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 Douglas, } ss.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 7, 1888, was as follows:

	Morning.	Evening.	Total.
Saturday, June 30	9,875	8,100	17,975
Sunday, July 1	—	—	18,250
Monday, July 2	11,000	8,050	19,050
Tuesday, July 3	10,018	8,010	18,028
Wednesday, July 4	10,024	—	10,024
Thursday, July 5	10,030	8,022	18,052
Friday, July 6	10,008	8,012	18,020
Averages	10,309	8,059	18,504

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of July, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } ss.

George 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 July, 1887, was 14,064 copies; for August, 1887, 14,154 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,246; for February, 1888, 15,062 copies; for March, 1888, 16,889 copies; for April, 1888, 18,741 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,215 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

JAY GOULD can't sleep. Insomnia can't be bought off like a legislative boodler.

ANNA DICKINSON has concluded to make a series of speeches for Harrison and Morton. What does Belva Lockwood say to that?

WHAT a pity it is that the oratory of the ward politician cannot be bottled and stored to supply the city with gas for the proposed illumination of the city during the fair.

DEMOCRATIC managers who are counterfeiting G. A. R. and Loyal Legion badges for campaign purposes should bear in mind the disgrace which befell those Frenchmen who trafficked in the decorations of the Legion of Honor.

THE snap-judgment faction which seeks to forestall the wishes of republicans by cut-and-dried and underhanded programmes will presently discover that such a game cannot be played more than once successfully.

THE Italian societies of the eastern cities are very much exercised over the pauper immigration bill introduced by Congressman Ford, of Michigan. They propose to go before the congressional investigation committee appointed to take evidence in the case and protest against the charges made that the recently imported Italians are paupers working under the padrone system. The facts, nevertheless, show that 35,000 Italians were landed in a destitute condition in New York during the last three months, and that hundreds of them are now in a starving condition.

MR. BURNHAM'S ordinance to prohibit fakirs, patent-medicine venders and peddlers is altogether too sweeping. It is proper enough to prohibit the fakir nuisance, but as long as we have no market houses, the peddling of vegetables and fruits should not be restricted. Living is high enough in Omaha, and if it were not for the fruit and vegetable peddlers the working men would be deprived of the opportunity to procure seasonable garden and orchard products at prices within their means. It will be time enough to abolish fruit peddlers when we establish a public market.

A FORMIDABLE opposition to Mr. Mills has developed in his congressional district, and some doubt is expressed whether he can secure a renomination. His election to the present congress was by a heavily reduced majority, though still large, but as the wool interest in his district is extensive and is said to be almost solidly arrayed against him, his chances of being returned to the next congress are thought to be very greatly diminished. Mills, however, is certain of receiving all the influence the national administration can exert, and with that assistance he will doubtless be able to pull through.

THE campaign of eviction has taken a new lease of life in Ireland in County Clare. There are over one hundred families or more than a thousand persons against whom warrants of eviction have been issued for non-payment of rent. The overdue rent of over four hundred thousand dollars dates back as far as 1874, when an arbitrary increase was made on the Vandeleur estate. As only a small number of the tenants have been able to meet the terms set by the land owners, the harsh measures of turning these helpless people out of house has been resorted to. The settlement of the Irish land question seems in the light of these facts far from being accomplished.

THE president has signed the bill for the establishment of a new fort within ten miles of Omaha. What location will be selected is yet a matter of conjecture. The most available location will be some tract southwest between the Burlington, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific roads. In any event, however, the present site will not be abandoned for the next eighteen months. The removal is to take place after the new site has been properly graded and the buildings erected. The appropriations for new buildings is only one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars. That will hardly meet the requirements and another appropriation will have to be secured next winter in order to insure adequate quarters for a ten-company garrison and the officers of the department.

Impudent and Imprudent.

The railroad republican organ has the impudence to assert that the editor of THE BEE is disgruntled over the snap judgment call of the county committee because it has provided for the election of alternates, and thus abolished proxies. This is decidedly cool, to say the least. Every well-informed republican in this state knows that the railroad faction have dominated the party and controlled its conventions mainly by the use of proxies which they either bought outright or obtained fraudulently from bulldozed railroad employes. It is a matter of history in this county that Union Pacific shop men who were elected delegates to county conventions on anti-monopoly tickets were compelled, by threats of discharge, to give up proxies to shop bosses. In some instances these men were made to leave town on convention day, and where men refused to give up proxies, they were ordered out of town on duty at distant stations.

It is notorious that parties elected by the faction opposed to the misrule of the railroad bosses were bought up and given positions in the company's employ for betraying the voters that trusted them. It is a matter of history that this infamous interference with a free and fair expression of the party was, in season and out of season, denounced and opposed by THE BEE. And when the republican county committee some years ago inaugurated a system of registration to prevent fraud and repeating at republican primaries, and provided for alternates as substitutes for absent delegates, the railroad faction by the most disgraceful and riotous assaults, in which ballot boxes were smashed, judges of election forcibly ejected and voters literally driven from the polls, defeated the reform, and after bribing enough members of the committee to get a majority, had a new primary called on the old method of repeating and ballot-box stuffing. This happened not so very many years ago, under the lead of Paul Vandervoort and the railroad cohorts.

With such a record behind it the champion of the convention packers is rather indiscreet in intimating that THE BEE has an interest in reviving and keeping up the proxy system. What THE BEE does demand is reasonable notice to the republican voters, a free and untrammeled choice of delegates, an honest count of the ballots and a choice of delegates by the convention who will not be manacled and gagged and swapped like cattle.

The Sioux Commission.

The commission appointed by President Cleveland, in accordance with the act of congress to negotiate with the various tribes of Sioux in Dakota and Nebraska for the opening of the great Sioux reservation is now in session.

Under the provisions of the law the consent of two-thirds of the Indians, amounting by the last census to nearly thirty thousand, must be secured before the law can go into effect.

This is likely under the most favorable circumstances to be the work of several months. There are local and tribal jealousies to be placated, old fictions to be exploded, head men to be won over and chiefs to be purchased by flattery and promises. The agencies of Standing Rock, Rosebud and Pine Ridge must be visited in person and a hundred arguments against cession must be met and refuted before success is in sight. Such a result will take time and the eager and anxious must wait with patience the consummation of negotiations before entering upon the promised land for which they yearn so eagerly.

The great Sioux reservation contains the most fertile land of Dakota. It has the most equable climate, the richest soil and the best watered land of any of the vast territory of which it is a part. For years it has been a barrier to the settlement of our northern border and has opposed itself to the passage of railroads to the Black Hills. Under the treaty proposed the Indians will be bunched into five reservations of small size, each surrounded by magnificent farming country and walled in by a living line of railroad and settlement. In return the Indians will be liberally compensated for a vast area of land which has been useless to them for years past.

The special dispatches of THE BEE will keep its readers thoroughly informed of the progress of negotiations by the commission, negotiations in which many thousands of citizens of the west are vitally interested.

Party Deserters.

It appears probable that the number of deserters from the two great political parties will be larger this year than is usual in a presidential contest, or than has happened in any previous campaign since 1872. Already there is a very considerable list of deserters from both parties, which includes men of prominence and influence, and as the campaign advances it is to be expected that the list will be greatly extended. Undoubtedly many republicans and democrats who are displeased with the positions of their respective parties on the tariff question are seriously discussing with themselves the question of personal duty, and those with whom the courage of convictions is stronger than devotion to party, will in time transfer their allegiance to the camp with which they have been in antagonism. With the great majority of men there are but few of the affairs of life which they regard with greater seriousness than the question of breaking away from the party affiliation of a lifetime. Very generally they are republicans or democrats by inheritance, and it is like repudiating any other family tradition to enter into new political relations.

It is a mistake to suppose that party ties are not with the large majority of men among the hardest to sunder. It is an exceptional exigency that can effect many and notable desertions from the old parties.

This year presents such an exigency, and hence the large number of men of greater or less prominence who have already changed their party allegiance, giving assurance that many more will follow. Thus far neither party has been materially the gainer by the changes. Perhaps the most important acquisition to the democrats is that of Mr. Seth Low, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., but it is fully offset by the desertion from the democracy of ex-Congressman Warner, of Ohio. The tariff issue was the prime cause of the change in both cases. It is not probable that either of these gentlemen will take any active part in the campaign, but their example will have some effect. As the campaign advances reports of changes in party allegiance may be expected to rapidly multiply, furnishing to party organs a welcome if not very valuable sort of campaign ammunition. In the end it will doubtless be found that the account between the two great parties very nearly balances.

THE New York *Sun* recently published a story, said to have been told by a Pinkerton detective, which professed to explain the method by which the Pinkerton's secured the confidence of members of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, and thus obtained a knowledge of the alleged dynamite plot. The effect of this narration was to cast a stigma on the entire brotherhood by charging that it had put aside a special fund with which to furnish dynamite to those of its members having the courage to use it. It may not be outside the legitimate province of a newspaper to thus insidiously assail the character of a reputable organization of workingmen, on the always questionable authority of a detective, but we venture to think that all fair-minded people will condemn it as a gross injustice, albeit the story is so manifestly incredible as to carry its own reputation, except with those whose malice or prejudice allows them to believe everything damaging to the brotherhood. No unprejudiced person will give a moment's credence to the implied charge that the brotherhood is a band of dynamiters, or believe that as an organization it has the least sympathy with any such unlawful conduct as is alleged, through the agency of the Pinkerton detectives, against several of its members. For years the brotherhood has borne itself as the highest example this country afforded of what a labor organization should be. The large majority of the members are men of more than average intelligence, the heads of families, and many of them property owners. It is an outrage to such men to implicate them as a body in one of the most heinous of crimes, and no newspaper having any regard for justice would do so. The private detective system in this country, and we are not aware that it is tolerated in any other, is steadily becoming more of a menace to the rights and the security of the people, and the time must come when there will be a universal demand for its suppression.

THERE is a very large Scandinavian vote in Minnesota and the claim has been made in certain political circles that a considerable part of it would go to the prohibition ticket in November. In order to ascertain the sentiment of this class of voters the Minneapolis *Tribune* instructed its correspondents throughout the state to interview prominent Scandinavians, and the result shows that the great majority of them will vote for the republican candidates. They are very generally in favor of temperance, but they do not, as a class, approve of a third party, and only a small minority will support the prohibition ticket. The canvass of the *Tribune* removes all doubt as to which party will obtain the large majority of the Scandinavian vote of Minnesota.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Milt Bowman, of Hayes Center, announces that he will now do the "barber act at one beer per scrape," the local tonsorial artist having left town.

Grant's boom has just commenced, with a $10,000 brick hotel for a starter, two churches, costing $2,000 each, two large and commodious elevators, a $7,000 school house and a $10,000 water plant. These improvements will be completed before fall.

An Aurora hotel was the scene of a lively fracas the other day. A guest and the cook got into a dispute over furnishing the former with a supper after the regulation hours. Hot words ensued, and finally the guest assaulted the cook with a dozen raw eggs. A pitched battle was the result, but bystanders interfered and neither party was killed.

W. H. Rood, a Custer county farmer, had a horse with a mortgage on it, and last week a deputy sheriff was sent out to foreclose and take the animal. Rood met the officer with a double-barreled shot gun and kept the horse. After the defeat of his deputy sheriff, Penn, who is a sure shot, tried his luck on Rood and captured the horse, Rood concluding that discretion was the better part of valor.

Bill Barnes and Hartford Livingstone are brothers-in-law, and live at Bertrand. They played a game of billiards the other night, and when Hartford counted up two points after only making one, Bill got mad and called him a liar. Then the circus commenced, and the crowd stood back and watched the best hitting, clawing and chawing match ever seen in the county. Both men were arrested later, covered with blood, and swear they will never play another game of billiards as long as they live.

The oldest inhabitant of Aurora is amusing the younger generation with Indian tales of the early days. He relates how he surrounded seventeen braves, up on the Loop somewhere, and hung sixteen of them, and cut the ears off from the other fellow and let him go back to the tribe and tell them what kind of giants the whites were. The truth of the story is confirmed by the second oldest resident, who says he remembers the little incident referred to. He was there the next day and buried the Indians, and left one old brave's feet sticking up about four feet above ground to mark the spot.

Ed. O'Donnell and George Kane, residents of Morrisville, Knox county, had a hard tussle with a tornado last week. They were riding over the prairies in their buggies when the first thing they knew they didn't know anything. Kane was the first to recover his senses and found that he had evidently been struck by a cyclone. His buggy was entirely wrecked and O'Donnell was lying on the prairie apparently dead, while the horses had disappeared. What became of the latter's buggy is unknown, as only part of a wheel was found after a prolonged search. The horses were blown into a ravine about a mile away, but were uninjured. O'Donnell returned to consciousness about two hours after the accident and is now recovering.

Montana.

The new Catholic church is to be dedicated at Dillon on the 19th of August next.

The advance guard of the Salvation Army has arrived in Helena and begun war on the gambling houses and saloons.

No new cases of small-pox have developed at Deer Lodge, and it is not expected that the disease will spread any farther.

The statue of Washington in the court house grounds at Helena has been defiled by tobacco chewing vandals using it as a cuspidore.

The second annual fair of the Madison County Fair Association will be held this year at Twin Bridges on the 27th and 28th of September.

Helena has had a jail escape, three prisoners getting away. They were George Godas, sentenced to hang August 10, and two burglars named Davis and Wilson.

A most painful and distressing accident occurred at Flat Willow the other day. A cowboy, while lassooing a horse from horseback, had his thumb pulled from the socket, the rope pulling the entire thumb off and lacerating the hand badly.

The Coast and Northwest.

Creed Haymond, of California, has been sick for some time in Leadville, but is now improving.

A new company is being organized to work the heavy coal veins of southern Colorado, along the Apishapa and Santa Clara.

The construction of the water plant in Anaconda is progressing favorably and will be completed about the 20th of August.

Butte is to vote on a proposition to bond the city for $80,000 for sewerage, street and city hall improvements. The election comes off August 2.

Benton has already received for shipment over one million pounds of wool this season, which shows the greatness in that section, of the industry.

Judge Deady, of Oregon, has decided that his court has power to compel government land officers to issue patents to parties entitled to them.

The ranchers of Carson valley are said to manure their fields with the trout planted by Fish Commissioner Carey. They now irrigate principally with young trout.

Mrs. Frances Peters, well known to teamsters and others who have traveled the White Pine road, who has kept a saloon for several years at the Richmond railroad crossing in Nevada, died last week.

In San Francisco suit has been brought against one Lowenthall, who committed suicide on the day set for his wedding, by the father of his fiance, for the $2,000 claimed to have been spent in preparation for the marriage.

Williams, the Cariboo (Idaho) murderer, when recaptured was asked why he did not offer resistance or drown himself rather than be taken back to be hung, and he replied: "Oh, I am too d——n mean to kill myself; luck is against me and I suppose I will have to hang."

Marshal Houston, of Missoula, was cleaning his revolver at his residence a few days ago, and having laid it down for a moment, it was picked up by his young son and discharged. The marshal was slightly wounded in his knee, while his wife was struck by the leaden missile below the knee of her left limb, suffering a painful wound.

Never in the history of the country, says a Nevada paper, has there been so dry a season as the present. Streams in Alpine county, which in past years have carried a good head of water, are now as dry as a powder house, and the Carson river has less water than ever was known at this time of the year. Many of the farmers of the valley have already cut their grain for hay, because it was impossible to get water enough to mature it. The loss to the mining interests and every one dependent upon river water for either motive power or irrigation is also beyond compensation.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Call for the Same by the Republican Central Committee.

The republican voters of Douglas county are hereby requested to elect delegates to a county convention to be held in the council chamber, city hall, Omaha, on Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. The primaries to elect delegates will be held in each ward in the city of Omaha, South Omaha, and county precincts, on Friday, August 3, 1888. In each of the nine wards in the city of Omaha and in South Omaha, the polls shall be open on said day from 12 o'clock (noon) until 7 o'clock p. m., and in the precincts outside the city of Omaha and South Omaha between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m., of said day, the said primary elections to be held at the polling places hereinafter provided. In said county convention the precinct of South Omaha and each ward in the city of Omaha shall be entitled to eight delegates. All other precincts in the county shall be entitled to three delegates each, said delegates, or their legitimate representatives, as hereinafter provided, shall meet in convention as aforesaid for the purpose of electing thirty-seven delegates to the state convention, which meets in Lincoln, August 23, 1888, and thirty-seven delegates to the congressional convention of the First district, which meets at Lincoln September 20, 1888. It was resolved to abide by the primary law of the state, and that every person who shall be a qualified voter at the national election in November, and who shall declare his intention of voting the republican ticket at that election, shall be eligible to vote at said republican primaries. Delegates and alternates shall be voted for at the primaries in each ward and precinct in the county.

The primaries will be held in the various wards and precincts at the following polling places.

First Ward—Southeast corner Eleventh and Pacific streets.
Second Ward—Frank Kasper's hall.
Third Ward—Twelfth street and Capito avenue.
Fourth Ward—County court house.
Fifth Ward—Engine house, Sixteenth and Izard streets.
Sixth Ward—Twenty-sixth and Lake streets.
Seventh Ward—Lee & Nichols' barn.
Eighth Ward—2403 Cuming street.
Ninth Ward—Twenty-ninth and Farnam, Johnson's store.
South Omaha—Old First ward school house.
Valley Precinct—School house.
Union Precinct—Harry Thomas' residence.
Elkhorn Precinct—City hall of Elkhorn.
Millard Precinct—School house.
Waterloo Precinct—G. Johnson's office.
McArdle Precinct—School house.
Jefferson Precinct—
Florence Precinct—Tucker's hotel.
Chicago Precinct—H. A. Nolte's office, Elkhorn City.
Douglas Precinct—School house.
West Omaha Precinct—De Witt Read's residence.

By order of the republican county convention.
JOHN RUSH, Chairman.
W. A. KELLEY, Secretary.

Eight Ward Scandinavians.

This evening the scandinavians of the Eighth ward will hold a republican meeting at 117 North Twenty-fourth street, for the purpose of organizing a republican club for the campaign. All the Danes in the city are invited to be present. On next Saturday night there will be a pole raising of this ward at the corner of Cuming and Twenty-fourth streets.

The Lancers Club.

The republican lancers club finally effected a permanent organization Monday evening. J. R. McEldowney was chosen president; G. M. O'Brien, vice president; George W. Weston, secretary, and A. L. Wiggins, treasurer.

The regimental officers elected were General G. S. Smith, captain W. H. Hoffman, first lieutenant, Fred Lund second and W. H. Barlow, sergeant. The executive committee consists of J. L. Webster, C. C. Cumings, Lee Hartly, H. W. Parr and W. Bartlett. The uniforms decided upon are white coats, blue pants and turbans, and each knight will be armed with a lance.

THE ST. LOUIS RUNAWAYS.

A Rumor That Mr. and Mrs. Norton are Bound for Canada.

A gentleman from Topeka arrived here yesterday and was met by an old friend. The former claims to be a newspaper man while the latter is connected with one of the well known optical instrument houses of the country. Both dined at the Paxton and in their chat between courses it is said that the Topeka gentleman informed the other that it was he who was directing the movements of ex-editor Moore and the eloping Mrs. Norton, of St. Louis, in their search for a place where they might indulge their illicit companionship without fear, and that he had so successfully accomplished his work that the guilty pair would to-day be in Canada. There is reason to believe that the Topeka man is a romancer. THE BEE'S special telegram in yesterday's issue told of the Moore-Norton duet having been recognized at Idaho Springs, Colo., and it is a well known fact that, unless the runaways had taken wings to which they are obviously not entitled, it would be utterly impossible for them to reach the land beyond the border in the time mentioned.

REFUSED TO CONFIRM ADAMS.

Municipal Guardians Sit Down on the Mayor's Nominee.

EVERY MEMBER HAD HIS SAY.

Mr. Kierstead Advocates His Cause—A Variety of Miscellaneous Business Transacted When They Got to Work.

The City Council Meeting.

The council meeting opened last night with the receipt of a communication from the mayor appointing W. L. Adams a member of the board of public works, instead of Louis Heimrod, whose term had expired.

Mr. Ford said that he didn't think the city could get a better man for the position than Louis Heimrod and hoped the council would not confirm the nominee.

Mr. Snyder said that Mr. Heimrod had been the most active and useful member of the board of public works, and he (the speaker) was opposed to putting in pet nominees at a time when good and experienced men were required.

Mr. Kierstead said that Mr. Heimrod's term of office had expired and that it was the mayor's duty to send in the name of a successor. He had opposed Redman's name because he thought Mr. Heimrod was more competent for the position, but now that he felt the mayor had nominated an experienced and scientific man, he was in favor of supporting the nominee.

Mr. Lowry said that the mayor was not trying to do his duty. The gentleman himself could recall that the mayor had said that if the council failed to confirm Redman, he would send in the name of Mr. Heimrod.

Mr. Hascall said that the reason Mr. Heimrod was opposed by the mayor was not because he was not competent, but because he had been independent and fearless. It would take a new man six months to learn what Heimrod now knows. He moved to refer.

Mr. Cheney asked whether the appointment was for the same time that Mr. Heimrod had held the office.

Mr. Kierstead said that the regular time for each member of the board was two years, but that owing to the coming in of the new charter, it was necessary for a long and short term, and Mr. Heimrod had drawn the short term. Hereafter, the term would be two years.

Mr. Hascall withdrew his motion to refer.

A vote was called for and after Mr. Alexander had voted in the affirmative, he said that Mr. Heimrod was not before the body, otherwise he would vote for him.

Mr. Bailey, by way of explanation of his vote, said that in the present state of complications in public works, Mr. Heimrod would and could be of more service to the city than any new man.

The vote was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Alexander, Burnham, Kierstead, Kitchen and Lee.

Nays—Bailey, Boyd, Cheney, Counsman, Ford, Hascall, Kasper, Lowry, Manville and Snyder.

Absent—Bedford, Van Camp and Bechel.

The chair announced that the nomination had been rejected.

The council then settled down to business and received the following

COMMUNICATIONS:

From the mayor—Vetoing the resolution for the grading of the sidewalks in front of lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, block 179½; sustained. Vetoing the resolution allowing W. C. McLain $100 per month; passed over the mayor's veto.

From the board of public works—Submitting for approval the contract for paving Seventh avenue from Pierce to Williams, in district 190, and Pacific street from Sixth street to its eastern terminus with Colorado sandstone, in favor of Hugh Murphy; approved. Submitting for approval the contract for curbing California street from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth, Twenty-fifth from Dodge to California, and Tenth street from Martha to Castellar with Berea sandstone, in favor of J. E. Riley; approved, except from Martha to Castellar. Submitting for approval the contract for curbing California from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth, and Wirt street from Sixteenth to Twenty-fourth with Berea sandstone in favor of J. E. Riley; approved. Submitting for approval the contract for curbing Thirteenth street from Davenport to Webster, Pacific street from Tenth to Thirteenth, Twelfth from Chicago to Davenport, Twentieth from Pierce to Center, and Leavenworth from Twelfth to Thirteenth, with Colorado sandstone, in favor of Hugh Murphy; approved. Submitting for approval the contract for grading Leavenworth from Thirty-seventh to Saddle creek in favor of B. P. Knight & Son, with Fred Drexel and George Smith as sureties; approved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petition from the property owners on Main street, between Pleasant street and Lowe avenue, asking for permission to have said street graded at their own expense; granted.

Petition from South Tenth street Methodist church society asking for remission of taxes for 1879 and 1880 on the north half of lots 1 and 2 in block 261, city of Omaha, as the property is used for church purposes. Referred to city attorney.

A communication from William O. Bartholomew protesting against the widening of Sherman avenue. Referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Petition from the citizens on South Twentieth street asking for water mains.

The bond and application of the American water works company for license as master plumbers; approved.

The application and bond of Mount & Griffin for license as drain layers; approved.

A communication from Henry Coker, who intends erecting a paper factory near Cut Off lake, asking for sewerage; referred.

Application and bond of Michael Gillin for license as master plumber; approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Kierstead—That the street commissioner be instructed to relay the sidewalks along Leavenworth street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-seventh, that have been disturbed by the paving and curbing contractors; adopted. That the water and gas companies be notified to lay at once their main pipes on Cuming from Thirty-sixth to Lowe avenue; adopted.

By Mr. Cheney—That the city engineer be instructed to set the grade stakes on Charles street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, without delay, and cause part of the earth excavated on Eighteenth to be deposited on Charles street and the alley running north from Charles between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; adopted.

By Mr. Kierstead—Removing squatters from Thirty-fifth avenue, between Leavenworth and Pacific; adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Thirty-first from Leavenworth to Pacific street; adopted.

An ordinance declaring the necessity of changing the grade of Twenty-sixth street from Half-Howard street to point opposite the line between lots 15 and 16, Griffin & Isaac's addition; adopted.

An ordinance declaring the necessity of partially grading Jackson street from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth; adopted.

Petitions from citizens asking that the city attorney be instructed to notify the railroad company that the railroad crossing on North Sixteenth street near Nicholas must be kept in better condition; granted.

The owners of the following property are to be notified to lay sidewalks in front of such possessions: West side Lowe avenue between Nicholas and Hamilton six feet wide; north side Hamilton between Lowe avenue and the Belt line bridge, six feet wide; west side Eighteenth street from Pierce to Mason, six feet wide; north side Pierce street from Twentieth to Eighteenth, six feet wide.

W. J. Kennedy, W. P. Mumaugh and J. G. Carpenter were appointed appraisers to assess damages to property owners on Jackson street from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth.

The committee to whom was referred the ordinance requiring persons committed to prison to work out their fines and costs, etc., reported favorably on same, recommending that such prisoners be allowed but $1.50 per day for such work, instead of $2; adopted.

The proposition from the county commissioners allowing the use of certain offices in the county building for city purposes for $75 per month, was accepted.

To abate the nuisance of standing stagnant water on the northwest corner of Thirty-first and Hamilton streets, it was decided to notify the property owners in that vicinity to bring their lots to grade.

An ordinance was passed creating sewer district No. 83.

An ordinance was passed ordering water hydrants on the corner of Marcy and Twenty-fifth street, and the corner of Mason and Twenty-fifth.

In regard to the paving of Pacific street, Mr. Regan, who was present, said he was ready to proceed with the work and did not wish to give up his contract. After considerable debate on the question of annulling this contract, in which all of the members of the board of public works and the city engineer were called in to express their views, it was moved by Mr. Hascall that the matter be referred back to the board of public works to investigate and see what contracts should be annulled and what granted.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Big Cincinnati Shoe Factory Totally Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—About 4 o'clock this morning the watchman discovered a fire on the second floor of the six-story brick shoe factory of Krippendorf, Dittman & Co., this city. Before the fire department could begin work the flames had spread to all the upper floors. Every pane of glass in the large shoe factory a hundred feet away was broken by the heat, and window frames scorched and almost on fire, but by constant watchfulness the building was saved. The heat was so intense as to ruin the high brick walls. The south wall fell outward, burying beneath it two dwellings on the south side of New street. The other walls, except the front and a portion of the rear, also fell, one of them destroying a dwelling on North street. The front walls are in a very dangerous condition and will have to be pulled down as a precautionary measure. The factory was one of the largest and best equipped in the country. The loss on stock, manufactured goods, machinery and building amounts to $110,000, which is total. The insurance altogether amounts to $101,000. Five hundred and fifty employes are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

HAD THEM ON HIS LIST.

A Drunken Man's Fair Start on a Wholesale Murdering Trip.

MOBILE, ALA., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ike Lambert, a white man well known in this section, after several weeks of heavy drinking, reached the conclusion to kill a number of people in Mount Pleasant neighborhood, Monroe county, Ala. He made out a list of those he condemned to death, and arming himself with a Winchester rifle, shotgun and three revolvers started out on horseback Saturday afternoon. He was crazy drunk. Near Dixie he met a negro, William Jackson, in the road, and without a word shot him dead in his tracks. The first residence he came to was that of T. D. Hestle, a wealthy citizen. Calling Mr. Hestle, the latter came out in his shirt sleeves, and said: "How are you?" For reply Lambert said: "My business here to-day is to kill you." With that he fired his Winchester, shooting Mr. Hestle through the heart. Pursuing his way he met a negro named Casey in the road, and killed him with a shot from his pistol. Pursuit was now organized by the people, and in half an hour they found the murderer lying asleep in the roadway, having fallen from his horse. His guns and pistols were lying by his side. He was put in jail at Monroeville.

BLAINE TALKS.

His Plans Not Yet Completed for the Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The World's cable from London says: Mr. Blaine will remain here all the week. He expects to leave for Liverpool next Monday so as to have a full day there before sailing Wednesday. He says he has not made any special plans for speaking in the campaign. He will go to Maine directly after his New York reception. He has made arrangements to speak in New York and Connecticut, but has not yet accepted any western invitations. He denies the story that he is contemplating anything so absurd as the writing of a book about his coaching trip. He remarked to-day that he has derived so much benefit from his outdoor life in England and Scotland during the last two months that he intended to keep up this outdoor life on returning home. He believes General Harrison will be elected, and upon the issue directly made for him by the president.

Shortening the Line.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A corps of engineers for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road are now at work at East Leavenworth changing the line of the road so as to shorten the distance between St. Joseph and Kansas City. Instead of making the East Leavenworth loop the main line will be made to shorten the bluffs. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs will abandon their East Leavenworth quarters and a traffic arrangement has been made with the Rock Island by which a plug train will be run into Leavenworth direct, via Beverly, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the new Leavenworth bridge.

Deadwood's Reduction Works.

DEADWOOD, Dak., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Engineers and surveyors laid out the ground for the reduction works, and a gang of men will be put on the works to-morrow morning. This will have a reviving effect on mining interests in the Black Hills. The Hartsfeldt smelter has been started up at Galena, twelve miles from this place, with good results, and will make this one of the liveliest camps in the Black Hills, as there is an abundance of ore and good miners in that district.

Many People Homeless.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 24.—Later dispatches from Roslyn, W. T., say the entire business section of the town was totally destroyed. Only a few small houses in the outskirts are left standing. The total loss reaches about $450,000; insurance light. Over 150 families were left without homes, food or clothing. A public meeting has been held and a committee appointed to solicit aid for the homeless people.

An Irish-American Spotted.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—O'Connell, clerk of the New York court of common pleas, has lodged complaint with the authorities here, in which he says his steps are constantly dogged by detectives, and asks to be relieved of this unwarranted surveillance.

A RIGHT OF WAY FIGHT.

The Burlington Objects to Rival Companies Using Its Tracks.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Judge Spencer this morning rendered his decision on the injunction asked by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad against the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. The Diagonal road asked that the Council Bluffs line be enjoined from interfering with their connection with the Council Bluffs tracks in St. Joseph, claiming the right by virtue of an ordinance passed two months ago, which was to the effect that an older ordinance passed in 1867, giving all roads which desired to enter the city from the north right of way over all tracks of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, was still binding. Although the council had given the Diagonal the right asked, the Burlington people announced their intention of carrying it through the courts. Judge Spencer's decision makes it impossible for the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City to proceed further with its work until the case is decided by a higher court. The Diagonal has now constructed its road almost to the city limits, and a great deal of grading has been done as far as the point where the connection should be made with the Council Bluffs. If the Kansas City gains its suit, the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City will be obliged to have a right of way condemned through the heart of the city, or go around the eastern city limits, which will involve an enormous outlay.

Death of Courtland Palmer.

NEW YORK, July 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The society and business world is greatly shocked at the announcement of the death yesterday of Courtland Palmer, the well-known society leader and president of the Nineteenth Century club. He was but forty six years of age and leaves an admirable family and a fortune of a million and a half. Peritonitis was the cause of death.

Welch Colliers Strike.

LONDON, July 24.—Seven thousand colliers at Point C. Bridd, Wales, have struck for increased wages.

SWEDEN IN FLAMES.

Further Details of Recent Loss of Life and Property by Fires.

A cablegram from Sweden of the 26th of last month brought the news that the two cities, Sundswall and Umea, situated in the northern part of the country, had been destroyed by fire. From letters and papers arriving by the last mail Mr. John Bordwell, of the freight auditor's department, and Albert Sjoberg, of 2210 Mason street, have collected further particulars, which show that not only have the above-named two prosperous cities been almost totally laid in ruins, but that the largest forests, both in the northern and central parts of the country, have been swept by fires raging between June 25 and July 1. It is stated by a newspaper printed in Stockholm that the effects are more disastrous than when the Russians at the beginning of the last century burned and destroyed everything along the coast in the then raging war between the two countries.

The losses sustained are more far-reaching than France suffered from the floods in 1875, or Italy from the earthquakes around Ischia in 1883, although the loss of life has not been as great as in the two last-named disasters.

The fire in Sundswall was started by a spark from a steamboat and during a heavy gale raging along the coast of the Baltic sea June 20, not protected by any of the modern means to fight the flames, the inhabitants panic stricken, and the wind carrying the sparks to every part of the city, it took but a few hours for the fierce element to do its work. Several lifes are reported lost, especially among the children. The loss is estimated at 40,000,000 crowns, of which part is insured. As soon as the news of the great fire reached Stockholm, King Oscar hastened to the scene and with liberal hand gave such relief as the occasion required. The pitiful sight of the poor people, of whom 12,000 were homeless, can easier be imagined than described. The extensive forests in the immediate neighborhood, and from which the population derived their principal income were also burned, which, added to the calamity, will leave the people without means of support. Sundswall was known for its large shipping trade in lumber, principally to England and France and the future is therefore one of the darkest outlook, if not of despair. Umea, another prosperous city further north, was destroyed by the same element on the very same day, causing a loss in property of about 15,000,000 crowns and rendering many people homeless. Those cities were both founded in the middle of the sixteenth century and what it has taken centuries to build up was destroyed in a few hours. On the same day another fire near Gothenburg, Lilla Edet, laid seventy-two houses in ashes, almost totally destroying that thrifty burg.

The fires in the woods have been most extensive. In one of the provinces an area of over 100,000 acres has been laid bare and in another province 20,000 acres of fine lumber are destroyed. Altogether the loss from the destruction of the woods is calculated in a round sum of 25,000,000 or a total loss of over eighty million crowns.

As a consequence of these great losses the insurance companies have ordered their agents not to write any more policies, and in case the insurance is out to impose double the premium hitherto paid if renewed. Altogether the situation in the country is very gloomy, and it will take years of toil to replace the losses and to bring the people back to their former condition, and especially in the winter, without any means of support, looked forward to with dire foreboding.

The people in Europe have awakened to the importance of the hour, and in Denmark, Germany and France subscriptions have been started for the relief of the sufferers.

The sympathy in all the civilized countries is common, and a woolen manufacturer in Germany subscribed at the first news of the disaster the munificent sum of $300.

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