SENATE MAY SIT IT OUT

Test of Endurance Likely to Follow on Tariff Bill.

ALLISON WANTS CONTINUOUS SESSION

Unless Opposition Disappears There Will Be a Long and Hard Pull to Pass the Pending Measure.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Senator Allison, in charge of the tariff bill, announced shortly before the adjournment of the senate tonight that when an agreement had been reached for a final vote on the tariff bill he would ask the senate to remain in session tomorrow at least until the bill was reported by the committee of the whole to the senate. This promises a test of endurance unless the opposition to the bill gave way. Mr. Allison's statement was made after another futile effort to have a time fixed for the vote. In some respects the senate made good progress today, disposing of two amendments, that placing a stamp tax being agreed to with little or no opposition, and without the formality of a vote, while the Spooner amendment, proposing a tariff investigation, was withdrawn after a protracted struggle. The stamp amendment, as agreed to, fixes the following rates on bonds, etc.:

Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued after September 15, 1897, by any association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value, or fraction thereof, 3 cents; and on each original issue, whether an organization or reorganization of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; and on all transfers of shares or certificates of stock by any association, company or corporation on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents. Exemptions from the stamp taxes are made in the case of state, county and municipal bonds, and the stocks and bonds of comparative building associations.

Late in the day several new amendments from individual senators were voted on. One by Mr. Mantle, Mont., reducing the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon was defeated, 38-41. An amendment by Mr. Mills of Texas proposing a tax of five per cent on manufactured products, the proceeds to go toward reducing the bonded debt, was rejected, 19-38; also an amendment by Mr. Mills granting 20 per cent reduction in duties to those countries admitting gold and silver to their mints at the rate of 16 to 1, yeas 26, nays 31. On this vote one republican, Mr. Carter, voted with the democrats, populists and silver republicans in the affirmative, and two democrats, Caffery and Gray, voted with the republicans in the negative.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, moved to amend paragraph 395-9 by striking out "books of all kind" his purpose being to place books on the free list; rejected 18-28. An effort by Mr. Mills to have the Bible admitted free was defeated.

The stamp amendment as a whole was finally agreed to on a viva voce vote, no call for an aye and no vote being made.

At 5:30 the bill was laid aside and after an executive session of ten minutes the senate adjourned.

GROWING TEA IN THE CAROLINAS.

High Labor Cost the Great Obstacle to Profitable Culture.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has received a report from a veteran agriculturist whom he sent recently to investigate the tea farming industry carried on at Summerville, S. C., with a view to ascertaining the prospects of profitable growth to the tea plant in this country. The report says the labor question is the most important one in the economics of this business in this country. It estimates the minimum cost at about eight times as much to pick one pound of tea in South Carolina as that paid for the same service in Asia. In districts favored with sufficient heat and rains the plants furnish from fifteen to twenty pickings yearly. In the South Carolina fields the conservation of moisture by draining is enhanced by systematic surface culture. The report suggests that it seems impracticable to compete with the cheap Oriental labor, and while some of the processes of development have been delegated to machinery, the picking of the leaves requires discrimination, but the problem has been met by establishing a small school, where tea picking is included.

Seeds have been imported from all tea regions, especially from high altitudes. A vegetation of one-third of the seeds is a general average and the loss of a whole importation is no novelty. With careful pruning plants here should maintain their pristine vigor for forty years, but pruning is a costly manipulation. The report urges the development of knowledge as to tea raising by means of schools.

ADOPTS THE STAMP TAX CLAUSE.

Amendment to Tariff Bill Agreed to Without Division.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The finance committee amendment to the tariff bill proposing a stamp tax on bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, etc., was agreed to in the senate without a formal vote.

Bering Sea Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The fact that the State department is preparing for transmission to congress the correspondence that it has had since the beginning of the session respecting the Bering sea seal fisheries appears to have been construed in some quarters, and by the London Chronicle, as an indication of a purpose on the part of our government to make a radical change in its policy in the treatment of that long-standing diplomatic issue and to seize on this opportunity to announce its adoption of a "bold American policy." The truth is that this particular correspondence was called for by congress weeks ago and has been delayed in transmission principally because Mr. Foster, who conducted personally the greater part of it, in conjunction with Mr. Hamlin, was absent in Europe. Now, however, it is in shape and probably will go to congress this week.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

R. Wildman of California, consul to Hongkong, China; C. S. Ruasell of Missouri, to be receiver of public moneys at Ironton, Mo.; L. Patrick, to be agent for the Indians at the Sac and Fox agency, in Oklahoma; W. A. Cutkin of Buffalo, Minn., to be register of the land office at Duluth, Minn.

Republican Senatorial Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A caucus of republican senators has been called for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to consider the advisability of reintroducing the sugar bounty amendment.

House Adjourns Until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The house, by a party vote, without transacting any business, took a recess until Wednesday, to be ready for the tariff bill, if completed before that time by the senate.

Charged with Petty Larceny.

Peter Winters and John Nelson were arrested at the instance of a woman residing at 1010 South Ninth street. The men are charged by her with having tried to "flimflam" her out of $2, their mode of operation being to extract two silver dollars from the woman's purse and returning a counterfeit paper $2 bill. A charge of petty larceny has been lodged on the books at the station against the men.

"I crave but One Minute," said the public speaker in a husky voice and then he took a dose of One Minute Cough Cure, and proceeded with his oratory. One Minute Cough Cure is unequalled for throat and lung troubles.

Trouble Over a Mileage Book.

E. S. Firestone was arrested last evening as a suspicious character. His chum, A. S. Whitesell, was instrumental in landing Firestone in jail. Whitesell is a shoemaker residing at 211 South Thirteenth street and Firestone, who had been imbibing freely of late, made a deal whereby, for a consideration of $8 he turned over to Whitesell a mileage book. Whitesell then endeavored to dispose of this book to J. J. Philbin, a local ticket broker, but Philbin took the book and refused to pay Whitesell, alleging that Des Moines parties were the real owners. Whitesell was accordingly out his money and had Firestone arrested.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

TOLD IN SCANDINAVIAN DIALECT.

Senator New's Story of Tellefone Polson's Legislative Experience.

Indiana has always claimed that Senator Harry S. New of the Indianapolis Journal is one of the best Scandinavian dialect story tellers in the country. Senator New was at the Fifth Avenue hotel the other day, relates the New York Sun, and the following is the latest which he produced. It is entitled "Tellefone Polson's Legislative Experience," and runs thus:

"Ay been har in dese kentry fem yar last somar en ay been pooty poor mans. Ay got mae no besnis partickly, men ay got leeta farms. At tank mae ay lake to get mae yob en legislature. Ay been gude republikan en gude Norwegan mens. Ay tank ay kan get dere if any feller kin. Ay go mae to caucus ay feex hem ol rate, ay bay mae two bottles olkohel en aye been pooty solet ved caucus. En conventeon been planty Scandinavisk fallers. Ay get mae nominashin ol rate. Ven lekeen name come ay run lak hal. Ay bate two Yankee faller. Ay get mae majority two hundred en fenty-six. Ay go mae to Soren Toolson's store. Ay bay may suit clothes, par boots, two box kolor en karpet bag. Ay go mae en train to Sant Pol. Ay sek fallar en depot ver kapitol hus wos, hae tal mae for fenty sant hae ga mae rade en hes vaggen to kapitol. At tal hem a tank ay voke.

"Ay voke to out side depot hus, bout hundred fallar he grab mae carpet bag en tal mae he tak mae to boarding hus. Ay tal ay vant to go to Skandinavisk hus, en fallar puss mae tru krode to hes vaggen. Ay get en, ve ga long to Stockholm hotel, en ay make mae bargain fer fer dollar veck. Ay get mae fem dolor day en legislature en ten sant mile besaden. Et been pooty gude yabees fer Nordsk faller har en Amerika fem yar. Ay ga mae to kapitol. Ay sek fallar vere ay blong. He tal mae he tank en St. Peter, men ay don't know vat he mean. Ay tel hem ay been en legislature, en ay lake to fande hus representative. De fallar he toke mae up stairs. Ay fande place. Vel ay been stranger har, ay been not muts gusinted. Ay feel puty hal bad, not ay fande beg krode Scandinavisk fallar there. Ven ay kem en, en faller by beg table he kol mae nem, 'Hon. Tellefone Polson, Chisago kounty,' ay voke up to hem, he tal mae fer mae lekson pabers. Ay hend dem to hem. He tal mae he herd of mae plenty times, en he ben glad to maet mae. He tol my papers ben ol rate. He svare me een an tal ay fande seat. Ay fande mae one, en ay set done. Ay not know vay ay skoll do men ay fan lots oder damfallers yust lake self. Vell, en few days ay get me gulnted ved Yay N. Kessle, Axel E. Raes, Cholla Gragery, Treten Yohson, Yim Hill, Cholla Kittleson, Yohn L. Kibbs, Ed Durent and all dem big fallers.

"Ven ay ben har two veeks ay get mae card from Yim Pill. He tal he lake mae to kem by hes office. Vel, ay ga to hees offees. Ay ga een en ay fande me bote ten faen yentlemens, dere, ven ay kom een Yim he tal 'Yentlemens, des es mae partickley frand Hon. macster Polson von Chisago kouty.' Den Yim he hand mae glos veen, ay not know vot ay skoll say men Yim he tali 'Drenk des an har is anoder.' Vel, ay drenk me femteen or hwixteen glos yeen, ay feel pooty gude, en ay tank ay make speets, so ay get mae on table en ay tal: 'Yentlemens, Yim Hill es fane yentlemen he's a partickley frand of mane.' Ay tank ay gets on deer beesness pooty qvick of ay skoll kem back to hus anoder yar. Yim tal mae ay skoll kem back for he ha plenty Scandinavisk faller vorking on ral roge. Yim he punts mae en ribe he tall mae et been good speets. Yim pass rond cigar, gude ten cents cigar. He tal mae 'take pocket full,' ay take mae pane cigar en roka von. Yim tal me 'he got leeta beesnis. He lake mae to vork leeta yob en hus for him.' ay tal hem ay been granger en mae constituents dey tal me to look ote for Yim Hill ven ay kem her; men ay tank he ben puty dam goot faller. Yim he kol hes clerk he tal, 'Kennel Polson he got no pass on road, make hem ote en annivel en present et ved my compliments to de Kennel.'

"Mae head fael pooty beg, ay tank ay skoll go to hotel. Yim he puss leeta tang on vol ved tumb, en nigger faller ved botons on plog het he tak mae in Yim's vagen to Stockholm hotel. Ay get mae telegraph mae two leeta baby he been hjuk ay better kem hem. Ay tal boss of hotel he skoll rate my vooman ay ben to besy har en kapitol. He batter take planty olkohel en Johnsons liniment, ay tank et kur hem al rate. Vel, ay stay een kapitol tel yob vas troo en ay bay me two trunk and feel hem ved ratlog paber, envelopes, ink bottles, pencils two spiddones, en planty tanges faller gets en kapitol en ay get faller vid hack, he tak my trunk en mae to depot for chuga fem sant. Ay ga en treasurer's offees. Ay collect my vades for last ten days, femty dolor, an ay ga to train. Ay get mae on train en Mike Flynn de cerductor fallers tal mae fer ticket, men ay tal hem ay got no ticket, men ay ha planty passes, he look et pass he say ol rate. Ven ay get mae hem ay fande mae vooman en too leeta baby he ben daed. Men Yim Hill he sand mae t'oro' bred bule ay tank ay ben ol rate, en ay bay mae nuder farms en hundred en hwixty aker ved vades ay get en kaptol lefs vender."

John Griffin of Zanesville, O., says: "I never lived a day for thirty years without suffering agony, until a box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured my piles." For piles and rectal troubles, cuts, bruises, sprains, eczema and all skin troubles, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled.

FORECAST OF TODAY'S WEATHER.

Fair, Followed by Showers and Cooler in Eastern Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The forecast for Tuesday is:

For Nebraska—Fair, followed by showers and cooler in western portion; southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Missouri—Fair; continued high temperature; east to southeast winds.

For South Dakota—Scattered thunderstorms Tuesday afternoon; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Iowa—Fair; continued high temperature; southeasterly winds.

For Kansas—Scattered thunderstorms; cooler; southerly to southwesterly winds.

For Wyoming—Showers, followed by fair Tuesday afternoon; northwesterly winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, July 5.—Omaha record of rainfall and temperature compared with corresponding day of the past three years:

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Maximum temperature	90	84	83	84
Minimum temperature	66	60	68	62
Average temperature	78	72	76	73
Rainfall	.03	.0	.01	.00

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1897:

Normal for the day	76
Excess for the day	2
Accumulated deficiency since March 1	17
Normal rainfall for the day	.18 inch
Deficiency for the day	.15 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	10.87 inches
Deficiency since March 1, 1897	4.70 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1896	.96 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1895	5.45 inches

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

Seventy-fifth meridian time.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Precipitation... for 24 hours.
Omaha, cloudy	84	90	66	.03
North Platte, clear	88	92	66	.00
Salt Lake City, cloudy	86	88	66	.00
Cheyenne, clear	82	84	60	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	78	84	60	.00
Huron, clear	84	90	60	.00
Chicago, clear	74	78	60	.00
Williston, clear	80	82	60	.00
St. Louis, clear	86	90	68	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	80	86	60	.00
Davenport, clear	84	86	64	T
Helena, cloudy	58	68	50	.00
Kansas City, clear	82	88	66	.00
Havre, clear	72	72	48	.00
Bismarck, partly cloudy	82	86	60	.00
Galveston, cloudy	84	88	74	T

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecast Official.

SHORT CUT TO POVERTY

Private Bucket Shops for the Accommodation of Women.

MANY LOSE AND BUT MIGHTY FEW WIN

Fascination in the "Ticker" that Usually Leads the Speculator to Financial Ruin—Snug Profits for the Broker.

If any woman doubts the certainty of being shorn when she ventures to "stand the hazard of the die" in New York City she can get all the needful experience by going into some of the places which are now in operation for gambling purposes under the pretense of being brokers' offices. Entering an office building in West Twenty-eighth street a few days ago in search of a pay telephone station, says a writer in the New York Herald, a friend of mine pushed open a door that stood ajar. A man advanced toward her and said:

"What do you wish, madam?"

"I was looking for a telephone," she replied.

The man smiled an odd smile and opened another door, saying:

"I think you will find what you are looking for here."

My friend passed through the door into a good sized room, and looked about for the telephone. This is what she saw. On one side of the room was a long blackboard, extending from a shelf nearly to the ceiling. This board was ruled by vertical white lines into columns, on the top of which were a number of capital letters, such as B Q, C G R, R I, L N, A S R, S T. On the left, under each other, were the words "Closing," "Opening," "Highest" and "Lowest."

The words on the left were close up to the top of the column. In each column below the ruled cross lines were a number of figures, written with white chalk, and a rather handsome girl, about 22 years of age, paused an instant to look at my friend, and then wrote 127⅞ under the column headed A S R.

Across the room from the blackboard was a black walnut pedestal, surmounted by a complicated piece of machinery, under a glass half globe. Around this pedestal were grouped half a dozen women, crowded together, with their heads close to the machine, but as they saw my friend they all drew back with a movement of surprise, like children caught in mischief. My friend said that she did not see any telephone.

"Oh! I beg your pardon," was the answer, evidently somewhat chagrined, "I misunderstood you; I think you will find a telephone next door."

When told of the adventure I felt a burning desire to find out what was the secret of the machine-topped pedestal, the columns of mysterious figures and the crowd of wild-eyed and haggard women who seemed to have a guilty secret among them, which they could not share with any outsider.

LADIES' PRIVATE PARLOR.

As I entered the house one morning last week I met a well dressed woman at the door, who, apparently noticing that I was a stranger, asked:

"Can I help you? Are you looking for anything in particular?"

When I replied that I had understood there was a broker's office in the building she shook her head and said, with much emphasis, "Oh, no, you are mistaken!"

After waiting a few moments until the hall was clear, I opened a door upon which was the legend, "Ladies' Parlor—Private." It was an ordinary room, simply furnished. Around a pedestal surmounted by a machine exactly as my friend had described it were six women.

I learned subsequently that this machine was the "ticker," and gave all quotations from the Stock exchange.

A young woman was standing by the blackboard, which my friend had described to me, and as one of the women at the "ticker" called off the quotations on the tape this girl wrote down the prices of each in its proper column on the board.

As I closed the door the girl approached and in a gentle voice asked me whether I wanted to see any one. I asked for the manager.

"Which manager?" she replied.

"Any manager; any one whom I can see about dealing in stocks."

In an instant a rather thickset man with a gray moustache and bald head came over to where I was standing.

"What can I do for you, madam?" he asked.

At this moment my courage began to desert me and I felt the glances of the women, who looked up curiously at me.

"I have some money to invest in stocks and would like you to give me some advice, as I am absolutely ignorant about it a whole."

"No, madam, that is a thing I never do," he answered. "It is impossible, of course, to tell how stocks may fluctuate. In losses I cannot sympathize, and of gains I am never sure. If you wish to deal, you may have the privilege, but not advice."

"You will tell me, will you not, what you think about Chicago Gas? I have $150 that I intend to invest, but must make money with it."

"Chicago Gas was good yesterday, but it is down today. You can never tell which way the market is going. I really beg you to excuse me, as I am very busy," and with a wave of the hand he left me.

I was about to go out of the place, when a woman who was sitting nearby motioned to me.

"Won't you sit here?" she asked. "I heard what you said to Mr. Blank, and I shall be very glad to be of any assistance I can to you."

The brusqueness of the manager in replying to my questions had rather surprised me, as I had expected that he would be glad to secure another customer, but I now understood his apparent indifference. He knew that I would soon get all necessary information from the women already there.

I drew up a very comfortable rocking chair beside the woman who had spoken to me.

BEING INITIATED.

I tried to show her how anxious I was to reap a harvest from a small investment. She was a friendly person, with a kind face and gray hair, and her appearance was dignified. In a softly modulated voice she told me of the vicissitudes of gambling.

"Now, you're just beginning," she continued, "and I would advise you to stop. Don't go on with it. It's sure to ruin you. Why, I've lost $10,000 in speculation."

"Why are you so foolish as to continue to play when you've lost so much? It must be a fascinating game."

"That's just the difficulty," she said sadly. "It fascinates, and there's something that makes it impossible to quit. One loses and then tries to gain back one's losses, and so continues until there is nothing left. I'd advise you to stop before you begin. Otherwise it's too late. Why, just let me tell you about one of the nicest little girls I ever knew. She had a good position and supported her mother. She had saved $500. Then she got the fever to double it not by work, mind you, but by speculation. She was advised to stop a part in speculation. She did so and lost. Then she took more from her little bank account to get the first loss back, and this she repeated until her money was all gone. She was almost crazed, for not only her bank account had gone, but her position, and illness came to the little mother. I don't know what she lives on, but she is 'ticker mad,' as it is called. She haunts every place where she can read the tape, always hoping against hope to retrieve some of her tiny fortune."

At this moment a woman whose eyes had been glued to the tape during this conversation looked up and said to her friend:

"Well, you've got some profit in your Northwestern," but her eyes immediately returned to the tape.

"There," said my self-constituted guide, "had I told you to buy Northwestern when you came in you would have made $7 profit. I made $7."

"How it is," I asked, "don't you have to pay something for the privilege of using this office?"

"Well, I guess you do," replied the woman, who was apparently well pleased with her little gain. "You can't touch a thing under $10. That's the amount you have to put up on ten shares—the smallest amount they deal in. The house takes $3 of this at once, and $7 is left for you as margin for your speculation. Your gains or losses come out of the $7. This is a bucketshop, you know," she said in a whisper, "and is run on the same plan as all these others right around here. I've made mone across the street, and lost it, too. You see that woman at the ticker? Well, yesterday she bought Sugar, and today she's lost on it, and of course she feels very sore, because she asked my advice and took it. Naturally, she feels that I am to blame. She has made a lot in Tobacco, too. But she's dropped $16,000 in looking at the tape, just as she is doing now."

I gazed intently at the little woman, who sat so quietly letting the white tape, with its blue letters, slip through her fingers, and I wondered if her face showed any more sign of emotion when the thousands of dollars slipped through them. She was world weary, but her nerve never left her, and she played in stocks as easily and apparently as carelessly as though she were playing cards.

GLIMPSE OF THE GAMBLERS.

I took occasion to look about the room. On the opposite side, and near the blackboard, was a mite of a woman who rocked constantly and nervously in her chair. She was very old, with her face full of wrinkles, and her thin hair was white. I could see her watching eagerly every number as it was placed upon the board, but no sigh escaped her.

Two women dressed in deep mourning entered and took my attention from the little old lady. They operated only in wheat, and in that they had made a great deal of money for themselves. I was told that they would manage deals for any one else who wished to confide their money to their keeping. I learned that these two were mother and daughter, and that they made a good living in that way.

"Well," said my friend, "what do you think of it by this time? Take the advice of an old hand at it and don't begin. Save your money and let it accumulate; make it by honest labor and not by gambling. You'll sleep better. It's different with us; we've been at it for years. We all know one another and it is seldom a stranger enters our ranks. Don't begin it."

She turned her attention to the ticker, which was bringing in the news that some one had made money, but it was not the little old woman, who sighed as she gathered up a few things and put them in a black silk bag which hung on her arm. She smoothed her stray locks and fastened her bonnet strings, got up slowly from her chair, and, with faltering steps, passed out the door.

After 3 o'clock, at which time the Stock exchange closes for the day, a woman who had already given me so much information and good advice, explained to me the method of operating in this kind of a place—a "bucket shop," as she called it.

"I don't know where the name came from," she said, "unless it is due to the smallness of the amount of stock usually traded in at each transaction by the majority of people who frequent them. Perhaps the Stock exchange is regarded as the great well or spring of speculation, and these small affairs bear the same relation to the exchange that a bucket does to the floating stream. The method of dealing is wholly different. A genuine broker on receiving an order to buy or sell stock or grain or cotton executes it openly on the floor of one of the exchanges. The bucket shop receives on the ticker quotations of the prices of the different commodities, and a customer may make a deal in the bucket shop at the latest received quotation. The bucket shop alone records and stands behind the transaction. If you buy ten shares of sugar at 123 in the bucket shop, you need put up only $10, that is, $1 a share. If the market price goes down to 122 the bucket shop keeper 'wipes you out' and your money is irrevocably lost. But if the price goes up, whenever you are satisfied with the amount of profit you can close out your deal and receive your margin back, with the difference between the price at which you bought it and the price at which you close it out. Most bucket shops charge one-eighth of 1 per cent commission, but bucket shops for women are not satisfied with less than $3 on each $10 transaction, which is equivalent to more than one-quarter of 1 per cent on the face value of the stock bought or sold. This is, of course, a most unjust discrimination, amounting practically to robbery, but we cannot help ourselves."

South Omaha News.

The celebration yesterday was a success in every way. The weather was all that could be desired and the crowd was larger than a year ago. It was noon before the parade was formed and ready to start. The streets by this time were packed with people and every motor train from Omaha brought additions to the number already on the ground. Nearly all of the business houses were decorated with flags and bunting, the decorations along the line of march being especially noticeable and elaborate. While not as large as expected the parade was very creditable, considerable taste being displayed in the decoration of the floats, etc. The Thurston Rifles, Sons of Veterans, Stock Yards Equestrian club and Transmississippi Troopers attracting a great deal of attention. After parading through the business part of the city the procession wended its way to Syndicate park, where addresses were made by Hon. W. G. Whitmore of Valley and Champion S. Chase. At the conclusion of the addresses the crowd scattered through the park and settled down under the trees and listened to the music from the bands.

During the afternoon the old settlers of Sarpy and Douglas counties got together and formed an old settlers' association. No one not having lived in the county twenty-one years was eligible to membership. The association was formed with John Q. Goss of Bellevue, president; Martin Dunham, vice president for Douglas county; Louis Lesuire of Papillion, vice president for Sarpy county; Ed Johnston of this city, secretary, and A. U. Wyman, treasurer. Forty-five members signed the membership roll. A committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee, which is composed of Messrs. Allen Root, Martin Langdon and William Huglebaum, will report at the next meeting. It was decided to hold two meetings a year, one on July 4 and the other on December 24.

On account of the heat the crowd did not take a great deal of interest in the sports, apparently being satisfied to rest under the shade of the trees in the park.

The Thurston Rifles gave an exhibition drill on Twenty-fourth street near O street at 1:30 which was very good and showed the result of hard training. At the conclusion of the drill the Rifles were loudly cheered by the crowd, and every one wished them success in their coming contest for the Galveston cup. The work of the Rifles was witnessed by Lieutenant P. T. Van Lieu, Second infantry, who is drilling the company and will accompany it to San Antonio.

Three greased pigs were turned loose on the streets and caused considerable merriment. One of the porkers jumped into the area way at police headquarters in an attempt to escape from his pursuers, and was captured by Henry Stewart, the janitor. The other two are running yet.

Sam McDonald captured the prize, a bicycle suit, in the bicycle race for young men. Al Pearson rode a bucking broncho on the vacant lot just north of the postoffice, and also rode the wild steer. A number of the events on the program were omitted on account of no entries.

One of the features of the day's entertainment was the gambling joint on Twenty-fourth street just south of N street. A large tent had been erected where the unwary lost their money on various games of hazard. This diversion was not down on the program, but it attracted a great deal more attention than some of the advertised sports.

Good order prevailed throughout the day and there was very little drunkenness, the police not being called up to assert their authority in maintaining order.

Better Street Car Service.

Steps have been taken by residents living in the eastern part of the city to form an improvement club. A temporary organization, with J. J. Breen president and P. M. Connell secretary, has been formed. A meeting will be held at Wallweber's hall, Twentieth and Missouri avenue, next Saturday night to perfect the organization. While the principal object of the organization is to obtain an extension of the street car line south on Thirteenth street to Missouri avenue, other matters of interest to the residents in that locality will not be overlooked. Judge G. W. Howe and Phil Munger were appointed a committee to solicit members, and George Parks, Charles Taylor, A. A. Nixon, James Pollard and J. J. Breen a committee on permanent organization.

The members of the club will be assisted by the Southside Improvement club of Omaha in its efforts to induce the street railway company to extend the Thirteenth street line.

Residents all over the city are becoming interested in street car matters and nearly every member of the city council has been asked by his constituents within the past few days to do what he could toward having the service improved. In this connection Councilmen Mort and Caldwell called upon President Frank Murphy of the Omaha Street Railway company last Saturday and made a request for an extension of the Hanscom park line to Thirty-third and L streets. Mr. Murphy declined to make any promises, but agreed to call the attention of the directors of the company to the matter. It is understood from another source that the line will be extended from Sheely station to this city when the beet sugar factory is placed in operation, and not before.

The question of better service at night is to be brought to the attention of the councilmen at the meeting tonight. Barrett of the Second ward favors an owl car, as do also the other members. He thinks that the company should be compelled to put on a horse car or two and make hourly trips from Omaha after midnight. Another thing that the Second warders complain of is the early hours at which the Albright car stops running. It is impossible for persons living in Albright to go to an entertainment in Omaha and ride all the way home. The Albright car lays up at 11 o'clock and residents living south of N street must walk after that hour.

Saturday one of the wooden poles which support the trolley wire on Twenty-fourth street broke and nearly frightened a train full of passengers to death. This incident has called the attention of the council to the iron pole-ordinance which was passed a year ago, but never has been enforced.

The matter of better street car service is to be made a special feature of the council meeting tonight.

Investigating Zabrel's Death.

A coroner's jury will today investigate the death of Albert Zabrel, who was murdered Saturday night at the Chicago hotel on R street. Peter Moore and Henry Hecht are still confined in the city jail charged with the crime, although complaints will not be filed against them until after the coroner's jury finds a verdict. The police have ample evidence, so they claim, to convict both Moore and Hecht. Measurements of the finger nails of the prisoners have been taken and a comparison with the marks on the dead man's neck made.

The funeral of Zabrel was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the local Bohemian lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Magic City Gossip.

The Board of Education will meet tonight and elect a dozen or more teachers.

Rev. C. N. Dawson will lecture at the First Methodist church tonight on "How to Raise Cain."

Jack Ford last evening had trouble with Pat Tierney, a soldier from Fort Crook, and assaulted him with a loaded 44-caliber revolver. He was locked up by officers Deters an Corcoran.

Eddie Jetter was overcome by heat yesterday during the parade and fell in front of C. J. Collins' music store on Twenty-fourth street. He was at once taken home by Mr. Collins. Eddie is the 13-year-old son of H. Jetter.

M. L. Rice, one of the ice gang at Swift's, fell off a car which he was working on yesterday and struck on his head and shoulders. He was quite badly bruised but not seriously hurt. Rice was attended by Dr. Schindel and then taken to his home in the Third ward.

After wrangling till 8 o'clock the stock yards and Cudahy's fire departments had a contest at Twenty-fourth and O streets which was lively enough to repay the crowd for its patience. Each team ran 100 yards, laid 100 feet of hose, made couplings, and threw water from the nozzle, the stock yards team in 23¾ seconds, and Cudahy's team in 17½ seconds.

Atnolf's Bromo Celery cures headaches. 10, 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Bulk of sales, 7c. Hot weather is causing heavy losses, in some cases as high as five to eight dozen per case.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 7c; choice to fancy, 10@12c; separator creamery, 15c; gathered creamery, 12c.

VEAL—Choice fat, 80 to 120 lbs., quoted at 8@8c; large and coarse, 4@5c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 5c; cocks, 3@4c; spring chickens, per lb., 12@14c; ducks, 6c.

PIGEONS—Live, 75@80c; dead pigeons not wanted.

HAY—Upland, $8.00; midland, $4.50; lowland, $4.00; rye straw, $4.50; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best, only top grades bring top prices.

BROOMCORN—Extremely slow sale; new crop, delivered on track in country; choice green self-working carpet, per lb., 2½@2¾c; choice green, running to burl, 2@2¼c; common, 1½c.

VEGETABLES.

GREEN PEAS—Per ½-bu. basket, 50@60c.

PIE PLANT—Per lb., 1½c.

CUCUMBERS—Per doz., 30@40c.

TOMATOES—Per 4-basket crate, 90c@$1.00.

RADISHES—Per doz., 10@15c.

LETTUCE—Per doz., 10@20c.

WAX BEANS—Per ½-bu. box, 75c.

STRING BEANS—Per ½-bu. box, 50c.

PARSLEY—Per doz., 20@25c.

ONIONS—Per lb., 2c.

LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 3c.

BEANS—Hand-picked navy, per bu., $1.10.

CABBAGE—Good stock, 2c.

POTATOES—New, per bu., 90c.

FRUITS.

APRICOTS—Per case, $1.15@1.25.

CALIFORNIA CHERRIES—Per 10-lb. box, $1.00@1.10.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Per 24-pint case, $1.00@1.10; quart cases, $1.25@1.75.

BLACKBERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.25@1.35.

APPLES—No shipping stock.

GOOSEBERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $1.50.

SOUTHERN PEACHES—Per ½-bu., 75c@$1.00.

RED RASPBERRIES—Per 24-qt. case, $3.00@3.50.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Mediterranean sweets, $3.50; St. Michaels, $4.00.

LEMONS—Messinas, $5.00@5.50; choice California, $4.25@4.50.

BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, $2.00@2.25; medium-sized bunches, $1.50@2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUTS—Almonds, California, per lb., large size, 13c; Brazils, per lb., 10c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy, soft shell, 12@13c; standards, 10@11c; filberts, per lb., 10c; pecans, polished, large, 9@10c; jumbo, 11@12c; large hickory nuts, $1.25 per bu.; cocoanuts, 4½c each.

FIGS—Imported fancy 4 crown, 20-lb. boxes, 12c; 5 crown, 50-lb. boxes, 13@14c.

HONEY—Choice, 12@15c.

CIDER—Clarified juice, per half bbl., $2.35; per bbl., $4.00@4.25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. cans, each, $2.25; gal. cans, pure, per doz., $12; half-gal. cans, $6.25; quart cans, $3.50.

FRESH MEATS.

DRESSED BEEF—Good native steers, 400 to 600 lbs., 6¾c; good forequarters, steers, 5½c; good hindquarters, 8½c; western steers, 6½c; fancy heifers, 6½c; good heifers, 6c; good forequarters, heifers, 5c; good hindquarters heifers, 8c; good cows, 5c; fair cows, 4½c; common cows, 3c; cow forequarters, 4½c; cow hindquarters, 7½c.

BEEF CUTS—Tenderloins, 18c; boneless strips, 9c; strip loins, 8c; rolls, 8½c; sirloin butts, 8½c, shoulder clods, 6c; rump butts, 5c; steer chucks, 3c; cow chucks, 4c; boneless chucks, 4½c; cow plates, 2½c; steer plates, 3c; flank steak, 6c; loins, No. 1, 12c; loins, No. 2, 10c; loins, No. 3, 8½c; No. 1 short loins, 15c; No. 2 short loins, 12c; No. 3 short loins, 10½c; sirloin cuts, 10½c; ribs, No. 1, 10c; ribs, No. 2, 8c; ribs No. 3, 6½c; steer rounds, 7c; cow rounds, 6½c; cow rounds, shank off, 7½c; cow rounds, shank and rump off, 8c; trimmings, 2½c; beef shanks, 2½c; hearts, per doz., 30c; sweetbreads, per lb., 30c; sweetbreads (veal), per lb., 60c; kidneys, per doz., 35c; ox tails, each, 2c; livers, per lb., 2½c; hearts, per lb., 2½c; tongues, per lb., 4c.

PORK—Dressed pigs 5½c; dressed hogs, 5c; tenderloins, 8½c; spare ribs, 5½c; spare ribs, 3½c; ham sausage, butts, 5c; shoulders, rough, 4½c, shoulders, skinned, 5½c; trimmings, 4½c; leaf lard, not rendered, 4½c; heads, cleaned, 5c; snout and ears, 3c; backbones, 3c; cheek meats, 3c; neck bones, 2½c; pig tails, 3c; plucks, each, 5c; chitterlings, 5c; hocks to hearts, per doz., 25c; stomachs, each, 3c; tongues, each, 3c; kidneys, per doz., 10c; brains, per doz., 15c; pigs' feet, per doz., 30c; livers, each, 3c.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 6½c; No. 2 green hides, 4½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 6½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 5½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 7c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 4c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 9@10c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 8c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 8@8½c; cured hides, ½c per lb. less than fully cured.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 25@60c; green salted, shearlings (short wooled early spring), each, 10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c; feet cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on them.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 2¾c; tallow, No