

such overtures will be made. In fact the officials of the Union Pacific have stated definitely and positively that none of the bolshermakers who struck last week and refused to return to work Monday will ever again be in the employ of that company.

This policy, it is said, was established twenty-two years ago and will be rigidly adhered to.

Both sides stubborn. This avowed stand upon the company's part would seem to put an end to its relations with the striking bolshermakers.

With each side maintaining this stubborn attitude the fight between the railroad and its employees seems very far from a settlement.

The bolshermakers' national convention to be held in Baltimore, beginning July 10, but the men from Omaha are not planning to attend.

It was reported at South Omaha last night that the car repairers and car inspectors belonging to the Joint Car Inspection association proposed to refuse to handle Cudahy cars because he closed the car shops there.

PRODUCE MARKET AT HEIGHT

Except for Vegetables Raised Here. Prices Are Higher Than Last Year.

The fruit and vegetable market in Omaha is at its height, and while prices rule generally higher than they did one year ago, this is not true of those vegetables which are raised in the immediate vicinity.

The only strawberries on the local market come from Denver. They are much better than those which came from Washington, but do not look as well, as they are softer stock.

Considerable quantities of the Arkansas and Missouri stock which the Denver fruit is remarkably cheap, as it brings no more than the southern.

Early California fruit is arriving, but the sales are not heavy. A few well-flavored, but poor-looking seedling peaches from Texas are offered, the appearance making the sales light.

The retail market is as follows: Red raspberries, 15 cents a pint; black raspberries, 15 cents a quart; strawberries, 15 cents a quart; blackberries, 15 cents a quart; red currants, 15 cents a quart; cherries, 15 cents a quart; peaches, 30 to 30 cents a dozen; new apples, 30 cents a dozen; California fruit: cherries, 25 cents a pound; plums, 50 cents a basket; apricots, 50 cents a basket; peaches, 30 cents a dozen; oranges, 15 to 40 cents a dozen; lemons, 15 to 25 cents a dozen.

In vegetables the following prices rule: Fresh beans, 10 cents a pound; new potatoes, 20 cents a peck; head lettuce, 5 cents a head; leaf lettuce, two for 5 cents; cabbage, 5 cents a head; cauliflower, 10 cents a head; cauliflower, 5 to 10 cents a head; celery, 5 cents a bunch.

UNDESIRABLE PEOPLE COMING

Number of Deportations by the Bureau of Immigration is Greatly Increased.

NEW YORK, June 26.—There has been an increase in the number of undesirable emigrants coming to this country within the last two months.

In consequence the number of deportations by the bureau of immigration at this port has greatly increased. Last year 1,107 were deported in May and June. Since May 1, this year, the number of deportations has been 1,743.

The immigration officials also have observed that there are more aged persons among the immigrants than formerly. More than half of those who are coming here are unable to read and write.

DEATH RECORD.

N. C. Peterson, Fremont. FREMONT, Neb., June 26.—(Special.)—N. C. Peterson, one of the pioneer Danish settlers of this county, died at his residence in this city yesterday at the age of 85 years.

Edward Merrifield. NEW YORK, June 26.—Edward Merrifield, proprietor of the Continental hotel in this city, and who was for nine years president of the Hotel Men's association, is dead at Central Valley. He was a director of and the largest stockholder in the National Citizens' bank.

Thomas Kaster at Rest. SHERMANSBURG, Ia., June 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The funeral of Thomas Kaster of this place, who died Tuesday in Crawford, Neb., took place here today. He was a prominent Old Fellow and one of Sherman's pioneer merchants. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mrs. J. S. Miner, Beatrice. BEATRICE, Neb., June 26.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. S. Miner of this city died in Leavenworth, Kan., yesterday morning. The remains were brought here last night. She is survived by her husband and two sons. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m.

James Ferguson, Montana Pioneer. HELENA, Mont., June 26.—James Ferguson, a pioneer of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Montana, who founded the towns of Ferguson Falls and Little Falls in Minnesota and for whom Ferguson county in this state was named, died last night at his home near Lewiston, this state, aged 89 years.

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PASS PHILIPPINE CIVIL BILL

After Debating Day and Night for a Week House Takes Action on Measure.

PRACTICALLY NO CHANGE IS MADE

Republicans, with One Exception, Stand Solid for Bill, While Democrats Unitedly Vote Against It.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—At 8 o'clock tonight at the end of a nine hours' session and of a debate lasting night and day for a week the house passed the Philippine civil bill, practically as it came from the committee.

It was a party vote, 141 to 97, with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. The majority substitute for the establishment of a temporary government in the islands and their permanent independence as soon as a stable government could be established was defeated by 95 to 154.

The debate during the day was at times of a lively character. The speaker offered a number of amendments, but all were voted down, including one offered by Mr. Patterson of Tennessee to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the islands.

The greatest interest attached to an amendment offered by Mr. McCall, republican of Massachusetts, to the effect that the bill to declare the policy of the United States to be to develop the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government and pledging the faith of the United States to grant them self-government.

He supported the amendment in an eloquent speech and the Democrats challenged their political adversaries to declare their future policy. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin said it would be unwise to mortgage the future by making such a declaration now and the latter quoted Governor Taft as saying that such a promise now would tend to prevent the pacification of the islands.

The amendment was lost, 89 to 125. It was a strict party vote, except for Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who voted with the Democrats for the amendment.

Before the consideration of the Philippine bill was resumed today the house, by a vote of 252 to 4, adopted the conference report on the isthmian canal bill, thus accepting in toto the senate bill. The bill now goes to the president.

Substitute Differs from Original. The substitute for the senate Philippine civil government bill differs from the bill as it passed the senate in many particular, but principally in the following:

The house substitute provides for a complete system of civil government, with a legislature to consist of two houses, one of which shall be a popular assembly elected by the Filipino people.

The senate bill contained no such provision. The legislature is to be chosen after the "existing insurrection in the Philippines" has been completely suppressed and peace shall have been established therein and the fact certified to the president by the Philippine commission.

The house substitute also amplifies the "bill of rights" enumerated in the senate measure and adds to the number of issues which shall be appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

The house measure also defines with greater detail than the senate the rights of citizenship of those residing in the islands, and provides that all residents shall receive the same protection from the United States in respect to their relation with foreign governments as is accorded to citizens of the United States.

One of the most important differences between the house and senate bills is that relating to coinage. The senate provided a silver standard somewhat in extension and effect of that which existed in the senate measure provides a gold standard system, with the gold dollar of the United States as the standard unit of value for the islands.

The main coin is to be the peso, made in silver, but of a gold value, and this is to be divided into subsidiary pieces of one cent, five cents, ten cents, and twenty cents. Provision is also made for a system of paper currency bank notes and for a complete financial system, the details being different from those in the senate measure, although following the same general lines.

With respect to the granting of franchises the house bill places many more restrictions on such grants than the senate bill. In this respect the restrictions provided by the house follow the lines of those provided for Porto Rico. Both bills provide for acquiring the friar lands, and for the issue of bonds to be paid for by the lands.

The senate provision making the interest rate 4 1/2 per cent and the house 5 per cent. Both measures contain extended provisions relative to the timber lands, harbor and internal improvements, and for two delegate congresses chosen by the Filipino people to represent them in Washington and have the privilege of the floor of the house.

To Amend Liquor Laws. The house met at 11. Bills were passed to amend the internal revenue laws relative to fermented liquors so as to eliminate the eighth of a barrel from the classified packages; to confirm the title of the state of South Dakota to a section of land already granted to said state; to authorize and direct the circuit court of appeals of the Fifth judicial district to hold at least one term of court annually at Fort Worth, Texas.

A request of the senate for the return of the bill for the sale of sites for manufacturing and industrial plants in the Indian Territory was objected to by Mr. Stephens of Texas.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the committee on internal revenue, then called up the conference report upon the isthmian canal bill.

The statement submitted by him yesterday was read showing that the effect of the adoption of the report would be the elimination of the house bill and the enactment into law of the senate bill. "I desire to move the adoption of the report," said Mr. Hepburn. "In doing so I desire to say that I have not changed in the slightest degree my belief in the wisdom of the action of the house of representatives on the 9th of last January."

Original Papers Missing. At this point further proceedings were blocked by the speaker's announcement that the original papers were missing and that no action could be taken until they were before the house. "The papers should be in the hands of the clerk," observed Mr. Hepburn. "But they are not here," announced the speaker.

"They must be in the senate. At any rate it is well settled that a conference report cannot be considered without the original papers."

"Can I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the report," asked Mr. Hepburn.

"The chair thinks not," replied the speaker. "The matter must go over until the papers are found."

Accordingly, the report was withdrawn and the house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Philippine civil government bill.

The conference report on the isthmian canal legislation were filed and Mr. Hepburn moved to adopt the conference report.

Mr. Hepburn had quite a long colloquy with Mr. Richardson of Tennessee over the time in which the president was to conduct

the negotiations with the Panama canal company, and said that the senate rejected every proposition made by the house conferees. He would not have made this report if he did not believe it was the senate bill or nothing. He also declared that he did not believe the Panama canal company possessed anything worth caring to buy.

The conference report on the isthmian canal bill was adopted by a vote of 252 to 8. Those voting in the negative were: Bell of Texas, Bell of Colorado, Hay of Virginia, Jones of Virginia, Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, Loud of California, Neville of Nebraska, Woods of California.

PASS DEFICIENCY BILL

Last of Big Supply Measures is Acted on by Senate, While Medals Are Given Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—During the comparatively brief time the senate was in session today the conference report on the general deficiency bill, the last of the big supply measures, was passed. A slight protest was made against the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition and \$100,000 for the Charleston (S. C.) exposition, but finally they were included in the bill.

The measure also carries \$45,000 for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and death of President McKinley, that amount including the pay of the physicians.

When the senate convened a bill was passed directing the secretary of the treasury to bestow medals upon the following: David H. Jarvis, Second Lieutenant; Ellisworth P. Berthoff and Samuel J. Call, surgeon, all of the revenue cutter service, members of the overland expedition of 1897, for the relief of the whaling fleet in the Arctic regions.

Consideration was then begun of the general deficiency appropriation bill, it being read for committee amendments.

By a vote of 18 to 30 the senate declined to consider the bill to revive and amend an act which provides for payment for cotton raised by the union forces during the civil war.

Mr. Morgan presented the conference report on the isthmian canal bill, showing an agreement of the conferees on the senate amendment to the house bill. On Mr. Morgan's motion the senate agreed to the report, thus passing the bill.

An effort was made to obtain consideration for a bill to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain, but it was unsuccessful on account of the absence of a quorum and at 2:48 p. m. the senate adjourned.

YALE WINS BIG 'VARSITY

(Continued from First Page.)

its work with more ease than Harvard and this was especially true of the beginning of the stroke. The Harvard men jammed their oars into the water, while Yale's went in smoothly, but firmly. Yale had a little farther back on the catch than Harvard and chopped its stroke off a little quicker at the finish.

Harvard's Stroke Exhausting. Harvard's stroke was more exhausting than Yale's. The crew entered the water with a little more vigor than they had a little farther back on the catch than Harvard and chopped its stroke off a little quicker at the finish.

Yale's time was 17:40; Harvard's, 17:49. It was now a matter of seconds between the two crews. Yale raised its stroke to thirty-three and then to thirty-four. Harvard held its stroke at thirty-four for a minute, but had to drop it at last to thirty-two. The Harvard coxswain made a bad mess of his steering over this last mile of the race. Long before the crew had started the three-and-a-half-mile flag it was apparent that Jackson steered his eight almost squarely into the flag post, so that the bars banged against it and the boat lost the benefit of two or three seconds of time.

Yale was lucky despite the fact that it was far behind and gradually the men struck their pace again and rowed it out. Mr. Struck was reeling in his seat and Jackson again and again dashed water on his face.

It was only a question of how many lengths Yale would win at the finish. Suddenly the flag dropped for Yale. The Blue time was 20:25, just ten seconds slower than the record made by the famous Yale crew of 1888. Harvard's time was 20:23, which gave to Yale the victory by four good boat lengths. Just as the finish flag fell and Yale's men stopped rowing, Waterbury, the bow in the Yale boat, dropped limp over the side of the shell. It looked as though he would fall overboard before Daly at No. 2 could throw water on him and revive him. He finally got into his seat and rowed over to the launch with the rest of the crew. The Yale men were all literally pumped out at the finish.

Freshmen Contest. The story of the freshmen race is easily told for the first mile. The Yale eight got away at thirty-four strokes to the minute, Harvard at thirty-six. The Yale boys got the best of the start and held it. Yale finished the first half mile in 1:55, Harvard in 1:57. Yale eased his stroke down to thirty and Harvard to thirty-two. The New Haven freshmen finished the mile in 4:49, just one length ahead of their Harvard counterparts, who finished in 4:52. Harvard still held its stroke at thirty-two and Yale at thirty. Just beyond the mile flag the Harvard boys began to spurt. Little by little they cut down the Yale eight to a mile and a half flag they were leading Yale. Harvard's time for the mile and a half was 7:27 and Yale's 7:29.

Harvard was now almost a length ahead. The Crimson's eight put their stroke up to thirty-four, but the Yale boys still held theirs at thirty-two. The contest was between the strokes for the next minute until they were almost even. Then Yale weakened a little, but soon it regained control of its boat and once more the shells were practically even.

The Harvard boys put their stroke up to thirty-five and Yale raised its to thirty-two in one of the grandest fights ever seen on any river between freshmen crews.

The flags at the finish dropped and no one could tell which had dropped first. The watches made it a dead heat in 10:13 and a moment later the judges announced that the race was a draw.

The Yale freshmen had rowed the two miles in just two seconds slower time than the Yale 'varsity.

Four-Oared Race. The four-oared race was a victory for Harvard over the very start. The Harvard four got the lead at the crack of the pistol and never lost it. At the end of the half mile Harvard was leading Yale one length and at the mile there was open water between the boats. Harvard's time for the first half mile was 2:42; Yale's, 2:46. Harvard's time for the mile, 5:45; Yale's, 5:49.

At the end of the mile a half Harvard was a length ahead. Harvard's time was 8:32; Yale's, 8:36. Harvard four spurted and increased their lead to a trifle over two lengths at the finish. Harvard's time was 11:19; Yale's, 11:25.

SITUATION VERY CRITICAL

Venezuelan Government Forces Are Again Defeated by Revolutionary Troops.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ABANDONS ARMY

Importers at Caracas Are Compelled to Pay Duty to Both Government and Revolutionaries, Creating New Diplomatic Incident.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, June 26.—The Venezuelan government forces have been defeated again near Urica, in the state of Cumana, by the rear guard of General Mata's revolutionary army.

Deserters and fugitives are entering Cumana and Barcelona by the hundreds. Among them is Gerardo, son of the war minister. The new disaster complicates General Castro's position in Barcelona, the headquarters of President Castro's largest army. General Matias, the chief commander, quarrels daily with General Castro (who is a brother of the president), and he will abandon the command today. The situation is more than critical.

The government is compelling importers at Caracas to pay again the duties collected on goods received during the late occupation of the town by the revolutionists. The first payment was made to the revolutionists, which causes a new diplomatic incident.

The United States vice consul, Juan A. Conde, has telegraphed to Caracas. His life was daily menaced by soldiers for having tried to protect the interests of French citizens, he being also consul for France.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary Moody was in consultation today with acting Secretary Hill respecting the situation in Venezuela. The matter under consideration was the expediency of dispatching marines from the American warships at La Guayra to the legation at Caracas. Minister Bowen had not signified any desire for their presence. In fact, there is reason to believe that he apprehends their presence would be harmful rather than beneficial. So that unless the situation changes for the worse, as far as Castro is concerned, it is probable that the marines will be held ready, but not dispatched to Caracas.

King Able to Smoke (Continued from First Page.)

His majesty is already displaying the greatest interest in all public questions and is expressing his gratitude over the evidences of the world's solicitude by opening a number of telegrams with his own hands, as reported in these dispatches last night.

This action excited him slightly, caused some restlessness during the night and aroused some trifling solicitude on the part of the attendant doctors.

All this really was unimportant, as his majesty soon quieted down and, on the whole, rested satisfactorily.

Improvement in the king's condition this morning was most marked. Everybody in Buckingham palace is delighted and high hopes are entertained that his convalescence will be much more speedy than was expected.

It is not likely there has been any serious suggestion of the establishment of a regency. The most that was done was in the way of pure speculation, a suggestion that the prince of Wales might act for his father as King Edward, third prince of Wales, had done in 1901.

Former days, particularly during her last illness, but without, his having formally been appointed regent.

Bulletin Considered Reassuring. The good news given out by the duke of Connaught at Buckingham palace before the doctors' morning consultation and which the subsequent bulletin completely confirmed, is that the king's condition is improving. The duke of Connaught, who is in charge of the king's household, said that the king's condition is improving and that the king is able to eat and sleep better than he has done for some time.

The absence of ambiguity in the language of the medical bulletin, which, unlike the bulletin of yesterday, is in plain English, has done much to restore confidence in the public mind in regard to the outcome of the king's illness.

King Edward saw several members of his family during the morning. The queen yesterday visited interested parties and the duke of Devon and the duke of Cornwall. The king's condition is improving and that the king is able to eat and sleep better than he has done for some time.

Impressive Religious Services. At the hour when the king should have been crowned, a great and distinguished gathering of nobles and members of the nobility would have sat in Westminster abbey, gathered in St. Paul's cathedral. The approaches to the cathedral were lined by silent throngs, through which drove peers and peeresses, colonial premiers, foreign envoys and ambassadors, and members of the House of Commons, all in somber clothes.

In the chancel were Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. White; John R. Carter, second secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and the leading members of the nobility. The service was presided over by the Westminister abbey clerk, holders, mainly women, were seated.

Shortly before noon the big western doors were swung open, sunlight streamed in and the duke of Cambridge, leaning heavily on the arm of an equeerry, walked to the chancel.

Chanting of the Litanies. As 12 o'clock struck there arose from the far end of the nave the notes of the opening sentences of the Mass, chanted by four of the cathedral clergy.

Their tones were in such unison that they seemed to emanate from one powerful voice. The choir took up the responses. At each intonation the procession, with the cross at its head, advanced a few steps and then stood still until the response was completed. Through the kneeling congregation the choir advanced to the chancel steps.

A score of the clergy followed and behind them were ten bishops in gorgeous robes. The first was the archbishop of Canterbury, the archbishop of York, Most Rev. Frederick Temple, the archbishop of Revere, and the lord mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimdale; the corporation, in full state, bringing up the rear. With evident feeling the choir sang the three songs of intercession. The first was the "Gloria." Most Rev. Gordon Lang, bishop of Stepney, read the lesson—Isaiah: Chapter xxxviii, verse 10.

"I said in the cutting off of my days, I shall go to the gates of the grave: I am deprived of the residue of my years."

Prayers for the King. Right Rev. Arthur F. W. Ingram, bishop of London, from the altar steps, read the prayers: "Oh, Lord, Save the King." His voice rang out to the furthest recess of the dome and brought a whole-hearted response from the choir and the congregation.

The anthem and the singing of the hymn "Thine Arm, Oh Lord, in Days of Old, Was Strong to Heal and Save," and Psalm 51 concluded the short service, whereupon the

bishop of London, surrounded by the archbishops and bishops, from the altar steps impressively pronounced the benediction.

For a few moments complete silence reigned and all heads were bowed in prayer, after which the most blind archbishop of Canterbury was carefully led down the steps, the procession re-formed and the congregation went out into the sunlight, gladly discussing the wording of the latest bulletin from Buckingham palace.

Simultaneously a similar service was conducted at St. Margaret's church, Westminster. It was largely attended by cabinet ministers, peers and members of the House of Commons, and was concluded with singing "God Save the King."

From India, Australia and Africa, every-where where Britons congregated, telegrams announce the holding of impressive, supplicatory services.

Practical Effect of Postponement. Only today is London beginning to realize the practical effects of the coronation postponement. The exodus of visitors to the continent and the provinces is taxing the capacity of the railroads and steamboats.

This return traffic, however, in no wise makes up the railroad lines' loss of hundreds of thousands of passengers from the provinces and nearer continental points who had delayed their coming to the last moment.

The big tourist agencies were crowded all day booking the cheaper class of "trippers," for whom London, minus the coronation, has no attraction. How much London's floating population has been reduced during the past twenty-four hours it is hard to estimate. All persons of moderate means who can get away are leaving the city as quietly as possible.

The smaller hotels and boarding houses are the worst sufferers. The big hotels declare they have been almost unaffected by the postponement of the king's coronation, the weather Americans and others who had come to witness the coronation making no move to go, though the next fortnight, doubtless, will witness a great migration to the continent and Scotland. The transatlantic booking offices are flooded with inquiries for early passages by Americans for whom the coronation was the sole object of their visit to England.

Doctors Are Not Worried. At 5 o'clock this afternoon a representative of the Associated Press was informed at Buckingham palace that not one of the chief doctors was in attendance on the king, and that they were not expected back till 6, shortly after which hour the next bulletin will be issued.

From the foregoing it is evident that the king's condition continues most satisfactory. Large and happy crowds surround the palace.

Sir Francis Henry Lakin, physician ordinary to the king, who has been attending to his attendance on his majesty since the operation, left the palace for a short time this afternoon. This was regarded as another favorable sign.

Judge Keyser has located Elizabeth Dille divorce from William because of abandonment.

Gliman Wilkey petitions for divorce from Mrs. Keyser because of adultery. The Wilkeys were married seven years ago in Virginia.

Lodge No. 38, Brotherhood of Holiermakers and Shipbuilders, will hold an annual picnic at Ruser's park on July 13. A long program of various sports is being arranged.

The coasting contest that was to take place last night on the Cuming street hill was postponed until next Monday night on account of the street railway company putting in a crossing on Cuming street.

Mrs. Minnie Kaplan has sworn to a complaint against Albert Kaplan, her brother-in-law, charging him with assault and battery on her person. The case is now pending in the grocery store of Kaplan, 1514 South Street, and that the latter whipped her.

Grace Willis, a member of a troupe playing at Manawa, fell from the steps of a street car at Twelfth and Douglas streets Wednesday night and was considerably bruised about the face and shoulders by the fall. She was taken to a room at Twelfth street and Capitol avenue.

Another stage yesterday, when Judge Dickinson granted George W. Clark's prayer for a temporary injunction preventing the South Omaha Independent Telephone company from stringing wires of placing poles in the streets of any of the boarding metropolises.

The Board of Park Commissioners and the city commissioners held a joint meeting Friday to consider the proposition of paving North Thirtieth street from the city hall to the city limits. The city commissioners will pay for the improvement, but request that the work be done under the direction of the park board.

John Derr, president of the Mercantile mine, yesterday informed interested parties that the mine lost absolutely nothing by the fire which swept through the mine on Monday night. The mine is a quarter of a mile from town, and the hoisting apparatus will be removed to the city.

The women of the First Methodist Episcopal church will give an entertainment and social in the church parlors on Friday afternoon, June 27. Rev. Trefz will speak and there will be a musical program, at the close of which refreshments will be served. All the women members and friends of the church are urged to be present. Admission free.

Building permits have been granted as follows: To P. W. Birkhauser to erect at 20th and Douglas streets a two-story dwelling to cost \$1,000; to Mrs. Julia Dalley to erect at 20th Lake street a frame dwelling to cost \$2,000; to Mrs. M. J. Meier to erect at Thirty-second and Pacific streets a double brick dwelling to cost \$1,500; to E. Hundert to erect at 2025 and 2027 Bristol street two frame dwellings to cost \$1,500 each.

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BLISS FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN

For Second Time He is Nominated by the Republicans of Michigan.

PATTON MEN MAKE A STR