

The Omaha Bee

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Proclamation by the Governor

Whereas, The constitution of the state of Nebraska provides that the governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation; and

Whereas, Important public interest of an extraordinary character requires the exercise of this authority.

Therefore, I, Albinus Nance, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby convene the legislature of said state to meet in special session at the capital in Lincoln on Wednesday the 10th day of May, 1882, at 12 o'clock m. of said day for the purpose herein stated as follows, to-wit:

First. To apportion the state into three congressional districts and to provide for the election of representatives thereon.

Second. To amend an act, approved March 1st, 1881, entitled "An act to incorporate cities of the first class and regulation of their duties, powers and government," by conferring additional power upon cities of the first class for the purpose of paving or macadamizing streets and alleys and also providing for the creation and appointment of a board of public works thereon.

Third. To assign the county of Custer to some judicial district in the state.

Fourth. To amend section 69, chapter 14, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska entitled "Cities of the second class and villages."

Fifth. To provide for the expenses incurred in suppressing the recent riots at Omaha and protecting citizens of the state in domestic violence.

Sixth. To give the assent of the state to the provision of an act of congress to extend the northern boundary of the state of Nebraska.

Seventh. To provide for the payment of the ordinary and contingent expenses of the legislature incurred during the special session hereby convened.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state.

Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1882, the sixteenth year of the state and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixth.

By the governor: ALBINUS NANCE, S. J. ALEXANDER, Secretary of State.

Now let Mr. Belmont, beaten by Mr. Blaine in a contest where brains were required, challenge him to a duel at polo. That will always continue to be Mr. Belmont's strongest hold.

PHOENIX COUZINS is being urged as one of the members of the Utah commission. Phoebe and Algeron are very fond of each other, and if they become associated together in the mission to abolish polygamy they will immortalize themselves.

THIS is to be an odd year in Nebraska politics. That is evidently why the political managers of the U. P. are so liberal with their passes so early in the spring. They want to send so many politicians and political acrobats off to Colorado, Utah and Montana on a pleasure trip.

THE Springfield Republican is vindictive. It says that the president is making a colossal mistake, that there are a great many people in the country outside of office and that the United States is too large a country for the ex-collector of the party of New York to carry by his old tactics. Somebody in the Republican has missed a postoffice.

THAT cheeky land shark Doctor Schwonck, formerly of West Point, and more lately of Norfolk, whose career as government land agent was abruptly cut short two years ago by the exposure of his rogueries, is said to be on his way to Washington once more, looking after an office. The notorious fraud has procured a large number of certificates of character from people up and down the country, to show that he is just the man for the place for which Valentine has recommended him. For sublimely cheeky Doctor Schwonck takes the cake.

A GOVERNOR and four representatives in congress at large will be nominated at the republican convention of Maine which meets in Portland on June 16th. The call for the convention is certainly broad enough to appeal to all honest men. It says: "All citizens of Maine, whatever may heretofore have been their party affiliations, who believe in the purity of the ballot and honesty in its count; in popular government unobstructed by executive usurpations; in an independent and honest judiciary, whose judges shall not be exposed to the assaults of partisan hatred and revenge; in a safe and sound currency for the people; in a reasonable encouragement and development of our industries, and protection of our laborers against the cheap labor of Europe, by wise and judicious laws; in efficient measures for the encouragement of American shipping and ship-building; in popular education; in temperance; in an economical, just, and efficient administration of public affairs; are cordially invited to unite with the republicans of the state in selecting delegates to this convention."

MR. BLAINE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Blaine is nothing if not aggressive. He delights in controversy and never evades attack. And his salient characteristics are brought out in the strongest colors, when facing his antagonists, he appears either as the champion of his own daring policy or as the defender of principles of which he is the professed and open advocate. Mr. Jake Shipperd is aware of this fact by this time. His charges and insinuations against General Garfield's secretary of state have been disposed of so thoroughly that there is not a shred of his testimony left.

The real facts concerning the Peruvian guano fraud were brought out by Mr. Blaine in a manner which leaves no doubt of the ex-secretary's prudence and wisdom during the entire course of the negotiations. He was induced to listen to Shipperd's presentation of the Cochet claim because he seemed to have prominent and important backers. He swears that he only saw Shipperd three times and that only for a few minutes; that the midnight interview at his house was a very commonplace affair of about fifteen minutes duration; that the famous marginal note, "Go in Steve," was a monstrous and detestable lie, and that just as soon as Shipperd was discovered to be a fraud he was unceremoniously bounced from the department. As to the missing letters, Mr. Blaine swears that he has no idea what became of them, as he never heard of them, most of Shipperd's trash being thrown in the waste baskets by the clerks. With powerful eloquence he defended the dead president from the slanders of Shipperd, and declared that General Garfield went down to his grave without the slightest knowledge of even the existence of the Peruvian company or its perjured agent.

This should have been sufficient to dispose of Mr. Blaine, but Mr. Perry Belmont, whose father has most of the money and all of the brains of his family, thought the occasion a favorable one for reviewing the ex-secretary's policy in the case of the South American republics. He learned enough to make him forget his position and to brand him as a brainless upstart acting as a stool pigeon for the democratic party. Mr. Belmont made very little capital out of his tilt with the ex-secretary but he afforded Mr. Blaine an excellent chance to answer some of the slurs which have been cast upon his policy in the state department and especially upon his course in relation to affairs in Peru and Chili. Mr. Blaine explained that all foreign dispatches were submitted to President Garfield before being discussed in the cabinet and that all questions of policy were determined upon by the chief executive. During the president's illness none of the South American dispatches were prepared. He asserted in the most emphatic language that his original dispatch to Trecoast was sent, only after its submission and approval by President Arthur, and added: "I do not by any means find fault with the president for changing his mind, but the original draft of instructions to which President Arthur gave his assent, and which, following precedent, I kept. I desire to state most solemnly that the assumption that I ever interpolated a line or syllable in a dispatch after it was agreed to by the president, is as false as the lie that was circulated over the country that I was, during the president's sickness, blocking out a foreign policy of my own."

A series of insulting questions by Belmont, who insisted upon misconstruing Mr. Blaine's remarks, brought out a powerful denunciation of England from the ex-secretary. He charged with sarcastic eloquence that the English had forced Chili into war with Peru to seize the spoils of war. "They make a mistake," said Mr. Blaine, "who speak of the war as a Chilean war. It was an English war on Peru, and I take the responsibility to me. I dared to ask that a hearing be given to an humble citizen of the government that hardly dares to be out over night, and yet 'my foreign policy,' to quote the expression, would have driven this country into war with Chili had it not been thwarted. Why, it is believed all over that country that the United States got out just in time to save a thrashing; that her hair brained secretary of state was just about to involve her in war, when she was saved by his removal, and we are laughed at and cartoned in their papers. A little gathering of one million people on the west coast of South America would have given us a terrible thrashing; so we let the dismemberment of Peru go on and allowed England to bag the spoils."

Mr. Blaine added with emphasis: "History will hold the United States responsible for it."

History will record that the reversal of Mr. Blaine's South American policy cost the United States their influence on the Pacific coast, the loss of their prestige on the predominant nation of two continents and hundreds of millions of dollars in commerce which was wantonly sacrificed to England. In the words of Mr. Trecoast "the reversal of my original instructions have made us the laughing stock of the diplomatic world and set me upon a fool's errand." Mr. Blaine's policy was a strong one. Nothing but strong

measures were available under the circumstances. It was more than a strong policy. It was essentially an American policy, outlined by the earliest of our statesmen, formulated under President Monroe and upheld as the policy of our nation by every succeeding administration. And sooner or later it must again be taken up and forced into the recognition of every nation who envies or denies the supremacy of the United States in affairs affecting the interests of the continent in which we must always be the ruling and most important factor.

LOW ASSESSMENTS AND HIGH TAXES.

Twelve years ago the aggregate valuation of taxable property in this city as returned by the assessors was over ten millions. In 1881 the assessors returns show a valuation of \$5,421,624, a following off in eleven years of over four million dollars.

Now it is true that property values were much inflated in Omaha in 1870 and during the period following the panic of 1873 there was great shrinkage in property values. But this city has been growing all the time in population and wealth. It has certainly kept pace with the state which trebled its population between 1870 and 1880, and raised its taxable property value from fifty-five to eighty-five millions during those ten years. It is safe to say that Omaha during the twelve years since 1870 has added fully ten millions to her taxable wealth in store houses, factories, dwellings and public improvements. There is not a single lot in the city limits that will not sell for as much to-day as it did in 1870, and there are thousands of lots that are selling from fifty to one thousand per cent above the market value of 1870.

And still the aggregate value of taxable property in Omaha was over four millions less last spring than it was in 1870. No well informed person will assert that property in Omaha and Douglas county was assessed at its full cash value in 1870, 1871 and 1872, and no one will insist that it should be assessed to-day. But we cannot afford to advertise to the world that Omaha with sixteen thousand population had over four millions more taxable property in 1870 than Omaha with a population of forty thousand has in 1882.

This is not the worst feature of undervaluation. Everybody that desires to locate or invest in Omaha naturally asks, What is your tax rate? and our answer is, the tax rate for last year was two per cent, state and county tax, and three and one-quarter city tax.

What! your taxes over five per cent! This is enormous and ruinous. We can't invest in such a place. Your town must be hopelessly involved or your city government is managed by a gang of thieves.

This is the impression made by our 5 1/4 per cent. tax. And yet Omaha is less involved than any city in America of equal population and no city in the west can show as little jobbery and public plunder, nor is the tax imposed as heavy in amount as is imposed in many other cities where the tax rate is below 3 per cent. As a matter of fact the tax rate will average less than 1 per cent on the actual cash value of property.

Assess all property impartially at half its cash value, and the tax rate for city, county and state would not exceed two and one-fourth per cent, and at one-third of its cash value not over three per cent.

But the very worst effect, apart from the wholesale perjury begotten by false assessment returns, is that it compels our resident capitalists who have money to loan either to invest their money in government bonds or foreign securities, or to exact a high rate of interest. Let any man in Omaha loan his money on real estate security, and make an honest return to the assessor of the loan, and he is compelled to pay five and a quarter per cent. taxes on his money. Suppose he loans at ten per cent. That leaves him only four and three-quarters interest above his tax. If his tax return was only three per cent he could afford to loan at eight per cent without reducing his net income and if it was only two per cent he could afford to loan at seven per cent. But suppose a man should loan money on mortgage in Omaha at six per cent, as it is done every day in eastern cities, what would his money earn him if he made an honest return to the assessor and paid 5 1/4 per cent taxes?

Now we repeat, as we said in our last article, that we would not insist on an assessment at full market value for state and county purposes as long as every other county in the state makes fifty per cent or thirty-three per cent the assessor's standard. But we do insist that it is damaging to our city to keep down valuations below one-sixth market value and keep up a high rate of taxes that frightens away capital, compels our people to pay a higher rate of interest on real estate loans and stunts our growth by preventing many solid improvements which property owners would make, if they could borrow money at very low rates.

The very first step towards a more

uniform system of taxation must be taken by our assessors and our county and city boards of equalization.

"How to succeed in Public Life," is the title of an article recently published by Senator George F. Edmunds. If success in public life is to be measured by the general approbation won by a steadfast purpose and unwavering integrity rather than by the mere accumulation of wealth, no man is better fitted to lay down rules on the subject than Senator Edmunds. The senator says, "There is perhaps no one thing so valuable to the right progress of civilized society as the courage of sincere individual opinion, and, as it regards public affairs, the man who tries honestly to form an accurate conclusion and bravely to maintain and advance it without counting the number of his adversaries will fulfill the best mission of a citizen, and will be, whether in public or private station, the true politician, often the real statesman, the best teacher and the noblest leader."

CONSUL GREGG, of Chemnitz, seems to be protected in retaining his office by special providence of large dimensions. First there was a contest over the position between our congressional delegation, which delayed the nomination of a successor for a number of months. Mr. Kaley had scarcely been appointed to the position when he was removed by death. New complications resulted in the nomination of Mr. J. J. Flynn, of Chicago, after a long delay. Mr. Gregg meantime retaining his office. And now to cap the climax Mr. Flynn has committed official suicide by celebrating his arrival in Germany by a protracted spree, which will necessitate his recall. Lucky Gregg turns up smiling, as usual, and wonders what interposition of Providence will happen next in his favor.

FOUR hundred delegates are in attendance on the anti-monopoly convention now in session at Albany, N. Y. The great interest manifested and the large number of able lawyers and merchants and farmers among members of the convention is strong evidence of the deep root which anti-monopoly principles have taken in New York state. It will not be long before every section of the country will wheel into line and voice the general demand for a thorough reform of the relations now existing between the monopolies and the people.

There are eight cattle inspectors in Colorado who receive an annual compensation of \$6,000.

A present has been made to John Lafferty, mayor, for the townsite of Teller. It embraces 304 acres.

The grading on the Burlington at Colorado extension of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will be completed this week.

Two thousand children attended the fancy dress ball at Denver on evening last week. It was a charming sight to see the little ones whirling through the mazes of the waltz.

OKLAHOMA.

The crop prospects in the state were never better in its history.

The sheep ranches in many parts of Southern California have been devastated this year. The stock have been shipped to New Mexico and Colorado and are now in a starving condition.

It is said there is in Calaveras county a strip of country about twenty miles wide and forty miles long where the grain crop will be almost a total failure. A great deal of wheat will not make feed, while little will make good hay.

The colossal new twelve-wheel locomotive recently constructed at the railroad shops at Sacramento, made a successful trial trip the other day, hauling sixteen loaded cars over a one hundred and five-foot grade, which is one of the heaviest grades in the state. The new Pacific railroad between San Francisco and Ogden. The monster made the trip ten minutes ahead of the regular time. She is to make another trip in a few days, and on this time pull eight loaded cars up the hill. It is predicted by the officials that she will make the usually good time with them.

IDAHO.

Trot sell for "four bits" per pound at Ketchikan.

The yield of the Wood River river this year is expected to reach \$5,000,000.

At the town of Greenwood, Wood River, which contains two cabins, are about sixty men who live in the open air and sleep on the snow. The Times says: "The men sleep in the snow with their blankets, or on poles laid on top of the snow, which is three feet deep, but melting fast. There being no snow to work upon, they have to dig their feet into the snow, and spin their spindles."

The Wood River News asserts that another line of railroad to Wood River will soon be built. The Central Pacific are to commence the construction of a line from Humboldt Wells to intersect the N. & W. railroad in Montana. The proposed new line will skirt the Wood River mountains, and branch roads will run up the valleys of Big and Little Wood Rivers in opposition to any line the Union Pacific may build.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

Lewiston is going to build a \$10,000 school house. The money is to be raised on bonds.

The Oregon City woolen factory runs day and night, but cannot supply the great demand for its goods.

Marion county, Or., boasts of a woman who is the mother of twenty children, nineteen of whom are living.

The sealing season has begun with good prospects for this season. There are eleven schooners employed off Nosh Bay, W. T.

WYOMING.

Work has been resumed on the Ames monument at Sherman.

name of Welty. His peculiarity consists in preaching revival sermons to imaginative audiences. The other night he preaching so lustily in the streets that the police were forced to take him in. Since he he preaches regularly in the city jail.

MONTANA.

English capitalists are investing heavily in stock in Gallatin.

Bullion shipments from Butte for the week ending April 22, aggregate \$46,211. Lewis and Clarke county owns \$149,400.47, but has in the treasury nearly \$30,000.

One hundred and twenty-seven cases were adjudicated at the late term of court in Butte.

Beautiful Lombardy poplar trees, from 10 to 16 feet in height, are being extensively planted in Helena.

Helena is to have another National bank with an authorized capital of \$300,000. It will be under the management of Ebenezer Sharpe, of Indianapolis.

A Milwaukee colonization company is booming the Yellowstone country. They will build up the cities of metropolises of their own beyond Missoula.

The distance between Butte and Deer lodge is but 40 miles, and yet as the service is run, the very shortest time in which a letter can pass between the two points is two nights and one day.

The Butte, Montana, papers complain that their city is being overrun with "gentlemen." Without money or business, who are arriving by rail at the rate of twenty to sixty per day.

A man at Butte City filled an old gun nearly to the muzzle with powder and shot and fired into a flock of geese that were feeding in his yard. He killed thirty-five geese, but the gun burst and came near killing him.

It is said that the Big Horn tunnel will be completed by the middle of June; thirty or forty blasts are set off each day within both ends of the tunnel, but no premature explosion or other mishap has ever occurred destructive of life or limb.

UTAH.

They have organized a gas company in Ogden.

The Ogden driving park was opened last evening, for the lowlands of Teller. Stock men report sheep throughout Utah territory in thriving condition, though cattle have not done so well.

The effect of the dumping of the Colorado Indians into Utah is beginning to be felt. They have brought some 5,000 head of ponies with them and the plains that there is not enough grass for them and the 10,000 head of Utah cattle fed on the lava reservation, the latter have been ordered off. So the great herds of Mr. Popper, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Evans, Egan & Travis, and others, are to be sold off, and if the stock men continue in the business, it must be somewhere else.

COLORADO.

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DAKOTA.

A First National bank will be started at Milbank this spring with a capital of \$500.

The school census of Deadwood has been completed. In the entire city there are 463 children old enough to go to school.

The Sioux Falls quarries expect to ship from 2,500 to 3,000 cars of stone the present year, besides the large quantities taken out for local use.

Vermilion is about convinced that it must have a steam ferry across the Missouri at that point.

The Dakota Farmer offers a reward of \$500 to the man who makes farming a success without working.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any of the ailments of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life, strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by C. F. Goodman.

The Mighty Factor in Politics.

Chicago Daily Herald.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE very correctly observes, in its issue of Friday last, that the growth of public sentiment against the menace of monopoly

has "more than kept pace with the extension of monopoly power." But this sentiment, although fast taking shape, is a thing of comparatively recent growth. The rapidity of its extension is the best proof of the firm hold it has taken upon the bulk of the people. Originating obscurely, it now overshadows the union, and there is no room whatever to doubt that, press and people being united, it will become a mighty factor in national politics. The party that ignores it, or that fails to construct its platform in accordance with its spirit, will inevitably go to the wall. The fact is well understood in the republican ranks, and it is to the republican party alone that those who wish to avert the evils that follow in the train of monopoly must look for measures that will check its baneful growth.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Itch, Fever Sores, Fetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by C. F. Goodman.

Scarlet Fever.

National Associated Press.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., April 27.—A malignant type of scarlet fever has made its appearance at Limerick, a station eight miles above here. Twelve cases are reported and one death, the person being sick only six days. Other deaths are momentarily expected.

THE RANGE IS UNLIMITED AS THE PURSE.

All the prominent society women and many who are not in society wear them. You see, women constitutionally delight in pretty things, and their adornment is of more interest and enjoyment to them than anything else. If you will come down stairs I'll show you the stock.

There was a show-case full of them, each pair mounted in a velvet box. The pattern was the same in all as far as the band was concerned. The band was a full inch wide, made of fine elastic and covered with beautiful-fully woven silk of every conceivable shade, pale blues and warm reds predominating. They are designed to match the tint of the dress worn with them. In one case two heart-shaped clasps of colored gold, inlaid with clove-bars of turquoises and pearls, joined the ends of a scarlet band with little frills of silk along the edges. The price was \$100. A pair with two oval clasps of hammered gold, perhaps an inch in length, could be bought for \$48, while the cheapest pair, with plain gold clasps was \$40.

"It's a curious fact," said the jeweler, "that the choicest ones won't sell. When a customer wants an elegant garter, he—I mean she—is willing to pay for it."

A pair that cost \$225 had two shields with three big pearls in each and little diamonds at the edges. Another pair was expensive through its delicate lace which was arranged in a fluffy bow-knot, with two little gold discs clasping in the centre.

"At another establishment the jeweler said:

"The majority of them are made to order. Your visit is opportune, as I have just finished the most expensive pair that ever left my factory. The price is \$1,200." In this the lace and pearl colored silk bands were joined by an elaborate clasp. On one side was the lady's monogram in pearls; on the other the coat-of-arms, with frosted storks' heads, a crest of delicately carved gold, and a motto set in chip diamonds. It was a present from a mother to her daughter, who is to be married soon.

"Has the demand for such garters increased?"

"It is a hundred per cent, greater than last year, and grows constantly."

IOWA ITEMS.

Martian Beck attempted to commit suicide at Dubuque by stabbing himself in the breast with a large penknife.

Mrs. T. M. Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids, has subscribed \$500 to Mrs. Benedict's scheme for establishing at Des Moines a home for fallen women of the state.

Samuel M. Houser, a resident of Muscatine since 1842, was found dead in his bed on the 24th inst. The day before his death he appeared to be in usual health.

The new high school building and the mammoth new business block on Fourth street, now determined upon as a part of this season's work in Sioux City, will enhance the progressive appearance of the metropolis of northwestern Iowa.

A well known horticulturist of Des Moines county—a man well posted in fruit culture in the state, says in his opinion the fruit crop of Southern Iowa is all right and the general yield will be abundant. In some localities the late freeze did more damage than in others, and some tender grades of fruit suffered, but the crop as a whole will average up finely, unless future disasters cut it off.

The president of the Sioux City & St. Paul road recently said that his company would spend \$5,000 at Sioux City this year in examining the river bed for a bridge site. At Decatur, he said, where it was supposed there was a rock rock bottom for a bridge, the ground when examined proved to be a mere shell. The examination of the river at Sioux City will be thorough, so that when the growth of business on the Nebraska side justifies a bridge the company will know where to put it in.

HIS GRATITUDE.

11th and Poplar streets, ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—For twelve years I suffered from kidney troubles until your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure worked a wonderful restoration of health.

april 17th JOHN M. WARD.

She wanted Digitated Stockings.

The dry goods houses of Helena are probably the most complete establishments of their kind in the territory. It was generally believed that there was nothing in their line for which a lady could possibly call that could not be supplied. The one exception known to the trade was noted yesterday, when a lovely feminine stepped gracefully into one of the magnificent establishments and in a soft and low, but confident tone of voice said:

"Please to show me some of your digitated hose."

The affable clerk laid before the lady an endless variety of elegant hosiery of every conceivable shade and color and of the finest texture.

"Oh, not there, not there!" she exclaimed, a little frown flitting across her troubled brow.

The clerk, a trifle puzzled, turned, meditated a moment, and then landed on the counter a delicious array of lace-woves and open work goods.

"I presume these are what you wish, Madam," with the sweetest dry goods smile in the store. "They are our finest bifurcated hose."

"No, sir, no; they are not what I want. I called for digitated, not bifurcated hose."

The clerk was "stumped," so to speak.

"Can you describe the goods, Madam?" he hesitatingly inquired.

"Why, sir, hose made after the manner of gloves—a stall for each toe, as it were. They are English goods, the latest out in London, Paris and New York."

"Ah, yes, to be sure. I didn't at once recognize them under the name you gave. The house has a large assortment on the way, madam; had roads have kept the wagons back, but will have the goods here shortly—in a day or two without fail."

The lady, disappointed, withdrew. The merchant, apprized by the clerk of the new agony in foot wear, wired New York at once, "Express me a dozen boards digitated stockings!"

HOUSES AND LOTS!

For Sale By BEMIS, FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS STS.,

No. 115, House of six rooms, well, cellar, etc., with three acres of ground, near corner of St. Mary's ave., \$30 000.

No. 114, Large brick house with beautiful lot on Farman, 15th and 16th streets, \$20 000.

No. 113, House of 5 rooms, corner lot, near 14th and Pierce street, \$20 000.

No. 112, House of 5 rooms, corner lot, near 14th and U. P. depot, \$20 000.

No. 111, One and one-half story house on 8th near 15th street, \$15 000.

No. 110, Two story house of 7 rooms, cellar, well and stairs on Sherman ave. (16th st) near Poppleton's \$20 000.

No. 109, Large house of 10 rooms and lot 87x254 feet on Farman near 21st \$30 000.

No. 108, New house of 4 rooms with half lot on 8th near U. P. depot, \$15 000.

No. 107, Large brick house, two stories, one and one-half story, full lot on Hamilton near end of