pandering to the wishes of Mr. Rosewater, to whom he was indebted for making him a councilman. Ford blurted out that he had come to the meeting with a Jefferson square bee in his bonnet bigger than Rosewater and his BEE, and that the Burnham resolution would pass.

Councilman Kierstead retaliated by reminding Ford that when it was proposed to put up a market house on Jefferson square he (Ford) howled that no building should be put on it, as it should be left as a breathing spot for the poor people.

Councilman Snyder agreed with Councilman Kierstead that the city should not be put to the expense of a special election, and remarked that it would be an injustice to people who have bought land in the neighborhood to move the site.

The Doane decision was again argued and re-argued, and by this time Hascall caught his second wind and gave vent to abuse.

Councilman Lee insisted through all fairness that the Burnham resolution should be referred for one week to give the people a chance to express themselves on it. There are other tax-payers and property-holders in the city who have a right to talk as well as those in North Omaha.

Councilman Alexander agreed with Councilman Lee. Hascall, the speaker said, had howled about the people. Who were the people? They are only the two or three hundred people drummed up by a few councilmen, who seemed to have more interest in moving the hall than anybody he had met, and held in the northern part of the city.

Councilman Lee moved that the Burnham resolution be referred to a committee for one week. Lost on tie vote as follows:

Ayes—Alexander, Boyd, Kaspar, Kierstead, Lee, Lowry, Snyder, Van Camp, Mr. President.

Noes—Bailey, Bedford, Burnham, Cheney, Counsman, Ford, Hascall, Kitchen, Manville.

A motion to pass the ordinance was lost by ten ayes and eight noes, Councilman Van Camp voting this time in the affirmative.

Councilman Lee then asked for the adoption of his resolution signed by a majority of the committee on public property and buildings, which was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Alexander, Boyd, Kaspar, Kierstead, Lee, Lowry, Snyder, Mr. President—8.

Noes—Bailey, Bedford, Burnham, Cheney, Counsman, Ford, Hascall, Kitchen, Manville, Van Camp—10.

Then it was proposed to adopt the report of the minority on the committee, and that was lost by the following tie vote:

Ayes—Bailey, Bedford, Burnham, Cheney, Counsman, Ford, Hascall, Kitchen, Manville. Total—9.

Nays—Alexander, Boyd, Kaspar, Kierstead, Lee, Lowry, Snyder, Van Camp, Mr. President. Total—9.

When the result was made known Ford growled like a bear, Hascall became speechless and We, Us & Co. and the Jefferson square boomers departed in funeral silence.

President Bechel appointed Messrs. W. V. Morse and C. B. Rustin to assist the city clerk in canvassing the vote of Tuesday last for the issuing of $100,000 sewerage bonds, and reported the following result:

	For.	Against.
Sewerage bonds	1,321	88
Paving bonds	1,275	122

THE CONTRACTORS.

Lucky Ones Who Secured Paving Jobs—Adams Gets Left.

The lobby in the board of public work's was crowded with contractors yesterday who were interested in the award of the various contracts for paving. All the members of the board were present. On motion of Mr. Heimrod the following contracts on streets were awarded to Hugh Murphy.

Sioux Falls granite on sand at $2.45 per square yard.

Sioux Falls granite on broken stone and sand at $2.64 per square yard.

Colorado sandstone on sand at $2.45 per square yard.

Colorado sandstone on broken stone and sand at $2.64 per square yard.

Mr. Mayne moved that the contracts for cypress blocks for streets be awarded Regan Bros. & Co. on the following terms.

Cypress blocks on sand and plank at $1.45 per square yard.

Cypress blocks on concrete at $1.80 per square yard.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Heimrod, who said he had seen the same kind of blocks in use at Galveston and was very much pleased with them. The motion was carried.

The following contracts for paying alleys was awarded to Hugh Murphy:

Sioux Falls granite on sand at $2.65 per square yard.

Sioux Falls granite on broken stone and sand at $2.84 per square yard.

Colorado sandstone on broke stone and sand at $2.84 per square yard.

A contract was also awarded the Nebraska and Colorado sandstone company, for paving alleys, on the following terms:

Colorado sandstone at $2.50 per square yard.

The bids for cedar blocks was found to be as follows:

R. O. Adams, cedar blocks on sand and plank at $1.42 per square yard.

R. O. Adams, cedar blocks on concrete at $1.76½ per square yard.

J. B. Smith & Co., cedar blocks on sand and plank at $1.61 per square yard.

J. B. Smith & Co., cedar blocks on concrete at $1.82 per square yard.

The lowest bid was, therefore, from Adams, but Mr. Mayne moved that the contract be awarded J. B. Smith & Co., as R. O. Adams was not a responsible bidder. Mr. Heimrod seconded the motion, agreeing with Mr. Mayne in his opposition to Adams, adding that he had known that gentleman for some time and he did not consider him a proper person to give a contract. Smith, he added, was a responsible person and a man he knew favorably of in every business relation. The motion was carried and the contract awarded Smith & Co.

All the above bids were under the specifications of 1887, and the bids of Jas. Fox & Sons, under the specifications of 1888, were next taken up and found to be as follows:

Cedar blocks on sand and plank at $1.73 per square yard; cedar blocks on concrete at $1.89 per square yard.

Chairman Balcombe and City Engineer Tillison were both in favor of awarding the contract to Fox under these specifications as it would require a gallon more of tar to the square yard than the specifications of 1887 required and consequently would make a better pavement. They said they were willing, as citizens, to pay seven cents more to have a good pavement. The additional gallon of tar cost the contractors ten cents more anyway.

Messrs. Mayne and Heimrod were opposed to the granting of a contract under the specifications of 1888, as that code had not yet been formally adopted.

Mr. Balcombe said that he saw no reason why the people should not have the opportunity to petition for cedar block under the specifications of 1888, inasmuch as the ordinance ordering and the advertisement itself asked for bids not only on specifications adopted by the board of public works, but any specifications, even those originating from the bidder.

Mr. Heimrod said he was opposed to the proposed 1888 specifications from beginning to end, as he had previously told the city engineer and would now say in the presence of the chairman. He objected to them because in the proposed specifications the word "chairman" had been substituted for the words "board of public works" in too many instances.

Mr. Mayne spoke up and said he didn't believe in delegating all his powers to the chairman. He wished to reserve his proportionate rights.

Mr. Balcombe showed some displeasure at these remarks but said he would settle the chairman question some other time. However, he said he didn't see why any spite work on their part should keep the people from getting the advantages of Mr. Fox's work.

Mr. Mayne next amended his motion to read that the contract be awarded J. B. Smith & Company, and the bond be fixed at $100,000. Carried.

Mr. Balcombe moved that the contract be awarded Mr. Fox for such pavements as people may want under the specifications of 1888.

Mr. Mayne said that he would second the motion, but would vote against it "as that was a contract which he would never sign in God almighty's world." The motion was carried, Messrs. Heimrod and Balcombe voting aye, and Mayne no.

On motion of Mr. Heimrod the following bills were allowed:

Fanning & Slaven, street cleaning for March	$1,112.65
John J. McDonald, draining pond and putting in drain, Twenty-fourth and Cass	20.45
Rees Printing Co., printing	19

About the close of the meeting the following letter from R. O. Adams was handed in and excited considerable merriment:

OMAHA, March 29.—Hon. Board of Public Works—Gentlemen: I respectfully represent to your honorable body that I have a bid in your possession for cedar block on concrete base for $1.76½ and that I find that I am unable to secure the required bond owing to the fact that I failed to name the specifications under which I bid, and parties who would otherwise go on my bond are afraid that I would be held up to the proposed specifications for 1888. Furthermore since the bidding the price of material has risen and fearing that my indefinite bid could be worked to my great disadvantage I respectfully withdraw the same. Respectfully,

R. O. ADAMS.

THE CITY LEAGUE.

A Few Details of the Season's Work Decided On.

A meeting of the city base ball league was held last evening at Penrose & Hardin's. It was decided to have the base ball season of the league commence May 1 and close October 1. A committee of three was appointed to examine the inter-state rules of Pennsylvania and report at the next meeting and make any changes necessary. The following were appointed on that committee: Messrs. McHeth, Metz and Rockwell.

It was decided that each club should play five games with every other club in the league, making twenty-five games in all. Mr. Stephenson, of the Bluffs, was appointed a member of the schedule committee. It was decided to adopt the Reach ball under the guarantee that Mr. Hardin furnish the same ball used by the American association. The home club is to receive 60 per cent and the visiting cubs 40 in all games; also that the clubs playing on any other grounds than their own allow 20 per cent; also that each club furnish its own scorer. The meeting adjourned to meet a week from Friday night.

Took Them Both In.

Lettie Cotrell, a colored woman, owns a shanty on Dodge street between Eleventh and Twelfth, which she rents to a colored man named W. S. Lock. Last evening, the rent being due, Lettie called on Lock for her money. Lock and his wife were not pleased with the visit of Lettie and jumped upon her and commenced to beat her. The landlady managed to get hold of a poker and she gave Lock two or three stinging blows with it that made him howl with pain. He rushed into the street and called a policeman, but when the officer arrived and heard both sides of the story he decided to take both Lettie and Lock to the central station.

Passion Week Service.

Kountze Memorial Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. J. S. Detweiler pastor, will hold special passion week service at 7:45 every evening. Wednesday evening Rev. H. W. Kuhn, D. D., first pastor of the church, will preach, this being his first sermon after a long absence from the city. "Christ Before Pilate" will be the subject of the pastor for Thursday evening. A continuous service from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. will be held Good Friday. The ladies will serve a lunch in an adjoining room for business men who wish to pass an hour at this service.

A Bad Barkeeper Bagged.

H. Ernde, lately a bartender for Harry Hagan, near the corner of Eleventh and Farnam streets, disappeared a few days ago with $32 of Harry's money. Last night he was found by Officer Vanous in Montgomery & Adams' saloon, Fourteenth and Dodge streets, and the moment he was taken into custody he weakened and confessed his guilt. It was discovered last evening that another warrant for his arrest has been out for over three months on a charge of stealing $10 from a woman on South Thirteenth street.

King Bound Over.

Johnny King, proprietor of a saloon on Thirteenth street, between Douglas and Dodge, was arrested yesterday charged with gambling. He was arraigned before Judge Berka, and waiving examination, was bound over to the district court in the sum of $800. King was a participant in the poker game in his place Saturday night last, when E. W. Owens was robbed of $810.

County Court.

JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

John G. Willis brought suit against Dennis Hurley to have him vacate the premises on Dodge street. The case was tried by jury, who after a short deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A meeting was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. by the Evangelical alliance for the purpose of consummating the organization and the election of a board of managers. Dr. Detweiler, the president of the society, presided.

A Small Blaze.

A alarm of fire at half past 2 yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the burning out of a small smoke house, the property of Mr. Anders, at Eleventh and Dorcas. Damage insignificant.

Board of Trade Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Omaha board of trade will be held this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, to complete the consideration and adoption of the revised by-laws.

Death of Mrs. Chandler.

Mrs. G. W. Chandler died last night at 10 o'clock, at the Barker hotel, after a short illness. Her maiden name was Cora Unks, and formerly resided at Englewood, Ill. She was about twenty-four years of age.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mose Martin, proprietor of the Merchants' Express of Dubuque, has been in the city for a couple of days, the guest of Mr. J. I. Nichols.

Ernest Peycke, wife and daughter Lulu have just arrived from a three months' visit to Germany and France. They are all in good health.

Louis Schroeder, has returned from a trip to Old Mexico, as brown as a berry. He took an interest in several mines near Chihuahua, which are working satisfactorily.

Colonel Henry, inspector of rifle practice of this department, with his wife and child are at the Beach hotel, Galveston. Since their arrival there the colonel's son has been taken sick.

At the Millard: J. C. McGuire, Chicago; C. B. Gilbert, Cleveland, O.; Ross W. Eastlick, J. J. Brady, Chicago; J. L. G. Charleton, A. Durand, St. Louis; Paul Gruber, Kansas City; L. L. Smith, New York; C. Berger, New York.

JONES' MERRY WAR!

A six day's Easter Carnival of Slaughtered Prices commencing Monday, March 26th. Prices that have never been quoted in Omaha and prices that will only be made on days quoted. Mail orders filled if received on or before date of sale. Read and Wonder!

WEDNESDAY—Our entire line of Trunks and Traveling Bags, 25 per cent less than regular prices for Wednesday only.

THURSDAY—Two great bargains in Spring Overcoats. No. 1, a fine Light Brown Serge Lined, soft finished, Cassimere Coat at $5.95, worth $10.00. No. 2, an extra fine, Kersy finished, Cassimere Coat, Silk lined throughout, at $10.00.

FRIDAY—Men's genuine Fur Felt Stiff Hats, Spring Style, Satin lined, at $1.25; Boys' fine all Worsted Knee Pants Suits $4.25; Boys' fine all Wool Plaid Scotch Cheviot suits at $3.75, worth $5.00.

SATURDAY—Two marvelous bargains; Men's fine Gage Spring Underwear, Silk Embroidered, at 39c, worth 75c; 500 pairs Men's Cassimere Pants, strictly free from shoddy, nice Spring styles and well made, at the remarkable price of $1.69.

All above prices only on days quoted. "Put money in thy purse" by attending these sales.

L. O. JONES, American Clothier,
1309 Farnam St., Omaha.