

The Omaha Bee

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

How soon will John M. Thurston grant that permit to Governor Nance to call the legislature.

The new secretary of the interior agrees with THE BEE on one proposition. He believes a dead Indian is a good Indian.

The next thing we shall hear of will be the erection of a monument to the sainted Jesse James by the sorrowing citizens of Missouri.

WASHINGTON dispatches announce that the cabinet has come to decision on the Fitz John Porter case, which will be made the subject of a special communication to congress at an early day.

The New York elevated roads cost \$18,000,000 and pay interest and dividends on over \$64,000,000 of bonds and stocks. And yet New Yorkers who ask for a reduction of fare are denounced as implacable communists.

The new secretary of the navy, Mr. Chandler, was the leading champion of district representation in the national republican committee, and at the late meeting of the committee he got away with George C. Gorham, who was the champion of the unit rule. When the committee meets again we shall see whether Mr. Chandler has undergone a change of heart since his appointment to President Arthur's cabinet.

In connection with the rumored retirement of Minister Lowell and the proposed appointment of Alphonse Taft as minister to the court of St. James, The Cincinnati Commercial thinks that President Arthur will conclude that the public service would be improved by sending a lawyer instead of a poet to London, as a poet instead of a lawyer is going to Cork.

SENATOR CHILCOTT, of Colorado, was a citizen of Nebraska in 1856, when he resided in Burt county, representing Burt and Cumine counties in the lower house of the legislature, when met in Omaha in the winter of 1856-57. In the spring of 1859, Mr. Chilcott left Omaha for Denver with others infected by the 'Pike's Peak or bust' fever.

SOME of our congressmen are advising the extension of the pension list to the civil service. No country has stretched the pensioning principle to such a limit as the United States. Out present list will be a heavy burden to bear for many years to come even with the continuance of its prosperous times. Any further extension of its provisions to other departments than the army and navy ought to be emphatically opposed.

TORONTO, Ont., April 10.—The carpenters, the boot and shoey factories and the Grand Trunk chockers and shed men are on a strike here. A conference in reference to a compromise between the strikers and their employers, is being advocated by the press as the only way in which the difficulties can be arranged. This is in the British dominion. But the Toronto papers do not denounce the workingmen and workingwomen as hoodlums and communists. They do not denounce strikers as outlaws and call for troops. On the contrary they recognize the fact that the only rational way to settle difficulties between employer and employee is by conference or arbitration.

JUDGE WYLE is determined to permit no technicalities to stand in the way of a speedy trial of the star route ringsters. The counsel of Brady, Dorsey & Co. were quite confident that the judge would quash the indictments under the provisions of a Maryland statute enacted in 1882. They were mistaken. The judge declared that the statute of 1722 was null and void as far as the District of Columbia was concerned, and that his court had undoubted jurisdiction in the premises. Furthermore he decided that the indictments for conspiracy both against the star route and the straw-bond swindlers were good and sufficient in all particulars. He concluded by declaring the recognition of Stephen W. Dorsey forfeited, and ordering his arrest. The judge also remarked that the cases of Dorsey and Brady are similar in their character.

The resolution of Senator Morgan calling the attention of the senate to the increasing commercial intercourse between the United States and Mexico, and the desirability of a reciprocity treaty is exciting much comment in the east. Mexico is perhaps more intimately connected with the west than with any other portion of the country. Railroads built with American capital, engineered by western men, and constructed by western contractors, are rapidly penetrating the country from all directions. Kansas, New Mexico, Missouri and Colorado are already connected by rail with the republic south of the Rio Grande, and much of the future trade between the two countries must pass through the west before reaching its destination.

Last year we sent to Mexico goods valued at \$11,000,000, receiving in return \$8,000,000 of Mexican products. This small beginning, if stimulated by a reciprocity treaty, will result in the building up of a large trade between the two countries. The agricultural productions of Mexico are almost limitless, owing to the different zones in which her districts are located. With little fuel and no water power she can not become a manufacturing country, and must send her raw materials elsewhere to be worked up into finished articles. In return she would purchase from us almost every kind of manufactured goods. A proper reciprocity treaty would make it to her interest to trade almost exclusively with the people of the United States.

The appeal of Messrs. Ingersoll and Burrows of the Farmers Alliance to the merchants, shippers and workmen of Nebraska on behalf of the congested anti-monopoly movement is timely and worthy of careful consideration. The array of facts relating to monopoly abuses in Nebraska and elsewhere presented in the address would be startling if most of them had not long ago been familiar to a majority of our readers. Corporate monopolies have never received a more thorough and better deserved scoring for their oppressions and exactions, and for the corrupt means which they are employing to fasten their chains more closely upon the producers of the country.

There is no doubt of the necessity for unity of action in resisting the aggressions of the corporations. It is a question, however, whether professional men and merchants in our cities and towns, especially in Omaha, would enlist openly in a cause that has their sympathy, and will doubtless have their support when it can be given without risk of being blacklisted by the monopolies. The same is true of a large portion of our workmen who do not care to jeopardize their situations by openly opposing their employers.

It is for these reasons that few anti-monopoly leagues have as yet been formed in Nebraska. The baneful influence of the railway corporations has made itself felt in suppressing such evidences of public opinion upon the question of corporate political supremacy as can safely be expressed in states and cities further east. It has been given to the Farmers Alliance to inaugurate the first general movement of the producers against monopoly aggression and they will certainly be supported at the polls by the large majority of merchants, professional men and workmen who for obvious reasons do not at present deem it advisable to organize branches of the National Anti-Monopoly League.

We have reached a crisis with our fire department that calls for decisive action on the part of Mayor Boyd and the city council. The property owners of Omaha are taxed from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year for keeping up a paid fire department. Every member of this force, from chief down to drivers of hose carts, draws his pay from the city treasury. These employees of the city are appointed by the mayor subject to the approval of the council the same as all other officers and employees that are not elected by the people. As chief executive the mayor is held responsible for the efficiency of our paid fire department, and it is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice to deprive him of this responsibility or deprive him of the appointing power, by allowing the volunteer firemen to dictate whom he shall appoint chief of the paid fire department. It was proper enough, perhaps, in our mayors to allow the firemen to choose their chief as long as the volunteer and paid firemen were able to agree upon such a choice, but the disgraceful scramble for the office demoralizes the whole fire department and is liable to produce a rupture between firemen in the midst of a great fire. Such a crisis calls for a heroic remedy. Mayor Boyd must now assume the entire responsibility and make his own choice of fire chief. We don't propose to enter into a comparison of the claims of rival candidates. We simply ask on behalf of the common interest of all citizens that the mayor appoint the man who in his judgment is the most competent and reliable for the position. If the council disapproves the mayor's choice it will be his duty to appoint another. In taking away the power to name their chief from the force the

major does not deprive the volunteer firemen of their privilege to select their company officers or other general officers, such as president, secretary and treasurer of the department. It is now a matter of self preservation to stop this eternal squabble over a chief, and it can only be done by abolishing the annual elections which were allowed a choice by courtesy only. When it becomes known that these annual elections don't mean a scramble for a \$1,500 office, there will be more harmony in the department.

The sooner some means are taken for cutting down the surplus revenues of the country the better. In the first place an unnecessary tax of \$150,000,000 is laid upon the people and in the second place the presence of such an enormous surplus in the treasury is a constant inducement to the most gigantic jobbery and fraud at the national capital. There are now enough subsidy schemes before congress to swamp the treasury for ten years to come. One effect of the great number of unworthy jobs which are being forced upon the attention of congressmen is to prevent action on such subsidies as are really necessary for the proper development of the country. Another effect is to postpone indefinitely a readjustment of the taxes on imports which the changed condition of trade since the taxes were imposed renders advisable in the interests of our people. The carcass hunters are afraid of diminishing the funds available for other purposes and have joined in urging the tariff commission which will effectually postpone the question of revenue reform for a number of years and meantime keep up the surplus revenue.

ATTENTION was called a few days ago in THE BEE to the urgent necessity of providing some reserve water supply in case of damage to the mains or reservoirs. Our former remarks are emphasized by the report of the accident to the Denver water works. By the bursting of the main water pipe in that city, on Tuesday last, several streets were submerged, many cellars flooded, and the entire water supply of the city cut off for several hours. During that time, if a fire had started, there would have been absolutely no fire protection, and the hose carts would have been useless. Fortunately for Denver, her works have been recently reconstructed, so that the old water works were still available, and after four hours delay water for domestic use and fire protection was flowing through the pipes.

Omaha is less fortunate in this respect than Denver. There is only one main leading from the river to the reservoir. Should this main burst the city would be entirely without water. On this account it is highly important that the fire cisterns should be kept filled. The suggestion of the city engineer for an additional main pipe from the pumping works to the storage reservoir, is also worthy of adoption. When the water works are completed according to the terms of the contract with the city and accepted by the council Omaha will have a system of water works ample for all ordinary wants. But we should take all reasonable precautions against accidents that are liable to prove disastrous.

THE OMAHA BEE and the ticket set up by the laboring men carried the day in Omaha, and that city may look for another year of mismanaged affairs. When such conflicts spring up as the late one in Omaha it is next to impossible to secure competent men for office holders, for the simple reason that the best men are too strongly against them.—[Pawnee Enterprise.

Why will Omaha suffer from another year's mismanaged affairs? Are the men elected this spring incompetent or dishonest? Are they in any respect inferior to the men that were retired or defeated? Why can't editors of papers in the interior of the state divest themselves of prejudice and inform themselves better about affairs in Omaha? Why do so many of them form opinions on nothing better than baseless slanders and hogwash, evolved by the corporation organ grinders who always predict terrible things if THE BEE is sustained in a political contest?

Nothing but a contested seat in congress seems to be able to bring out the true inwardness of southern election frauds. The Mackey-Dibble case has shown that in the Second district of South Carolina in 1880, in forty-five precincts, the total list included 27,079 persons as voting, while the ballot boxes showed 33,326 ballots. In other words over six thousand ballots were stuffed into the boxes to return the Bourbon candidate to congress.

Ex-Governor Marks, of Tennessee, is a possible candidate for governor in the coming campaign. The Probationists will open the campaign in Connecticut by holding their annual convention at Hartford April 19. A full state ticket will be nominated. James B. Weaver, the greenback candidate for president in 1880, will contest one of the Iowa congressional districts this fall. The new arrangement of the districts will probably end his political life. Congressman Crano is said to have consented to enter the field as a candidate for

the nomination for governor of Massachusetts. He is very popular in his own district, having been elected to congress by a 5,000 majority.

Proctor Knott is a likely candidate for governor of Kentucky. The present executive, Blackburn, seems to be almost as unpopular in his own party as among the republicans.

The reappearance of ex-Governor Hendricks, The New York Times says, in his celebrated act of riding two horses will deepen the popular sympathy for this eminent statesman in making ready for the presidential ring of 1884.

The Minnesota Senate, by a vote of 20 to 8, found Circuit Judge Cox guilty of seven of the eighteen articles of impeachment. The verdict deposes him from the bench, and disqualifies him from holding office for three years.

The Nevada Republicans will hold their State Convention September 4. All the important State offices are to be filled and a Legislature to be elected. An effort will be made to redeem the State from the Democrats and send a Republican to Congress.

Democratic candidates for governor of Pennsylvania are getting plenty. Besides Governor Calloway, and ex-Governors Robert E. Monaghan and Eskey B. Cox have their supporters. The latter is said to be rich, able and possessed of a first-class reputation.

Senator Oglesby, it is reported, will enter the race for the succession to Acting Vice President Davis' chair. The other candidates most frequently named are Governor Calloway and ex-Governor Calloway, which will choose the new senator is yet to be elected.

Jasper Blackburn will be the republican candidate for congressman-at-large in Arkansas. The democratic state convention of Arkansas will meet at Little Rock on June 15 to nominate a state ticket, a congressman-at-large, appoint a new state central committee, and frame another platform.

Major Townsend, the present secretary of state of Ohio, is said to desire a reelection. He has not escaped criticism in the administration of his office, however, and earnest opposition will no doubt be made to his reelection. This is the most important state office to be filled this year in Ohio.

The sentiment of the Georgia Independents at their meeting the other day in Atlanta seemed to be in favor of nominating Congressman Felton for governor. A mass convention of the party has been called to meet at the same place June 1, when a state ticket and a congressman-at-large will be nominated.

The Kentucky Independents are making an energetic canvass of the State. Even the Bourbon papers admit that large audiences attend their meetings and much enthusiasm is manifested. It is the earnest belief of those who know the truth of their cause by inviting their opponents to discuss the issues with them in public.

The recent redistricting of Mississippi is said to be the worst gerrymander ever perpetrated in that state. It is a gross violation of the law, and a gross violation of the principles of the Democratic ranks. One district has 70,000 more people than the one next to it. The blunder is likely to lead to a serious split in the party, and result in giving the Republicans several Congressmen.

After looking over the new congressional districts in Wisconsin, The Milwaukee Sentinel concludes that the republican representatives to be elected will be returned with the exception of Pound and Guenther. The new arrangement of the districts has been the subject of much criticism and is said to be a gross violation of the law.

Has long been a candidate for a nomination to congress, having been defeated nine consecutive times. It is believed now, however, that he will succeed in securing a nomination and election. The new apportionment makes six strong republican and two strong democratic districts, and one that is doubtful.

AN APPEAL FOR ORGANIZATION, To the Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men, Mechanics, Shippers and Workmen of the State of Nebraska.

NEBRASKA STATE FARMERS ALLIANCE, SECRETARIES OFFICE, MELROSE, APRIL, 1882. FELLOW CITIZENS:—One of the fundamental principles of our government is that every individual citizen shall have equal rights before the law, in the pursuit of happiness, and in the accumulation of this world's goods. Our government in its origin was to be a government of individual opinion fairly expressed by the ballot, the majority to rule. But the combinations of private interests known as corporations, have entirely overridden these fundamental principles. In the case of railroad corporations, they were created by the law-making power for the sole purpose of carrying on the business of transportation. By law their work is limited to the work of building and operating railroads, and the rights actually conferred upon them are only the rights necessary for that purpose.

But the wrong advantage of that growing out of association and combination, they have usurped rights and privileges which, if allowed to continue, will soon destroy every vestige of the traditional liberties of the people, leaving their legal and proper sphere, confined to the few agencies of modern times, they have thrust themselves into every economic and political interest, and here their influence has become blighting and malignant. What branch of the government have they not invaded and corrupted? What source of gain have they not grasped? What private rights have they not abridged and infringed?

We have elected our legislators to see to it that every citizen shall have equal rights before the law, and that the rights of all shall be equally protected. We have chosen our representatives to guard the interests of the people, and we have entrusted them with the power to make laws for the good of the whole. But what have they done? They have elected representatives who have evaded the reasonable restrictions of their charters, and imposed enormous unearned taxes upon the products and labor of the people. By adopting the rule of "what the traffic will bear," they have made themselves partners without investment in every industry of the country—the principle of the highwayman. By discriminations between individuals they reward political favorites and arrogate to themselves control of private interests. By discriminations between places they interfere with natural laws of growth, ruining some localities to build up others where their own interests are concentrated.

They have monopolized mines and rendered our supply of fuel precarious and unnecessarily costly. By their mining and land laws they levy an unnecessary tax upon every staple article consumed by the people. By chicanery and trickery, aided from time to time by their tools in congress, and by supreme court decisions on put up cases, they hold 9,000,000 acres of land in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, in their own right, salable and transferable by them at will, but unpatented by the government, and free of all taxation—which in possession of an annual burden of taxation of \$500,000 upon the people.

What private right have they not abridged and infringed? When the value and purity of the greatest private right which can insure to the American citizen are impaired by their invasion of our politics and their corruption of our government—the right of a free ballot—what need of naming any other invasion? This is the sum of it, the final expression of all private rights in the United States. Destroy it or abridge it, and you destroy or abridge every right and every liberty which is builded upon it. These corporations do systematically destroy or abridge it by their interference with the machinery of our elections, and by the corruption of our officers after they are elected, no intelligent citizen will for a moment deny.

Every office, every position of trust or honor, every interest, the private right and welfare of every individual citizen, is subordinate to the gains and ambitions of this unhappily monster which has been misconceived in the womb of free institutions. Pile upon this Pelion the Ossa of their endeavors to undermine our free press, and control our thought and our intelligence, and nothing remains to make up the appalling total but a final epitaph upon our faded liberties, and our subverted government.

Fellow citizens, shall this melancholy epitaph be written? We say no! We, twelve thousand farmers of the state of Nebraska, appeal to you, merchants, professional men, manufacturers, shippers and workmen, to join us in this mighty negative. We appeal to you to organize—to stand shoulder to shoulder with us—for what? To destroy any healthy rule of law and order—to subvert any useful institution—to infringe upon any established and just right of property? No, not for a single moment. But to say that you are opposed to any further extension of corporate power as assumed and controlled by monopolistic rule—to say that you are in favor of restraining the rights and privileges of corporations within the reasonable limits prescribed by law, and to say that you will vote with us to sustain these principles. We point you to the growth of this power for the past twenty years, and to the fact that it is yet in the infancy of its development. We say to you that another twenty years at the same rate will place it entirely beyond your control. We appeal to you to organize, as organization affords the only means of

LOSSES AND GAINS! For Sale By BEMIS, FIFTEENTH and DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 327—Large First House and Corner Lot near 22nd and Stuart streets, 10 rooms, stable and splendid order. A bargain at \$6000. No. 178, House 3 rooms, full lot on Pierce near 24th street, \$1500. No. 179, House 3 rooms, full lot on Douglas near 24th street, \$700. No. 180, Beautiful residence, full lot on Cass near 15th street, \$12,000. No. 176, Two houses and 1/2 lot on Dodge near 9th street, \$10,000.

No. 175, House three rooms, two closets, etc., full lot on 21st & near Grace street, \$2000. No. 174, One and one-half story brick house on two lots on Douglas near 28th street, \$1,700. No. 171, House two rooms, full lot, eastern, stable, etc., full lot on First and 13th street, \$400. No. 170, One and one-half story house six rooms and 1/2 lot on Convent street near St. Mary's school house, \$3,500. No. 169, House three rooms on Clifton street near Webster street, \$1,500. No. 168, House of 10 rooms, 1/2 lot on 15th and 16th streets, \$1,500. No. 167, House 3 rooms, full lot on 18th and 19th streets, \$1,500.

No. 166, House of 10 rooms and 1 1/2 lots on 18th and 19th streets, \$1,500. No. 165, House of 10 rooms and 1 1/2 lots on 18th and 19th streets, \$1,500. No. 164, One and one-half story house 5 rooms near Hancock Park, \$1,000. No. 163, Two houses 5 rooms each, closets, etc., on 15th and 16th streets, \$2,500. No. 162, House 6 rooms, full lot on 15th street near Webster, \$2,000. No. 161, House 5 rooms, 5 closets, half acre on Burr street near Fulton, \$1,500. No. 160, Two houses, one of 5 and one of 4 rooms, on 14th street, \$1,500. No. 159, Three houses, one of 5 rooms, one of 4 rooms, one of 5 rooms, each, corner lot, on Cass near 14th street, \$5,000. No. 158, Small house and full lot on Pacific near 13th street, \$2,500. No. 157, House of 8 rooms, on Leavenworth near 16th, \$1,000.

No. 156, House three rooms and lot on 12th near 16th, \$1,500. No. 155, House 3 rooms and lot on 21st and 22nd near 16th, \$1,500. No. 154, New house of eight rooms, on 18th street near Leavenworth, \$2,500. No. 153, House of 15 rooms on 18th street near Leavenworth, \$3,500. No. 152, House of 10 rooms and 1 1/2 lots on 18th street near Sherman avenue (10th street) near Nicholas, \$2,500. No. 151, House 7 rooms, barn, on 20th street near Leavenworth, \$2,000. No. 150, House 5 rooms, kitchen, etc., on 10th street near Nicholas, \$1,500. No. 149, House 3 rooms on Douglas near 26th street, \$900. No. 148, Large house and two lots, on 24th near Farmham street, \$3,500. No. 147, House 3 rooms, lot 60x166 feet, Douglas near 27th, \$1,500. No. 146, House 5 rooms and half lot on Capitol avenue near 23rd street, \$2,500. No. 145, House of 10 rooms, full lot on Cuming street near 24th, \$2,500. No. 144, House of 8 rooms, full lot, Leonard street near 18th, \$2,000. No. 143, Two houses one of 6 and one of 4 rooms, on leased lot on Webster near 20th street, \$2,500. No. 142, Two story house 8 rooms, half lot on Webster near 18th, \$2,500. No. 141, House 3 rooms, lot 50x120 feet on 29th street near Douglas, \$750. No. 140, Large house and full block near Omaha & Cass, \$12,500. No. 139, House 6 rooms and large lot on Saunders street near Harvick, \$2,000. No. 138, House of 10 rooms, full lot on Webster near 15th street, \$1,500. No. 137, House 10 rooms, lot 35x90 feet on Capitol avenue near 23rd, \$2,500. No. 136, House of 8 rooms, lot 20x120 feet, on Capitol avenue near 23rd, \$2,500. No. 135, House 6 rooms, lot 20x120 feet, on Capitol avenue near 23rd, \$2,500. No. 134, House 2 rooms, lot 65x90 feet on near 13th street, \$750. No. 133, Brick house 11 rooms and half lot on Cass near 15th, \$3,500. No. 132, House 10 rooms, on Davenport near 22nd street, \$7,000. No. 131, House 10 rooms and 1/2 lot on Cass near 15th, \$3,500. No. 130, Large house on Harney near 10th street, \$2,500. No. 129, Two houses and 35x120 feet lot on Cass near 14th street, \$2,500. No. 128, House 6 rooms and half lot on Izard near 17th street, \$2,000. No. 127, House and lot 51x128 feet, on 14th near 17th street, \$2,000. No. 126, Two story house 8 rooms with 1/2 lot on Seward near Saunders street, \$2,500. No. 125, House 10 rooms, full lot on Sherman near 10th street, \$2,500. No. 124, Two houses 5 rooms each and 1/2 lot on 14th near Chicago, \$7,500. No. 123, House 3 rooms, cellar, etc., 1/2 lot on 10th avenue near Pacific street, \$1,500. No. 122, House 3 rooms, cellar, etc., half lot on 10th avenue near Pacific, \$2,000. No. 121, Very large house and full lot on Harney near 10th, \$5,000. No. 120, Large house of 11 rooms on Sherman avenue near Clark street, make an offer. No. 119, One and one-half story house 7 rooms lot 240x401 feet, stable, etc., on Sherman avenue near Clark, \$7,000. No. 118, Large house and full lot on Davenport street near 18th, \$15,000. No. 117, Large house 10 rooms, full lot on 20th street near 18th, \$7,000. No. 116, Large house 10 or 12 rooms, beautiful corner lot on Cass near 20th, \$7,000. No. 115, Large house 10 or 12 rooms, 5 acres on Saunders street near Barracks, \$2,000. No. 114, Two stores and a residence on leased block near 15th and 16th streets, \$500. No. 113, Two story house 8 rooms, closets, etc., with 5 acres of ground, on Saunders street near Omaha & Cass, \$2,500. No. 112, House of 9 rooms, half lot on Capitol avenue near 12th street, \$2,500. No. 111, One and one-half story house, 6 rooms, full lot on Pierce near 24th street, \$1,500. No. 110, Two 2 story houses, one of 9 and one of 6 rooms, Chicago near 13th, \$5,000. No. 109, House 4 rooms, closets, etc., large lot on 18th street near White Lead works, \$1,500. No. 108, Large house 11 rooms, closets, cellar, etc., with 1/2 lot on Farmham near 15th street, \$2,500. No. 107, One and one-half story house of 8 rooms, lot 60x52 feet on Cass near 14th street, \$5,000. No. 106, House 8 rooms and basement, lot 16x120 feet on Harney near 10th, \$7,500. No. 105, Large brick house and two full lots on Davenport near 18th street, \$15,000. No. 104, One and one-half story house and lot 36x120 feet on Jackson near 12th street, \$1,500. No. 103, Large house 11 rooms, full lot on Davenport near 18th street, \$15,000. No. 102, House 6 rooms and full lot, on Harney near 13th, \$2,500. No. 101, Three houses and full lot on Cass near 14th street, \$3,000. No. 100, House 9 rooms, full lot, etc., 3 lots, on 17th near First street, \$5,000. No. 99, House 7 rooms, lot 60x58 feet on Cass near 17th street, \$4,000.

Financial reverses impoverished the family of which our heroine was the all-important member. From a residence in the most fashionable quarter of the city to a small house in a secluded neighborhood went the bankrupt's wife and child, and here a crushed man, died with the chagrin and mortification of his failure. Want and penury and neglect were the lot of the survivors, and forsaken by the friends of their prosperity, actual starvation stared them in the face. It was then that the girl, overcoming her maidenly modesty with the love of a dependent mother, took to the stage as a ballad singer. Night after night she drew rounds of applause from the enthusiastic audience of the Vine Street opera house. As she has been a pet of refined society in palmer days, so she now captured the admiration of the less fastidious audiences at the varieties. The reaction had set in, and she gave all her energy to the work in hand. The atmosphere was just enough tainted with the abandonment of sin to make it exciting, and girl like she was too enthusiastic to see the danger.

It was about the time that her father's partner's son, the young Harvard graduate, fell at her feet. She yielded to his entreaties and fell. Before her shame had become evident, the mother, for whom she had risked and lost her most precious treasure, died. Grief sent the girl deeper into shame and her life became one of illot pleasure. Whatever may have been her course after that matters not. About 1 o'clock this morning there was a singularly dramatic scene in one of the Jefferson street "cigar fronts." Florence was there a common prostitute. She was the centre of an admiring group. After a while the madam came in and said that she had a new girl to take her place among the hours. She called her, the girl came. There were two shrieks and two women fell senseless on the floor. The new girl was the sister of Florence's seducer.

Bucklin'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. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by C. F. Goodman.

A full package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge. REAL ESTATE AGENCY OMAHA

WON'T RISE THE WAGES—

National Association of Laborers, Pa., April 13.—A prominent operator in the Clearfield region says emphatically they won't give the 15 cents advance demanded or any fraction of it, preferring, if necessary, to keep the mines idle any length of time. A full package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge.