DOWN TO DISCRIMINATION.

That is What Judge Wakely Sees in the Connell Gas Case.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S HOT SHOTS

Flies That Require the Aid of Big Guns to Knock Them Out—Severe Arraignment of the Gas Company.

A Red Hot Argument.

Judge Wakeley manifested more than the usual display of judicial interest in the arguments made before him yesterday on Hon. W. J. Connell's application for a writ of mandamus and permanent injunction against the United States Gas company. Probably no such earnest and vehement a plea for protection from alleged oppressions from a powerful corporation has been heard, for a long time at least, in the district court as Mr. Connell made. He was loaded and eagerly entered into the contest. During his speech, which consumed an hour, he poured volley after volley of red hot grape and canister into the giant monopoly, declaring, among other things, that because of his well known position in asserting publicly the people's right to have cheaper gas, as well, also, as his advocacy of contracting with electric concerns to light the city by electricity, it had singled him out solely for the purpose of oppression.

Mr. Pritchett and J. M. Woolworth appeared as legal representatives of defendant, and turning to them in the midst of his arraignment, Mr. Connell forcibly declared that it was the custom and the purpose of their outfit to crush every man who opposed it. To make his assertions more effective he related conversations had recently with a director of the company, who told him that no citizen could hope to succeed in a fight against them; that one man would be no more against the ill-will of this giant concern than a fly would be.

"But flies can sometimes buzz hard and loud enough to bring in our distinguished United States district attorney to help brush them off; also that signal of distress sitting by his side."

Thereafter the speaker, shaking his fist at the two opposing counsel, asserted that the gas company's men had knowingly and wilfully falsified the registration of meters, and thereby not only robbed many citizens in this city, but the United States government as well. "I make this charge here and dare your company to call me to account for it," he said. "Let the official reporter make note of it and I then not only defy but dare you to bring suit for libel. I will prove that you have swindled the people and the United States."

Mr. Pritchett followed in a brief and mild mannered argument, denying the charges made by Connell, in the following language:

"I submit that the whole thing shows there is no intention to oppress or embarrass this plaintiff, or to discriminate against him at all, but simply to carry out and enforce this rule of the company on account of the trouble that they had in collecting these bills."

"Right there is perhaps a matter to be talked about," interjected Judge Wakeley.

"I do not think that the reason we did this makes any difference. We want to repudiate any idea of treating the plaintiff here in any manner different from any other citizen of this city."

"It does not seem to be seriously questioned here in this investigation, at any rate," again interrupted his honor, "that it is a reasonable rule to give parties ten days after the month to come in and pay, and reserving the right to cut off the gas; that is in the nature of a forfeiture of the right to use the gas if it is not paid for. Now, if it is a reasonable rule and a legal rule, I suppose it would have to be conceded that however harsh and oppressive it might seem, the company would have the power when the ten days are up, to turn off the gas. Mr. Connell's case seems to be predicated mainly—and I do not know but wholly, almost—on the allegation that they are discriminating against him. He says, granting that the company has the right at the end of ten days to turn off anybody's gas, yet they do not do it with the people generally, and your custom is to make allowance for difference in people, accident, and all that, and to send them a notice, and then maybe soon afterwards call their attention to it; and you bring in here a notice that they served on somebody with an affidavit that that is usual. As a downright matter of fact, it is usual to get a reminder, and I know it. I do, and I believe my neighbors do, and I take no offense at it.

"But does it not raise a question here of what sort of trouble would justify the company in selecting a particular citizen to enforce their forfeiture; and who is to judge of whether this trouble is sufficient—whether the gas company judge of it, or if I judge of it after bringing it before me? Where is the rule? On the one hand, the rule may be enforced for the very purpose of oppression; it may be enforced from malice; it may be enforced simply from business considerations, without the least malice in the world, and as a mere protection to the company. Who is to judge of all this? And on the facts of this case, does it or does it not appear that they have enforced this forfeiture against Mr. Connell when they did not against other people, and is there discrimination or not? It gets down to pretty nearly that question, it seems to me."

Judge Woolworth introduced his argument in the afternoon by saying: "I do not propose to call Mr. Connell any infamous names. A great deal that he said is outside of the record and has nothing to do with the question that your honor has to determine. If the gas company has acted in the manner which he says it has it certainly was wrong—anybody would admit that. Tampering with the public's meters has nothing to do with this matter. Mr. Connell does not complain that anything of that sort was done to him, and I am sure that the facts are not as he has stated them. As to the price of the gas as charged by this company, that is fixed by the city council, and this difficulty in none of its features has arisen out of unreasonable or excessive charges made by the company against Mr. Connell or anybody else, and so with a great many other matters which he has elaborated on at very great length, I think rather for other ears than your honor's.

"It seems that this company does not propose to cut off Mr. Connell's supply of gas until he has had ten days' time to make payment. That is the time fixed, and it is advertized throughout the city. It is a common practice not to meddle with anybody until the expiration of ten days. Will your honor issue an injunction that they shall not cut off Mr. Connell's supply of gas within the ten days? Nobody has proposed to cut it off in that time. It is a reasonable rule that the company may cut off gas at the expiration of ten days upon the non-payment of their bills. It would not be right to say that it shall not cut off his supply of gas if he does not pay. The controversy between Mr. Connell and this company has arisen from the difficulty the company experienced in collecting their bills, which has resulted in the officers and men stringently enforcing the rules. Mr. Connell must be treated as others are. Your honor should consider the question as to whether the remedy that the company determines necessary for the protection of its rates is such a discrimination against one party that he could complain of it as he could if a different price was charged him than was charged the public generally. I insist that this company is only standing upon the rule to which Mr. Connell voluntarily subjected himself when he made this written application."

The defense rested, and Mr. Connell finished his case, at the termination of which Judge Wakeley said he would reserve his decision until next Wednesday.

The usual amount of business was done in the district court yesterday afternoon. Ten closely type-written pages were used by Samuel McLeod to show that Henrietta and Richard Genius owe him $1,360 on a contract.

A promissory note of $250, with something more than a year's interest, is the stake in a suit begun by Frederick Krug against Frederick Herrley.

The Nebraska Loan and Building association vs. Samuel Freedman and Charles P. Benjamin is the title of a suit for foreclosure. The property involved is lot 19, block 11, Omaha View.

Another foreclosure suit was begun by Wilson Lindsay, assignee of the Central Investment company, against Alfred Bloom et al. The land at stake is lot 4, block 1, Mayne's second addition.

New papers were filed in the following cases:

14—395—George L. Green vs Henry St. Felix; appeal by plaintiff with transcript from county court.

14—292—Charles G. Hunt vs Thomas Swift, appellant; transcript from court of Justice Dunn.

14—216—Georgina E. Crossle vs Henry F. Millan; affidavit for service of publication.

1—191—Hickman vs Foster; notice of trial.

10—337—Burnham vs Sachese, et al.; notice of trial.

14—393—L. W. Sutton vs J. Levy, appellant; bill of particulars.

13—219—Guarantee Company of North America vs Blackburn, et al.; proof of publication.

The suit for an injunction, commenced the fore part of last week by several stockholders of the Terra Cotta Manufacturing company against Sheriff Coburn, A. F. Goodman and J. C. Cooper, was dismissed yesterday morning. The sheriff will now proceed to sell the property.

County Court.

Cohn, Wampold & Co., of Chicago, filed a petition against Shofford L. Andrews. It was an action to recover $183.50, due on account.

Joseph H. Millard, trustee, sued to recover $483.24 from L. P. and H. J. Pruyn and Churchill Parker, due on two promissory notes.

John Johnson sued Jules Bonzon on a lease to recover $800 rent due.

Other filings were as follows:

2-144.—Sophia Dallow vs. W. K. Burnett; complaint.

L-455.—Bainbridge vs. Wills; stipulation for dismissal.

Howard vs. Van Etten; reply.

Monday's call is as follows:

L-412.—Paxton & Vierling Iron Works vs. Samuel K. Felton et al.

L-458.—Charles E. Roth vs. C. T. Steffer.

A GAY NEBRASKA DECEIVER.

Arrest in Michigan of an Eloping Stock Raiser.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., August 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Oliver Hall, a wealthy stock raiser near Grand Island, Neb., a few weeks ago eloped with Mrs. Nellie Smith, the pretty wife of a neighbor, leaving a wife and several children. The couple came to Michigan and settled down as man and wife near Cedar Springs, twenty miles from here, where Hall formerly lived. The wife followed them in company with Detective Deakie and in time located them. To-day the village of Cedar Springs was excited over the arrest of the couple, to whom they had been giving parties and receptions, and the court room where they were taken for examination was crowded. The wife has blood in her eye and will push the case.

The Behring Seizures.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 17.—Bowell, minister of customs, to-day received by mail the official reports of the seizure of the British vessels in the north Pacific by United States cruisers and revenue cutters for alleged violations of United States laws in United States waters. These papers, it is understood, show that such seizures, so far as they relate to ships registered in Canadian ports, were affected outside the marine jurisdiction of the United States, and are therefore unjustifiable, and entitle the owners and crew to compensation for any loss that may have been suffered. Bowell laid the papers before a council of ministers this afternoon, by which they were discussed. Copies will be forwarded to the imperial authorities for the communication of the result and claims through the regular diplomatic channels of the United States government.

The Suit Against Russell Harrison.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The paper in the suit of John S. Crosby against Russell B. Harrison, which was transferred from the supreme court, were received to-day by Clerk Shields, of the United States circuit court. Accompanying them was an answer by William B. Sweetzer, counsel for Harrison, in which he makes a general denial of the charge of libel. He adds: "For a further, separate and distinct defense, and answer the defendant alleges that the Montana Live Stock Journal is a newspaper published owned by the Journal Publishing company, and that the defendant had no control or connection with the matter appearing in the columns of that paper.

Cut the Ring From Her Finger.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 17.—Chief of Police Harris, of Johnstown, who lost his wife and seven children in the flood, was here to-day. In a pawnbroker's shop he found a diamond ring valued at $500 which was worn by Mrs. Patalin, a wealthy lady who boarded at the Hurlbut house in Johnstown. A few days after the flood the lady's body was found with the finger upon which she wore the ring severed from the hand. Chief Harris traced the thief to Mauch Chunk and found he had pawned the rug. His name is Zuadell and he has been arrested.

A Letter Thief.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A young man named H. P. Osborne was arrested for picking up a letter lying on the counter in a laundry run by George Smith, a colored man, on Second and Francis streets, and carrying it away, opening and reading it. Smith claims that he don't want Osborne sent to the penitentiary, but only wants him punished. There was no object in stealing the letter, as it contained nothing of value and was simply a love letter addressed to Smith's daughter.

Senator Call's Challenge Accepted.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 17.—Senator Call several weeks ago published a letter challenging those persons opposing his reelection to meet him in every county in the state to discuss the charges which have been made against him by the public press. The Times-Union to-morrow will publish the acceptance of this challenge by W. D. Shipley, of Pensacola, chairman of the democratic state committee.

Davy Crockett's Birthday.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 17.—The one hundred and third anniversary of the birth of David Crockett was celebrated to-day at his birth place. Speeches were made by Governor Taylor, Congressman Alf Taylor, E. L. Wells, of Ohio, and Colonel R. H. Crockett, grandson of the old backwoodsman. An immense crowd was present and a fund was started to build a monument.

A Blaze at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 17.—A fire at noon to-day gutted the store of Heicht & Summach, dealers in oil and painters' supplies, causing a loss of fully $70,000. The Minnesota Paper company and P. A. Gross, wholesale milliners, who occupied adjoining stores, figure in the above estimates quite heavily, their damage resulting mainly from smoke and water. The property is insured.

Salt Lake Items.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Three thousand people are expected here on the Missouri river excursion, which leaves August 20. Extensive preparations are being made to receive and entertain the expected multitudes.

The electric street railway was formally opened for business last night. Some five miles are now in operation.

Foreclosure Postponed.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—The foreclosure sale of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore railway, which was set for Monday next, has been postponed thirty days, probably on account of some delay in the arrangement for carrying out the plans of interested parties.

Cutting Rates.

ST. PAUL, August 17.—In view of the low rate from New York east on the "Soo" line, the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, which has a rate of $1.30 to the "Soo's" 75 cents, has announced a rate of 85 cents, to take effect August 19.

Harrison Goes to Deer Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President Harrison and Private Secretary Halford took the 3 o'clock train this afternoon for Deer Park.

THE CASUS BELLI REVEALED.

Secret Constitution of the Southern Jurisdiction Scottish Rite.

REVELATION BY A CONTRIBUTOR.

An Edict Issued by the Grand Master of South Dakota Masons—Brethren Ordered to Withdraw From Cerneau Bodies.

Communication From "Sunshine."

To the Editor of THE BEE: The Scottish rite constitutions for the jurisdiction of the United States of America, their territories and dependencies, was first framed at Bordeaux, France, September 21, 1762, and though amended to some extent since, have ever remained the essential law of our supreme council. They have been published to the world and nothing has ever been kept secret as to their powers and purposes; there is no hidden hand in that instrument, no autocratic power, no secret constitutions to control or override the voluntary will, but under it the brethren are free to express their will, to make their preferments, and to do such voluntary acts as the genius of Freemasonry and of free institutions will permit and approve. The constitutions of the so-called southern jurisdiction claim to have been promulgated by Frederick the Great, of Prussia, May 1, 1786, or nearly twenty-four years later than the former. We adhere to the original constitutions of 1762, which are duly authenticated, and deny the authority of those of 1786, which are not genuine.

Albert Pike says, in a lecture delivered before the grand lodge of Louisiana, February, 1858: "The constitutions of 1786 were first promulgated at Charleston, S. C., which gave the law of the rite, and had for their author, Frederick II., king of Prussia. I believe that as Minos claimed Jove for the author of the laws that he enacted for Crete, as Numa pretended to have received his from the goddess Egeria; as Mahomet assigned the authorship of his to Gabriel; as these and all the ancient law-givers sought to procure for the codes they enacted a higher and generally a divine sanction; so these constitutions referred to the year 1786 were credited to Frederick the Great, that they might seem more imposing, and be more readily submitted to. The laws of Minos, of Numa and of Mahomet became quite as binding, when accepted by the people for whom they were respectively enacted, as though the pretended origin had been real, and certainly as much so as if no such origin had been claimed for them. And so these constitutions of 1786 became the law of the Scottish rite because they were accepted as such by all who became members of that rite. It was, indeed, from that acceptance, that they derived their whole authority, for if Frederick really framed and created them he had no power to make the law for the rite."

These constitutions of 1786 are the law of the northern and southern jurisdictions and the "proceedings" of their supreme councils are overflowing with references and allusions to the "secret constitutions," all showing that there is an unrevealed and secret power behind that which is expressed, and that this power is subtle, far-reaching and dangerous. That these "secret constitutions" exist is not generally known to Masons even of their own obedience, and since our constitutions do not have nor ever had secret constitutions binding on their thirty-thirds, we violate no obligation in giving quotations from the arrogant "secret constitutions" of the illegal southern jurisdiction, that have come into our possession.

"Article 1. A sovereign grand inspector-general thirty-third degree, has the power to make Masons in lodges, colleges, councils, chapters, sovereign grand council, consistory, and senate. He possesses the prerogative of being sovereign commander for life of all Masonry; but he can transfer that right only to a sovereign grand inspector-general, thirty-third degree, like himself, and whom he shall deem capable of exercising and giving full effect to the powers placed in his hands. To that end, he should be assured that such brother hath a fixed resolution to cause punctually to be executed the secret constitutions, and that he take care to report what is so done to the nearest sovereign grand inspector-general."

"Article 3. The Sov.·. Gd.·. Ins.·. Gen.·. or grand commander has the same powers as the grand orient or senate. He may suspend, interdict, quash, or annul everything contrary to the regulations. He cannot exercise too strict a supervision over the Blue lodges. It is chiefly in them that the greatest abuses occur. Many of them set at naught the powers of many brethren who are in possession of the highest dignities. The masters of those lodges cannot take too much care to avoid these misdemeanors, which many Masons allow themselves to commit, who though they have attained no high degree, think themselves absolutely their own masters. For which reason it is that the sovereign grand inspector general have been constituted for life and armed with unlimited power, to be enabled to correct these errors and stay the progress of such misconduct."

"Article 10. All lodges, colleges, councils, chapters, etc., which shall not conform to the present secret constitutions, that is to say, in the three rites, Ancient, Modern and Scottish, are liable to be definitely suppressed. Moreover, if a Mason of one of these three rites should undertake to disown the authority of a sovereign grand inspector-general grand commander of the order, there will be shown to him only the Article that condemns him, without making known to him the whole of the present secret constitutions, which are to be exhibited only to a grand commander of the order; and if he cannot be convinced of his unlawful course by the exhibition of the present title and Article the arguments of moderation will be employed; and if he persists in his obstinacy he will be expelled from Masonry and forever cashiered."

How do brethren like this autocracy of the southern jurisdiction with their pretended authority over Blue Lodge Masonry, and is not the recent so-called Edict No. 1 of the grand master in accordance with their intention of ruling and controling all Masonry? How humiliating to the great body of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons! Brethren, now see why an attempt was made to introduce legislation into our grand lodge at the last session, and under their obligations of the secret constitutions to carry into usurpation the powers they claim. It is enough to raise the indignation of every Mason, not previously sworn to these secret constitions. But indignation is not mollified when we read:

"Article 20. No person in the world has the right to institute proceedings against a Sov.·. Ins.·. Gen.·. Gr.·. Commander, nor even cause him to submit to any penance." A few years ago Brother Enoch T. Carson, deputy for Ohio, attempted to make an amendment, in line with his obedience, as a Master Mason, so that a thirty-third degree member would be amenable to discipline for unmasonic conduct. The committee in supreme council of northern jurisdiction reported such conduct "not only unwise but in direct violation of the fundamental principles of the rite."

In commenting on this, in 1882, the deputy said, in the Ohio Council of Deliberation: "As the law now stands, a Sov.: Gr.: Ins.: Gen.: of the thirty-third degree is quite beyond the reach of discipline of any subordinate body of which he may be a member. He can violate the civil, moral, or Masonic law with perfect impunity, so far as his lodge of perfection, council, chapter, or consistory, is concerned." The infection seems to be contagious. Grand masters of grand lodges are used, willingly, perhaps, as instruments to fulminate orders, or edicts, overriding the voluntary will and trampling upon the solemn assurances given by grand lodges, and blue lodges, of non-interference with duty to one's self. The brethren will never give permanent power to autocracy nor bow in humble submission to the secret constitutions of the southern jurisdiction, in this free land where "all men are created free and equal." More I have to say, but I refrain.

"SUNSHINE."

An Edict from Dakota.

George V. Ayres, Esq., grand master of masons of South Dakota, has issued an edict citing the resolutions passed by the grand lodge at its last meeting, which declare that the supreme council of Scottish Rite Masons for the United States and their territories has no legal status in Dakota because that jurisdiction was occupied by the southern jurisdiction prior to the entry of the former body, and prohibited all Master Masons from taking, receiving or conferring the degrees in said body. The edict then admonishes all brothers "connected with anybody appertaining to or constituting or derived from said so-called 'Cerneau rite' to sever his connection therewith within ninety days from the 10th day of August, 1889." The edict further states that "We do hereby notify all brethren, F. and A. M., in our jurisdiction who may be found to be and remain members of any of the said clandestine bodies after the said mentioned date that they will forthwith be liable to Masonic trial and punishment in conformity with the Masonic law in such cases made and provided."

The edict bears date of July 29, 1889.

K. OF P.

Black Eagle division, No. 17, conferred the sir knights rank on three new members last Tuesday night, Captain Lang, of Lily division, officiating in the work. Black Eagle is again down to steady drill and will be heard from with good results.

Marathon lodge, No. 82, conferred the first rank last Monday night.

Captain Ware, of Black Eagle division, went this week to Sioux City where he will remain for several weeks. Lieutenant S. B. Emmel will be in command of the division during his absence.

Orders went out from regimental headquarters to all divisions of the Omaha regiment to assemble at the armory of Lily division in full dress this evening at 6 o'clock, sharp. The regiment will march from the armory to the bridge where it will take the motor line for the Bluffs, and there unite with the Third Iowa regiment, U. R., in attending divine service. Every sir knight in Omaha is expected to be in attendance upon this occasion and help to return a compliment given to the Omaha divisions by Bluffs division several months ago.

Viola Lodge is doing rank work every week since their return to Central Hall. "The Amplified Third" will be worked next week on Thursday evening.

The color division of the regiment Lily No. 8 is apparently striving for honors as it is the only division that drills regularly each week during the hot weather on the street, after each business meeting. They will confer the Sir Knight rank on next Friday evening.

I. O. O. F.

Ruth Lodge No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, at their last meeting entertained visitors from Wisconsin and Ohio and the three Omaha lodges.

The new instruments of the Patriarchs Militant band have arrived. They are Besson instruments and were manufactured in London, Eng. There are sixteen besides the drums and all are heavily silver plated and engraved. The band at present contains eighteen members, but it is the intention to increase that number to twenty-five in the near future.

A delegation of twenty-five members of Ruth lodge No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, went to West Side last Tuesday night in a large carryall. Arriving at West Side they made a descent upon the residence of Mrs. Higley, one of the oldest members of the lodge, and took complete possession. Suspicious looking baskets were produced, and the several tables were soon groaning under their weight of good things. The occasion was the fifty-first anniversary of Mrs. Higley's birth, and the invaders had brought along a large plush easy-chair, which they presented to the lady in honor of the day. The evening was given up to the enjoyment in the shape of vocal and instrumental music, dancing, cards, etc., and the party returned home at 2 a. m.

The degree team of Ruth lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, will go to South Omaha Wednesday night, to visit Alpha lodge and exemplify the degree work.

Major John W. Nichols entertained the P. M. band and the Canton at his residence on the corner of Twenty-ninth and Charles last Thursday evening. Music and dancing was the order of th hour. The large lawn was lighted with Chinese lanterns. The P. M. band appeared with their new instruments and furnished excellent music.

A. O. U. W.

Omaha lodge No. 18, A. O. U. W., will have a rousing meeting on the 29th inst. Business of importance will be presented and the degrees will be conferred on at least twelve candidates. All members of the lodge are expected to be present and the members of sister lodges in Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs are invited to attend. An entertainment will be tendered the visiting brethren. This lodge is rapidly coming to the front in point of membership and attendance.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

At the meeting of the high court of the Ancient Order of Foresters at Minneapolis the first business transacted was the introduction of a resolution by Delegate Coulton, of San Francisco, cutting of the American courts from the English high court. The resolution was referred to the committee on laws.

MERCHANTS' WEEK.

An Amazing Amount of Work Done, With More To Follow.

Now that every person knows his duty and has buckled on the harness for a bit of hard work, Merchants' week preparations bowl along merrily. The outlook is clear and prosperous, and enthusiasm grows with the approach of the opening day.

Knights of the Grip.

A large meeting of traveling men was held in the parlors of the Arcade hotel last night to consider the invitation from the out-door committee of the Merchant's week committee to take part in the parade some day during the week. The meeting was held at the request of Joseph Garneau, of the out door committee, who was present and extended a personal invitation to the Traveling Men's association.

Mr. C. O. Lobeck was elected temporary chairman and J. E. McCracken temporary secretary.

Mr. Garneau was called on for a speech and responded by saying that the parade would be incomplete without a turnout of the traveling men.

It was moved to accept the invitation.

R. S. Bacon expressed the opinion that the movement was undertaken too late, that it would be impossible to enlist the assistance of any of the surrounding towns, but they would have to rely upon the traveling men of Omaha alone to make the thing a success.

A general discussion then followed, it being the concensus of opinion that it would be necessary for every man to do everything in his power to make the turnout a success. Mr. Bacon thought that if all the manufacturing houses would allow their men to be in the city on the day set it would add greatly to the success, and Mr. Garneau offered to ask the various houses to do this in a circular letter over his signature.

It was decided to accept the invitation of the committee to turn out during Merchants' week.

It was suggested by Mr. Lobeck that a permanent organization be formed for the purpose of carrying out the idea of the parade by electing officers and committees. The idea was considered favorably by the assembly and on motion Mr. C. O. Lobeck was elected president and Mr. W. N. Ryerson, secretary and treasurer.

It was suggested that the president appoint the committees for Drummers' day. In accordance with this suggestion the president appointed the following gentlemen as the executive committee: William Larimer, J. F. Stout and W. H. Brown. It was decided to arm the executive committee with the functions of a finance committee also.

On motion it was decided to instruct the finance committee to call on every jobbing house in town and authorize them to levy an assessment of $1.50 on every traveling man on their roll.

The question of a uniform was next brought up, and the uniform of last year was adopted, consisting of silk hat, light flannel shirt, dark pants, dark blue belts and Japanese parasols. The parasols, belts and badges to be used on this day will be paid for from the general fund.

The president was authorized to appoint a marshal and four assistants.

Mr. N. W. Hayley was elected banner bearer, with authority to appoint two assistants. The executive committee were instructed to extend an invitation to the jobbing towns of the state and to the jobbing trade of the entire United States to take part in the parade in uniform.

It was decided to hold a meeting next Saturday night and also the following Saturday night, in the parlors of the Arcade.

The executive committee was notified to meet in the Arcade parlors to-morrow night to perfect arrangements for the parade.

A vote of thanks was tendered the proprietors of the Arcade for the use of the parlors.

After a few general remarks on the necessity for work on the part of the individual members the meeting adjourned.

It is expected to have a turnout of about four hundred men in the parade. There are nearly five hundred traveling men in Omaha, and every man was constituted a committee of one to invite other traveling men to attend.

Major Clarkson's Arrangements.

Major J. S. Clarkson, marshal of the great Merchants' Week parade of Wednesday, September 4, has appointed the following assistant marshals for the lines of trade indicated with each:

Hubert Jewett, lumber; J. C. Sharp, stock yards and packing interests of South Omaha; Dudley Smith, wholesale groceries; C. O. Lobeck, the traveling men; C. F. Weller, wholesale drugs; Henry G. Harte, wholesale boots and shoes; George M. Darrow, hats, caps and furnishings; Arthur Smith, wholesale dry goods; H. T. Lally, plumbers and plumbers' supplies; George W. Kelly and Robert S. Wilcox, the retail trade; R. J. Dinning, wholesale confectionery; Henry Whiting and E. P. Davis, manufactories, smelting works, sash, doors, etc.; E. P. Peck, grain; W. L. Kierstead, furniture; Daniel Farrell, syrups; W. L. McCague, banks and trust companies; Julius Meyer, jewelry; William R. Drummond, carriages and wagons; Euclid Martin, agricultural implements; J. Hurd Thompson, rubber goods; Jeff W. Bedford, coal; D. C. Dunbar and A. L. Halstead, the press, newspapers, etc.; G. H. Mack, cigars and tobacco manufacturers; C. L. Woodworth, harness and saddlery; J. E. Riley, contractors, stone, brick and block; James E. Baum, wholesale hardware; Henry Gibson, printers and publishers; F. W. Meegan, merchandise brokers; Louis M. Rheem, electric lights and appliances; William Segelke, soda and mineral water manufacturers; Aaron Chadwick, mills and milling; Joseph Lehmer, railroad supplies and railways; Lawsen J. Drake; oils and oil lines; J. S. Cameron, musical instruments; John W. Dunmire, guns and sporting goods; Ernest Peycke and J. W. Walker, commission; F. T. Emerson, seeds; T. N. Parker, florist; L. A. Garner, express companies; G. Zimmermann, brewers, distillery and bottlers.

Joseph Garneau, jr., Amos Field, E. E. Bruce and Robert Easson have been appointed aides to the chief marshal.

All these gentlemen have been invited by Major Clarkson to meet and confer with him at the Millard hotel Monday evening.

The Fair and Coliseum.

The joint programme for the attractions at the Omaha Fair and Coliseum, September 2 to 6 inclusive, is as follows:

Monday, September 2—Morning: Placing exhibits in position, gates closing at 12 o'clock m. Afternoon: Races. Evening: Opening of Coliseum.

Tuesday—On the fair grounds the judges will begin work in the different classes, commencing at 8 o'clock.

At 10:30 the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the celebrated divine, will deliver a lecture on the "Sunny Side of Life" in front of the amphitheater. Afternoon: Racing, balloon ascension and parachute drop, long distance lady riders, chariot races, grand opening at Coliseum in the evening.

Wednesday—9:30 a. m., grand Merchants' parade and trades display in the city, with the traveling men's association as a special escort; also police and military. At the fair grounds during the afternoon the live stock and agricultural exhibits will be the attractions, together with races, chariot and long distance, the balloon ascension and parachute drop. Evening: Flambeau club and usual attractions at Coliseum.

Thursday—The usual features of the fair will be the attraction during the morning, and in the afternoon races, balloon ascension and descent. In the evening, in the city, there will be a grand parade and awarding of prize to the ward club, mounted and in uniform, carrying torches and making the best appearance. The usual attraction will be presented at the Coliseum.

Friday—Awarding of prizes and the usual races, etc., in the afternoon.

The grand band contest will take place at 2 o'clock, the first prize being $300, second $200 and third $100. Entries for this must be addressed to Martin Cahn, Fourteenth and Farnam streets, before August 25. All bands competing must take part in the day and night parade.

The Delegations.

Louis Heimrod, for the committee on decorations, states that the arches will cost $1,400, decorating the chamber of commerce, $100, fireworks, $825, which includes the expenses of two experienced men from the Garden City fireworks company of Chicago. Among the set pieces will be a representation of THE BEE and New York Life buildings. Each arch will be decorated with 2,000 yards of bunting, from each post a flag will wave, and in the center of the arch a banner bearing on both sides the legend "Welcome" in letters four and one-half feet high.

SAM CRANE IN TROUBLE.

The Metropolitan's Second Baseman Arrested On a Serious Charge.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Sam Crane, second baseman of the Metropolitan base ball club, was arrested this morning and locked up at police headquarters on the charge of running away with Hattie Travenfelter, the pretty wife of a Scranton fruit dealer. Mrs. Travenfelter was also arrested. The arrest was made on a requisition by the governor of Pennsylvania on the application of the deserted husband, who charges his wife with adultery and Crane with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Travenfelter claims that his wife took $1,500 belonging to him when she ran away.

Ex-Governor Brown Dead.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 17.—Ex-Governor John G. Brown, late receiver of the Texas & Pacific railroad, and at the time of his death president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, died to-day at Red Boiling Springs, this state, from the immediate effects of hemorrhage of the stomach. He was governor of Tennessee for four years from 1870, and has for years been one of the leading and most influential democrats in the state.

Allen Goes to Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Eben S. Allen, ex-president of the Forty-second street and Grand street ferry railroad company, who was yesterday sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment for issuing fraudulent stock, was to-day taken to Sing Sing prison. He looked like a thoroughly crushed man, and when leaving the tombs he broke down completely.

General Warner's Report.

KANSAS CITY, August 17.—Commander-in-Chief Warner, of the G. A. R., has completed his report for the past year, which will be submitted to the Milwaukee encampment. The report shows a total membership of 413,228, an increase of 50,012 members during the year.

Trying to Suppress the Manifesto.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The minister of the interior issued a decree which prohibits the hawking or placarding of documents emanating from General Boulanger, Count Dillon or Henri Rochefort.

To Pay the Penalty.

PLACERVILLE, Cala., August 17.—John Olson and William Drager, convicted together with John H. Myers, of the murder of John Lowell, a ranchman, about a year ago, were sentenced to-day to be hanged Wednesday, October 16. Myers explated his crime on the scaffold on November 30 last.

A Queer Florida Bird.

A singular bird was recently shot on the Kissimmee river in Florida. It was black, with a body smaller than an ordinary chicken, long, slim neck, small head, large beak, about five inches long, to the end, where both upper and lower turn down; very small, short legs, with feet half webbed; long forked tail, and immense wings that measured seven and a half feet from tip to tip.

ALL ABOUT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Knights of Pythias Will Have a Night of Worship.

THE SWEET CLOVER MYSTERY.

The Building Boom—Abating a Nuisance—Social and Religious Doings—The Kirmess—Personals.

Among the Churches.

This evening there will be a religious service in St. Paul's church which will be of special interest to the Knights of Pythias. Dean Whitmarsh, of Norfolk, Neb., will deliver an address. The lodges of this city and the uniform rank together with the Pythian sisterhood will meet at 6:30 at their hall, and proceed to the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, where they will meet and receive the visiting knights. All will then proceed to the church. A large number of knights from Omaha are expected and those from other places have been invited. Dean Whitmarsh has been long and prominently connected with the order. His address will be of special interest. The musical part of the service will also be of interest. It will be by the boys' choir and by the male quartette, composed of Prof. McCormid, Mr. Westcott, Mr. Allen and Mr. Ogden.

Second Presbyterian—Services at 3 o'clock, led by Mr. Peterson. Sunday school at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Trinity Methodist Church—Services held Lacy's hall, South Main street, opposite Eighth avenue. Preaching by S. Alexander at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Social meeting at 10:30 a. m.

Fourth Avenue Methodist, near Seventeenth Street—Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

First Baptist Church—The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Subject for evening: "Woman's Work in the Temperance Reform." Sunday school 12 m. Young people's meeting 7 p. m. All cordially welcomed.

Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church—Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Morning topic: "True Righteousness." Evening: "The Why of Methodism." Sunday school at 12 m. Class meeting at 7 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.

Christian science services to-day at 4 o'clock p. m. in the Iowa business college, corner Pearl street and First avenue, up stairs.

Buy groceries at "The Famous," and save money. 200 Broadway.

City steam laundry, 34 Main, tel. 141

Origin of the Sweet Clover.

"I read THE BEE's article about the wide-spreading sweet clover with a good deal of interest," said a citizen yesterday, "and if you want say anything about it I will let you into a part of the secret of its remarkable spreading proclivities. Old Man Roup—everybody knows him as one of the most energetic men in Council Bluffs, in his way—is a great bee man. When every other man's bees fail to make honey for the market, or starve to death, Roup always has plenty of honey and happy, thrifty bees. He knows how too keep them and feed them. A few few years ago Roup discovered that there was no flowering plant the bees so delighted to work upon or yielded so much rich and delicious honey as the sweet clover. Last season he obtained from some source a bushel or two of the seed and scattered it around in the night time upon all the vacant lots in the upper part of the city and many places on the bottoms. The acres of the fragrant plant that have since sprung up is the result. As a consequence there never was such a honey crop in Council Bluffs as that of the present season. The plant is a perpetual bloomer, from the middle of June until nipped by the frost. It pretty nearly breaks Mr. Roup's heart to see the vandals cutting down the fragrant stuff, especially since it has proven such a deadly enemy to the sunflowers and other noxious weeds, as well as such a great food plant for the honey bees."

Tacks 1c a paper at "The Famous."

Winter & Monroe, sign painters, 416 B'way.

Opening of the Building Season.

The autumnal building season in Council Bluffs is opening up unusually early, and with something more than the phenomenal activity that characterized it during the early summer months, when the building permits averaged about $390,000 a month. The record for the year will show 1889 to be the prize year in the history of Council Bluffs. Before the first of May the number of new buildings in process of construction ran away up in the hundreds, and now those completed and underway reach well up into the thousands. In fact the contractors and builders have been unable to determine when one season ended and the other began. There was only the slightest little falling off during the excessively hot midsummer days, and this only became perceptible by the increased activity of the past few days.

The buildings under contract and for which contracts are now being made are of a better character and more expensive than those erected earlier in the season. The following building permits were issued yesterday:

E. L. Shugart, building between Main and Pearl, $500.

Joseph McWilliams, lots 1 and 2, block 52, Riddle's addition, frame cottage, $600.

C. B. Judd, lot 1, block 1, Curtis & Ramsey's addition, residence, $3,500.

C. B. Judd, lot 2, block 1, two-story frame residence, $3,500.

C. B. Judd, two frame dwellings, Eubank's addition, $1,000.

Mrs. J. Bodutha, Williams' addition, cottage, $500.

B. M. Willetts, Thompson's addition, two frame residences, $7,000.

C. B. Judd, Thompson's addition, residence, $3,500.

S. M. Millard, Vorhis' addition, cottage, $500.

Edmund Jefferies, Jackson's addition, brick building 50x80, $8,000.

Henry Carter, corner Sixth street and Twelfth avenue, frame cottage, $1,200.

Clothes pins only 1 cent a dozen at "The Famous."

E. H. Sheafe & Co. give special attention to the collection of rents and care of property in the city and vicinity. Charges moderate. Office Broadway and Main streets, up stairs.

A Nuisance Abated.

The old rookeries on Washington avenue between Second and Bryant streets, which have been the cause of a good deal of trouble to the residents of the neighborhood and the board of health, which august body declared them a nuisance and ordered their removal, have been sold by the original owners and their existance as a nuisance or otherwise will soon cease. The corner lot on North Second and Washington has been purchased by Mr. Peterson, who will commence at once the erection of a two-story brick flat. Another has been sold to F. D. Cook, who will erect a fine residence, and all