

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday...

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of this newspaper for the week ending July 12, 1889, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

At LAST the master plumbers and journeyman plumbers are coming to their senses.

The voice is yet to be heard decriing against the coming annexation of South Omaha to Omaha.

RECENT storms have been cutting altogether too wide a swath in Nebraska and Iowa grain fields.

The Parnell commission with Parnell withdrawn is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

The Omaha city jail and the Chicago river resemble each other in one respect. They have smells in common.

It is eminently proper that Omaha should extend her authority in behalf of law and order over the two-mile limit.

As caustic letter writers to dorellist postmasters, the country will vote the civil service commissioners to be a great success.

MONTANA does not believe in compulsory education. The proposition to introduce such a law in the constitution was adversely reported upon.

DENVER has just inaugurated her mining exchange, and now the speculation in real estate will be transferred to gambling in mining futures.

THE plans of Gardner Cleveland are consulted too much and the comfort of the people of Omaha too little by the past commissioners with reference to Jefferson square.

THREE of the examining surgeons in the pension bureau at Washington were dismissed by instructions from Secretary Noble. It looks as if the re-rating of pensions had gone a little too far.

THE consolidated street railway company should inaugurate its promised transfer system on all its lines. That was one of the inducements which lead the people of this city to acquiesce in the deal.

THE proposed deal for the purchase of the Minneapolis flour mills by the English syndicate is now understood to be off, and ten millions of foreign capital will be looking elsewhere for investment.

WILL the council take the hint to provide the board of public works and the street commissioner with an emergency fund to be used at their discretion in the repair of streets damaged by sudden rains and floods.

GOVERNOR COOPER, of Colorado, has taken a hand in the alleged legislative steal and has instructed the attorney-general of the state to proceed at once into a thorough investigation of the gross irregularities. Now let the fury fly.

THE recommendations of the commission of public buildings, that an office building be erected for the use of the president on the white house grounds, will in all probability be favorably acted upon. The chief magistrate of this nation should not be obliged to make his private dwelling his workshop.

JUDGE COOLEY, of the inter-state commerce commission, in addressing the constitutional convention at Bismarck, North Dakota, told the delegates some homely truths concerning the work of constitution building. He gave them the advice not to legislate too much in the constitution so as to prevent legislatures in the future from meeting the evils that they may be called upon to correct. In the very nature of things something must be left for them to take care of and to put proper restraints upon. Somebody has got to be treated in the future, and the attempt to cover every exigency that may possibly arise when times change and men change and new conditions arise is simply impossible and impracticable. Judge Cooley does not believe in tying the hands of the people by ironclad laws, but feels assured that the generations of the future will be able to meet the difficulties of legislation fully as well if not better than their ancestors.

THE PROJECTED RAILWAY TRUST.

The opinion appears to be general that the formation of a vast railway trust is being seriously considered by railroad managers. The plan is not new, it having been first suggested about two years ago. But it did not at that time receive the attention which evidently is now being given to it. It is said that within a short time a conference will be held with a view to getting expressions from railroad managers regarding the expediency and feasibility of combining the railroad interests and of discussing the proposal to create a trust.

It would be extremely difficult if not impossible, however fair the promises and appearances, to convince the people that a railway trust would not pursue a policy in the name similar to that which all like combinations pursue. There is of course a national authority to look into the conduct and practices of the railroads, and this would exercise a regulative and restraining power, but it is hardly probable it would be so complete and thorough as to wholly prevent the consummation and carrying out of schemes in the interest of the railroads and not in that of the public. It is quite possible that a railway trust would be the one assurance of permanent harmony among the competing lines, but the method of attaining that harmony would not be tolerated. The proposition to put such tremendous powers in the hands of a few individuals is too hazardous ever to receive public approval. Moreover, such a scheme is clearly repugnant to the spirit of our institution. To allow such a vast combination of capital and influence to be manipulated by a few men, would be a standing and dangerous menace to the country. It could, and probably would, exercise a tremendous influence in politics and upon legislation, and no well-informed man needs to be told that this would not be exercised in the interests of the people.

It is doubtless true that this project is in harmony with a tendency almost universal in the business world, and it is quite possible that more or less progress will be made in this direction until some radical change has taken place in the relations of the railroads to each other and to the public. But the men who are considering the proposition for combining the railroads of the country in a colossal trust may as well conclude at once that the public would not tolerate a scheme so hazardous to its interests and involving such tremendous powers of abuse. If we find a better way than this to overcome existing difficulties and bring about the harmony which is so obviously necessary to profitable railroading, then the attainment of these conditions must be regarded as hopeless. A railroad trust with a billion of capital behind it will never be tolerated in this country while the people have the power to prevent it, and a serious effort to organize such a trust will incline many more than are at present to favor complete government control of the railroads as the safest and most certain means of securing their proper management and subserving the public interests.

A MISPLACED TENDENCY.

The tendency of the constitutional conventions in the new states to insert in the organic law matters which would be better left to legislation is attracting unfavorable criticism. In all the conventions numerous propositions have been submitted and favorably received, which it would be safer and wiser to omit from the constitutions, leaving the people free to act upon such questions as future circumstances shall suggest or require. In all conventions of this kind there are men who fancy that they have mastered the science of government, and with profound devotion to their theories they seek to fasten them upon the people in a form most difficult to change by putting them in the organic law. Ordinary legislation, if found by experience to be unwise and injurious, is easily got rid of, but objectionable matter in a constitution can not be removed so readily. Hence the greatest care and wisdom are required to be exercised in framing an organic law, and in no respect is this more necessary than in determining what shall be kept out of such law.

As we have heretofore said, a state constitution should be framed on broad lines, stating, as far as may be, only general principles, defining rights as clearly and concisely as possible, and providing for the carrying out of such principles and the preservation of such rights by appropriate legislation. This is the plan upon which the national constitution and the constitutions of the older states were framed, and its wisdom and sufficiency have been most amply vindicated. Only in very exceptional cases should a constitution attempt to legislate. The reason for avoiding details and specific provisions is obvious. A legislative provision crystallized in a constitution remains there, and nothing but a constitutional amendment can change it, no matter how unadvised it may prove to be to the needs of the people. But if only the general principle is declared, a legislature may pass laws in accordance with that principle,

and if a mistake is made a subsequent legislatures may rectify it.

The tendency of the constitution-makers in the new states to abandon the province of merely formulating general political principles and to take up that of statute making should be discouraged, otherwise the new constitutions will be loaded with matter that ought not to be in them. The members of these conventions certainly have enough of the experience and example of the older states to draw upon to enable them to wisely accomplish the work they have in hand.

INTEREST IN AN EXTRA SESSION.

It appears that the financial circles of the country are beginning to take an interest in the question of an extra session of congress. The continued exports of gold to Europe, the need for currency to move the crops, the active gambling in trust certificates and the decrease of bank reserves due to the expansion of credits, is producing a condition of affairs in the money market which creates a demand likely soon to become more vigorous for the release of a portion of the nearly one hundred millions of surplus in the treasury. There is no apprehension of a financial crisis, or of any serious monetary disturbance, but an uncomfortable stringency that would be damaging to the business of the country is a possibility unless something is done to avert it.

As yet the secretary of the treasury has not indicated any intention to change his policy in the matter of bond purchases, and very little of the surplus is going out of the treasury for this purpose. It is very probable that he will not offer any better inducements to bondholders than he has already given unless the exigencies of the money market shall justify him in doing so. Neither is it likely that he will increase the deposits of government money with the banks, in any event. The republican party is clearly committed against the policy of allowing the banks to handle large amounts of the public money, and hence the administration can not consistently adopt this policy. An extra session of congress called for October would of course do nothing to help the money market in the meantime, but the fact that at least a month's time would be gained, with the reasonable assurance of early legislation for reducing the revenue of the government, and perhaps also the existing surplus, would tend to improve confidence, and this is only less important than augmenting the supply of money. If the financial and business interests of the country conclude that they have anything to gain from congress convening a month earlier than usual undoubtedly the president would not hesitate to call an extra session.

THE UNION DEPOT.

Three months ago public sentiment in this city was almost a unit in favor of voting one hundred and fifty thousand, or even two hundred thousand dollars in bonds for a union depot that would accommodate the passenger trains of the roads that converge on both sides of the Missouri river at this point. Whether this depot was to be built by the Union Pacific or by a union depot company, was immaterial, providing, always, the prime object of the union depot was carried out.

When the managers of the Union Pacific announced that their road, in conjunction with the Burlington, would build such a depot, conditioned upon the city voting bonds equivalent to the cost of constructing the Tenth street viaduct, the project was looked upon with favor. Today the consensus of opinion in Omaha is very pronounced against the scheme. The revulsion in public sentiment is due to the lack of faith in the intention of the Union Pacific railroad company to give Omaha anything more than a local station house.

Dr. Miller is perhaps the only prominent citizen of Omaha who believes that the union depot plans will fully meet the wants of all the roads that may center on both sides of the river. Competent builders pronounce the union depot plans a patch-quilt affair, with barely accommodations enough to meet the demands of the roads that have their termini in Omaha now.

It does not stand to reason that Omaha would pay a dollar towards the construction of such a depot, even if the proposition for bonds was not coupled with a proviso that the city quit-claim the Union Pacific for all its rights to dispute the title of the present Union Pacific depot grounds which were donated to that company on conditions which it has never complied. Dr. Miller declares that the road has done all that it obligated itself to do for Omaha. But the attorneys of the Union Pacific evidently differ with the doctor. Else they would not ask the city to make good the title to the Union Pacific depot lots.

At the risk of being called to task for referring to ancient history, we recall the fact that every dollar of bonds voted to the road heretofore, and every lot donated to it, was on the faith of the people in the pledges and obligations entered into by the company to establish its union depot at Omaha for the transfer of all business going to and coming from all railroads that terminate at the Missouri river.

Omaha would be willing to add to these donations that to-day may be computed as aggregating a million and a half, principal and interest, providing that the road would only carry out what it agreed to years ago. Anything less than that will be repudiated as a delusion and a snare.

LET THEM COMPETE FAIRLY.

It is manifestly desirable that this city should have cheaper and better street illumination. As between gas lights and electric lights the latter should have the preference, other things being equal. But in making the change from gas to electricity the council should act in accordance with business principles by inviting competition for a special service.

This, as we understand it, has not been done in giving preference to the Thompson-Houston bid over that of competitors. The bid of the Thompson-Houston com-

pany is twenty-two dollars a year for each lamp of sixteen-candle illuminating power. The bid of the gas company which proposes to establish an electric lighting service for Omaha, is twenty-three dollars a year for each lamp having a thirty-candle illuminating power. As between these two bids it would be difficult to decide which is cheapest. A thirty-candle lamp at twenty-three dollars doubtless gives more light for the money than a sixteen-candle lamp at twenty-two dollars. But the question is, do we need a thirty-candle lamp?

It seems to us that the manifest duty of the council is to secure square competition on a uniform basis; otherwise, the bidding would be a mere sham. If sixteen candle lamps are ample then competition should be invited on that basis. If it should be deemed desirable to have some sixteen candle and some thirty candle lamps, then the number of each should be specified and competition invited accordingly. Any other method practically has no element of competition in it.

At the last session of the New York legislature radical changes were made in the prison laws of that state which are attracting widespread attention. The new act creates an entire change in the classification of convicts. They are to be divided into three classes, according to the degree to which they are tractable. The least vicious are to be associated together and given labor that will fit them for an honest trade when they shall have been released from prison. The second grade of convicts, where the hope of reformation is less promising, is to be employed in the coarser labor of the prison for the production of useful and valuable objects. As for the incorrigibles, who constitute the third class, they are to be employed solely with reference to the preservation of health, or in the making of such articles as shall be needed in the prisons and public institutions of New York or such manual labor as the superintendent may direct, provided it does not conflict with free labor. While machinery is to be permitted, the contract system is prohibited and in other ways the free labor of the state is protected. These new regulations modify the former harsh rules which prohibited any labor whatsoever in the penitentiaries of New York that came in competition with free labor. They commend themselves for their intelligent and humane treatment of prisoners when the purpose of fitting them for useful citizenship is not lost sight of.

In all probability a clause will be inserted in the North Dakota constitution regulating the disposal of the immense grant of school lands in the state. It provides that no more than one dollar an acre, that not more than one-fourth of the lands shall be sold within five years, and that one-fourth shall never be sold, but leased. With such precautions there is little danger that the large grant of public school lands will be squandered or that this heritage will be robbed in the interest of speculators.

It is unreasonable to heap unnecessary burdens upon the street railway companies extending their lines through the city. Their proposition to pay for pavement torn up in laying tracks on the ten-year installment plan the same as is accorded to property holders is fair and equitable and should be allowed by the council.

The owners and miners of the Streator mines of Illinois have at last decided to leave their differences to a board of arbitration. An early settlement of the long drawn strike is looked for which shall be satisfactory to both sides.

As This Summer Was.

There never was such a cool, bracing, refreshing summer as this under a democratic administration.

All Wool and a Yard Wide.

The American people are all right. There are quacks and cranks, and liars who pretend to be anxious about them; and all liars are frauds.

Better Allow Another Hundred Years.

If the memorial arch fund keeps up its present rate of increase we may possibly have the structure completed in time for the next centennial.

One of Sunset's Scintillations.

Sunset Cox speaks of the new states as "four stars upon the forehead of our century." That is a very pretty thought. Indeed, it is a poem and a picture.

Acknowledging the Obligation.

As democrats we say the more prohibitions in this state the merrier, but at the same time we must admit that a continuance of the valuable aid which they have been good enough to give the democrats in years past can not be depended upon.

Organized to Convict.

The farcial nature of the Parnell trial, as far as justice is concerned, becomes more and more apparent as it progresses. The commission was organized to ruin Parnell and aid the very cause, and every decision of Judge Hansen shows that he knows what he was put in his position for. His last decision forbidding the Parnell counsel to probe into the Times conspiracy is a palpable twist of authority to save the government.

THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

There are 200,000 women lacemakers in Ireland. The Ellis Steel company at Pottstown, Pa., cut 200 men 15 per cent on July 1.

In England the wood carvers are enjoying good times. There is plenty of work and wages are increasing.

Clara Belle Tyndall, an orphan aged fifteen, living with her aunt, Mrs. Nellie Moore, a restaurant keeper at Roseberg, Ore., committed suicide by taking strychnine. Her mother died in the same way five years ago. The girl has been shamefully abused and whipped and overworked since that time.

Buffalo Bill has sent for reinforcements, and Miss Johanna Kemler, of Paradise Valley, Nev., is on her way to join his show in Paris. The Virginia City Enterprise says "She rides an animal that wears half a hoof, and cares no more for a saddle than does a wild Indian. She is as much at home on the back of the animal as she is on the back of a horse. With her horse at full speed she can pass under its neck and come up on the other side, a feat that few Caucasians care to undertake."

must receive the union rate of wages of \$3.50 a day.

He has also received that carpenters, cabinetmakers and others while working at stair building must demand the same rate. The steamship firemen employed by the Red Star Steamship company, at Antwerp, Belgium, who went on a strike some time since for higher wages, have returned to work at the old rates. There is a mountain railway operated by electricity at Bergueshook, near Lucerne, 2,800 feet above the level of the sea. The gradient for the most of its length is 88 per cent. The conductors are paid \$4 per day.

The grand jury of Washington, D. C., has indicted two members of the Red Carriers' union for procuring the discharge of a non-union man by threatening to quit work if he was retained. The non-union man brought charges of conspiracy.

The furniture makers in Holland are turning out some of the best cabinet work in the world now. There has a revival set in of old fashioned particularly the styles common during the Renaissance, and the Hollanders excel in that kind of work.

John Ryan, a shoemaker, of Joliet, Ill., has won \$500, offered as a prize by the Boot and Shoe Journal, of Boston, for the best essay on boot and shoemaking in all its branches. People competed from all the states, also from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Hirt suggests that the solitary character of the shoemakers' work leads them to think a great deal, and occasionally produces great mediators, like Jacob Bohme, Von Ledven, Sachs and others. This tendency often causes insanity. Halford says the "Meistersingers" of the middle ages were principally from the ranks of shoemakers, tailors, etc.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Frank Garvin, a well known young man of Alma, was drowned while bathing in the river.

Baltzer Jenny, a young man living near Leigh, has disappeared and it is thought he has committed suicide.

Several new houses have been erected in Madison this season and four or five others will be built before winter.

William Little, who has been a resident of Johnson county thirty years, has gone on a visit to his old home in Ireland.

The dynamo and other fixtures for the Plattsmouth electric road have been received and work on the line is being rapidly pushed.

Considerable rough land in Lincoln county is being utilized for vineyards, one man having planted ten acres of grape vines this year.

A cottonwood party is the latest at North Platte, and one was recently given at Scott's Rest, Buffalo Bill's ranch, by Miss Little Goodman.

C. J. Morning, a farmer residing near Plattsmouth, has been stricken with paralysis and there is little hope of his recovery. He is fifty-eight years old.

Lewis H. Evans, a machinist in the B. & M. shops at Wynona, had his leg so badly crushed by the tender of an engine passing over it that amputation was necessary.

Alfred, a prosperous Hessian county farmer, has decamped leaving \$1,800 in notes unpaid, and some of his creditors have seized all the stock on the premises to satisfy their claims.

A German named Weir, living near Juniata, was killed by lightning during a recent electric storm. He was sitting in the hay with his feet on the stove when the fatal bolt struck him.

William Gill's little boy, living at Dustin, while at play last Saturday found a bottle of strychnine which he opened and sampled. An emetic was immediately administered to the child and his life saved.

A gentleman of Beckolonia, who pretends to be a devout Christian and a very capable time in teaching suffering humanity the right road to the heavenly realm, has allowed himself to suffer for foot.

Rev. Silas Alexander, a Nebraska City colored preacher, expressed the opinion that all northern "niggers" were fit subjects for a hangman, and also applied a very offensive epithet to them as a class. Frank Robinson, another colored individual, overheard him and promptly paralyzed the reverend colored gentleman, and would undoubtedly have seriously injured him but for the interference of the police. They settled the differences in police court.

The Atkinson Graphic reports that a wild animal of some kind, that has been described as about the size of a large wolf, with head like a lion's, cut its way through the fence of a farm and entered the barn, where it followed down in Green Valley township. Not long ago a boy was attacked and severely injured by the animal, while several persons who were unharmed have been chased and had narrow escapes from its terrible claws and fangs.

Several times but with no apparent effect.

Iowa Items.

Burlington carpenters have organized a union. There are 470 boys and girls in the state reform schools.

Chicago requires the Rock Island road to put up gates at all street crossings.

Floyd Shakleton, a seventeen-year-old Boone boy, has mysteriously disappeared.

C. H. Hisslop, river contractor at sixty-nine inches lower than at this time last year.

The grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star will hold its annual meeting in Manhattan on September 10.

An insane peddler has created terror among the ladies in the eastern part of the state by his wild antics while trying to sell a potent but a failure.

Heinrich Grabbe has commenced suit in the district court at Dayton against J. E. Johnson for \$2,000, claiming that Johnson called him a cheap thief. He denies ever having had any designs on muton.

A young Burlington couple, who did not have enough money to take a "honey-moon" trip, bought a ticket on a "merry-go-round" and then enjoyed themselves as much as they would have by a trip to Europe.

The Fort Dodge Chronicle says that J. L. Cheney, who has been troubled for years with rheumatism, thinks he has at last discovered a cure for that break-bone disease in the principal place for the treatment of an endeavor to keep his bees from swarming. Mr. Cheney took off a limb of a tree covered with the little toilers, who entered a vigorous protest to his sort of treatment, stinging him no less than a hundred times. Mr. Cheney says he has had no signs of rheumatism since that time.

Beyond the Rockies.

A scheme is on foot to build a \$150,000 hotel at Butte, Mont.

A new woolen mill, to employ 500 hands, has been started at Helena, Mont.

Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Northern Pacific's Butte short line.

The board of trade of Halley, Idaho, has sent out an appeal for aid for the sufferers by the recent fire.

The city marshal of Walla Walla, Wash., reports fully 200 tramps living in the outskirts of the city who are engaged in petty stealing, although plenty of work is offered on all sides.

The total duties collected at the port of Portland for the year ending with June amounted to \$620,342.42; value of exports, \$1,783,313; number of entries, 645; tonnage arriving and departing, 23,345.

Miss New has many vineyards in Sonoma valley, in California, and sulphuring is in demand. It is the judgment of many of the most observing grape growers in the valley that after examining their vines the yield will be less than last year by one-half.

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STATE LAND TRESPASSERS.

Sherman and Thayer counties are still to hear from.

Governor Thayer went to Red Cloud this morning for a day's outing. He addressed the firemen's convalescent hospital.

The case of Henry C. Armstrong vs. John A. Lynch, on error from the district court of Frontier county, was filed for trial in the supreme court to-day.

A proclamation was issued from the executive department to-day offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of A. J. Maupin, who was murdered at Springfield, Keya Paha county, on the night of July 15.

J. H. Goodrich, jr., treasurer of Red Willow county, resigned his position recently and the county commissioners appointed Willis Gosward to fill the unexpired term. Goodrich was in Lincoln to-day to settle with the state auditor from January 1 to July 15. This was done and the county money in hand was paid over to the state treasurer.

Frank McCartney and Henry Hovey, county clerk and county commissioner, of Okeo county, respectively, were before the state board of equalization to-day seeking to convince its members their county is paying too much of the state's taxes. They represent that they are in a tight box by reason of the levy they made in order to recover from the Simpson delinquency.

REDUCED RATES.

Live Stock and Packing House Products Rates Go Down.

To-day the rate on dressed beef from Omaha to Chicago will be reduced to 23 1/2 cents per hundred, and the rate on packing house products will be reduced to 18 cents. The live stock rates will be reduced to 25 cents. One year ago the rate on dressed beef from Omaha to Chicago was 46 cents per hundred, which shows a falling off in the past twelve months of nearly 50 per cent. A further reduction in adjoining territory is also being considered.

Assistant General Freight Agent Cassidy, of the Elkhorn, who has just returned from a meeting of the Trans-Missouri association at Kansas City, states that the matter of reducing the rate on live stock shipments from the interior points in Nebraska and Kansas to Omaha and Chicago was discussed, and that a proposition to make a move in that direction will be made soon. The railway officials are of the opinion that the present reduction is of a permanent character.

An Excursion to Wyoming.

On August 4 the Fremont & Elkhorn & Missouri Valley will run an excursion train leaving Omaha about 9 a. m., for points in central Wyoming and the Black Hills. The rate will be one fare for the round trip. The excursionists will also be wheeled through the oil regions of the northwest.

The Rules Changed.

At the meeting of the trans-Missouri association, just concluded at Kansas City, several changes were made in the rules of the association which have not yet been made public. One of the changes is the abolition of making a reduced rate from one point to another could do so without consent of the non-interested lines. It was also decided that when a question of special rate-making to competitive points came up, only interested lines would be allowed to vote.

Preparing for Business.

An attaché of the civil engineers' department of the Union Pacific commenced an inspection of the iron work of the train shed at this place. The intention is to use all available material of the depot in connection with the new union structure. The iron work can be used to a large extent, but defects have been found which will render some of it useless. The inspector was also instructed to obtain the mean measurements of the iron arches and stays.

Railroad Notes.

Superintendent Thompson of the B. & M., at Lincoln, is in Omaha. Assistant General Passenger Agent Lee of the Union Pacific, has gone to Indianapolis.

Assistant General Freight Agent Chalety of the Elkhorn, has returned from Kansas City.

An engine and two cars on the Elkhorn were derailed by an open switch near the round house last night.

The Atlantic express on the Union Pacific was one hour and twenty minutes late from the west owing to a small washout on the Wyoming division.

The B. & M. has commenced the reconstruction of the bridge crossing Seventh street. New stringers and a new framework will be put in.

Hutchinson Visitors.

This morning at 4:35 o'clock the board of trade of Hutchinson, Kan., is expected to arrive in this city, coming over the Missouri Pacific road.

The town is a very prosperous one, and achieved one of its greatest advantages a few months ago when it secured the N. K. Fairbank and railway, which had formerly been located in this city.

May, 1887.

OMAHA, July 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In what month of 1887 was Mayor Brown elected to the mayoralty. Please answer through the columns of THE BEE. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—

At a special election in May, called on account of a change in the city charter.

Carnot Creates a Sensation.

PARIS, July 18.—It is announced to-day that an official dinner will be given by President Carnot, July 23, to the king of Greece. The announcement has caused a sensation in political circles.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

Mr. Heaton says that the flesh on Kunkler's breast was stripped off as though eaten out by flies.

The statutes of Nebraska require that abstracts of assessment from the various counties of the state shall be filed in the auditor's office on or before July 15. At the time of filing county: Thomas J. Floyd, Tranton, Hitchcock county.

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