

NORTH OMAHA

This beautiful addition lies one block from the C., St. P., M. & O. railway tracks, and proposed Northwestern railway shops, three blocks from the Belt Line and four blocks from the Omaha Driving Park.

Is located on the Beautiful Table Land East of Sherman Avenue, and is Especially Suitable for Manufacturing Purposes. The four South Blocks Being Reserved for that Purpose

This property will in a few months, be almost or quite as valuable property on the bottoms, north of the Union Pacific Shop.

Being surrounded by and Interspersed with Railroads Already.

NORTH OMAHA will be Placed on the Market Monday Morning at

AT \$350 FOR INSIDE LOTS.

AND \$400 FOR CORNERS. FOR SALE BY

W. G. SHRIVER,

STEVENS BROTHERS,

FLACK & HOMAN,

Rooms 12 and 14 Frenzer Block.

1513 Farnam Street.

Room 11 Frenzer Block.

LINCOLN'S TRADES ASSEMBLY

Action Taken to Prevent a Change in the Mechanic's Lien Law.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Differences in the Lincoln Charter Reported to Be Amicably Adjusted—More About the Poor Farm.

FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. The Lincoln trades assembly has adopted some resolutions that are of more than ordinary interest, coming as they do from the most influential labor organization in the city. The Lincoln laboring men of all classes have been greatly in earnest in their efforts to defeat a change being made in the present lien law in the state, and a very successful fight has been made to kill the bill tampering with the law. The trades assembly also calls through the resolutions, attention to other measures that they desire to see killed.

At the regular weekly meeting, composed of all labor organizations and trades unions in this city, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily extend the thanks of the laboring men of Lincoln to the members of the senate and house of representatives, for their courtesy to our delegates and their encouraging words to our labor delegates, and that we denounce the acts of some of the Omaha papers for their abusive attacks on him.

Resolved, That we deprecate the acts of some of our brother laborers of Omaha for allowing themselves to be used by designing politicians to denounce the attacks of some of the city members of the legislature for exercising the right of an American citizen by voting as they thought would be for the best interests of their constituents and the state.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and furnished to the daily papers of the city for publication.

E. F. ISAAC, Sec'y; G. W. WRIGHT, Pres't.

THE LINCOLN CHARTER MATTER. The matters of difference then arose in the Lancaster over the Lincoln city charter are reported as amicably adjusted and a number of very creditable citizens of Lincoln think that the country members of the delegation did exactly right in standing up for their rights and getting their provision of the road and bridge tax as levied for the county at large. When the trouble arose the country members of the delegation only asked for the bridge tax, but the house backed up so that they received more than they expected, for under the compromise they receive both the road and bridge tax.

THE IMPRESSION seems to be abroad that the country members were assisting the street car company in its attempts to evade its just part of the paying in the charter, but Mr. Dickinson, from the country members, positively repudiates any such assertion whatever. A county official, in discussing the question of the tax, was very positive in placing himself on the side of the country members, believing that it was to the direct interest of the city to have every dollar possible spent in the construction of roads and bridges in the county to bring by easy stages the immense country trade to Lincoln.

FOUR FARM POLITIES. In pressing the very pertinent inquiries regarding the poor farm management, re-

marked a citizen, "the Bee ought to ask the commissioners what has become of the \$100 'blooded' cow that Commissioner Caldwell sold the county for the poor farm a few years ago. As there is no record whatever in sight of kept concerning the stock on the farm, it may be that this valuable stock, and the premiums enough to help run the farm." Another suggestion is made that the commissioners stock up with fast horses so that the manager can ride to the city with his report of the proceeds and expenditures of the farm for the year. The business man in Lincoln who is not a business man in Lincoln who could conduct business in the loose fashion that the commissioners handle the poor farm. There is no statement or no account made that has the confidence in an employe to the extent of putting confidence in him to the extent of furnishing a highly stocked and valuable farm in his possession, paying him a salary, paying the help, paying every other conceivable bill and at the end of a year ask no statement or no account for the year's work or the proceeds of the farm. The Lancaster county commissioners are all members of the force, irrespective of their acquire property in such a reckless way of transacting business as they transact business of the poor farm? Do they do business with others with no bookkeeper, no statement, no accounting and with not a scratch of the pen either setting forth the resources or liabilities? No one would believe it for a moment, and yet public business is conducted in the manner that we see in March having arrived and not a sign of a report from the poor farm in fifteen months or more. It is very evident that if some business man in the city, irrespective of their action is not taken at once that there are some of the heavy taxpayers in this vicinity who propose to have the matter sifted. The poor farm is such a reform measure in the police department by rewarding his friends on the force with promotion and punishing members of the force not to his personal liking by setting them back in the ranks to places that in the ordinary line of promotion in duty ought to fall to the newer men on the force. When Chief Post was advanced to the position he occupies, it was in the line of promotion, and the Bee commends the move as the one best to all concerned. When, however, Chief Post was set back on that which made his promotion possible to vent his personal dislikes upon members of the force, irrespective of their position in the ranks, he exhibits a personal power that the public will be slow to endorse. The last move of the chief has been to send Policeman Malone to the rear of the line on a night beat, and when that officer asked why he should be singled out for that purpose the chief had no reason to give, other than his own will. The business men of Lincoln know that Chief Malone is one of the best men on the force, one of the most industrious officers and one who can be found when an officer is wanted.

THE REFORM POLICE MEASURES. The temperance head of the police force has fairly sent the reform measures in the police department by rewarding his friends on the force with promotion and punishing members of the force not to his personal liking by setting them back in the ranks to places that in the ordinary line of promotion in duty ought to fall to the newer men on the force. When Chief Post was advanced to the position he occupies, it was in the line of promotion, and the Bee commends the move as the one best to all concerned. When, however, Chief Post was set back on that which made his promotion possible to vent his personal dislikes upon members of the force, irrespective of their position in the ranks, he exhibits a personal power that the public will be slow to endorse. The last move of the chief has been to send Policeman Malone to the rear of the line on a night beat, and when that officer asked why he should be singled out for that purpose the chief had no reason to give, other than his own will. The business men of Lincoln know that Chief Malone is one of the best men on the force, one of the most industrious officers and one who can be found when an officer is wanted.

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Result of small magnitude that went to the jury at noon. All criminal business has been set for March 11, although it is not yet settled whether Mrs. Lee Stullenberg will be tried this term or not.

In county court Judge Parker heard a case in which M. W. Kullifson, a real estate agent, sued Brad Winger for a commission on an alleged sale. The court found for Winger. The judge is preparing to commence suit on the bonds of E. H. Coons, who skips to Canada. When Louis Meyer, his bondsman, was secured to meet it he pulled his lower left eyelid down with a significant wink until it almost fell from its socket.

Peoples' Theatre. Notwithstanding the strong counter attractions Fielding's Comedy Ideals drew a splendid house last night, which proves their popularity. The laughable comedy "18" was played again and served to send the audience away in the best of humor. The company is certainly the strongest that has yet appeared at this theatre. To-night will be the last performance of "18" and none should miss this opportunity of seeing it. Manager Walton has secured the Fieldings for another week and he is to be congratulated, as they will doubtless draw large houses.

A New Building Association. Articles of incorporation were filed with the county clerk yesterday of the North Side Building association, an organization formed for the purpose of buying and selling real estate and to build houses for sale on the installment plan. The capital stock of the association is fixed at \$41,000. The incorporators are David Gaden, John McDonald, E. A. Leavenworth and W. R. Croft.

A Deserter Captured. Charles Maloney was arrested by Officer McBride yesterday on the charge of picking a soldier's pockets in a Dodge street saloon. In searching him it was discovered that he is a deserter from the army in the department of Arizona. He will be turned over to the authorities at Omaha after he has answered to the charge of larceny before Judge Stenberg.

Her Smart But Cruel Husband. In the district court yesterday afternoon Martha Smart commenced divorce proceedings against her husband, Robert Smart. The plaintiff alleges that she was married to Smart in Topeka, Kan., in 1883, and that ever since she has treated her cruelly, and now neglects to contribute anything to her support.

Dangerously Ill. Commissioner O'Keefe was called from his work yesterday afternoon by a telephone message that his brother-in-law, J. H. Gordon, was dangerously ill. Mr. Gordon was taken ill while at work in Mayor's abstract office on Friday afternoon, and is now considered in a critical condition.

Sneak Thieves. F. M. Ohrs was arrested yesterday by Officer Burdick for the larceny of a set of harness on South Tenth street.

Officer Dempsey last night arrested a fellow named Charles Clark, who is charged with appropriating an overcoat from A. Moore, on Capitol avenue.

In Desperate Circumstances. The wife of John Phillip, living south of Boyd's packing house, died yesterday leaving two children, one only a week old. The family is in desperate circumstances and need speedy relief.

Building Permits. Superintendent Whitlock issued building permits yesterday as follows: L. J. Lynch, 1 story double frame dwelling, Pacific street, near 24th, \$ 750; L. M. Gates, 1 story frame cottage Woodworth and 24th, 500; Rose Martin, 3 one-story frame cottages, 24th near Mason, 1,500; L. P. Prayn, 3 one-story frame cottages, Grant and 27th, 2,400; George Philip, 1 story frame cottage, Nineteenth and Lake, 1,000.

Six permits, aggregating \$8,950.

A MOST REMARKABLE DREAM

Representative Danforth's Sleeping Hallucination About a New Speaker.

THE LATEST GRANGER BREAK.

Glaring Instances of Egotism on the Part of Small-Bore Members—Comparison Between Senators Ingalls and Sherman.

Concerning Public Men. WASHINGTON, March 5.—[Correspondence of the Bee.]—"I had a strange dream the other night," said Representative Hammond, of Georgia, this morning, as he rode up to the capitol in a herd with Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania. "I dreamed," continued Mr. Hammond, who is one of the most thorough parliamentarians in the house and a fine lawyer, "that I was sitting in my seat in the house and the Fifth congress was being organized—a forcible illustration of the fact that dreams are contrary, as I will not be a member of that congress. A great hurry was going on over the election of the speaker. Mr. Carlisle was on the floor, awaiting the formal action in the election, he having been nominated unanimously in caucus. During the excitement some one got up in his seat, was recognized by the chair, and moved that Mr. Danforth be elected speaker. There was intense excitement over the nomination. But the motion was put, and to the great astonishment of everybody he was elected without a dissenting voice."

"Nobody seemed to know who Mr. Danforth was, as no such man is elected to the Fifth congress, and it took some time to find him. Finally he was found, however—a bashful little member who sat away out on the outside row of seats on our side of the house. When first found Mr. Danforth's so-called name he could not speak his name. Mr. Mills, of Texas, found him and escorted him to the chair. A speech was called for, and when Speaker Danforth attempted to thank the house he could not work his vocal organs. Words stuck in his mouth. I can see Mills holding him up to the work and coaching him, like a young actor is prompted. Mills repeated the words to the house, like an interpreter, as the speaker could not talk aloud. When the 'inaudible speech' was delivered I became convinced that a great mistake had been made, and began to cudgel my brain to contrive a scheme for repairing the error. I got up and moved to reconsider the vote by which the honorable member had been elected, and in so doing I was surprised to find that the speaker, stating to the house that it was a self-evident fact that it was only intended as a joke, which was intended to amuse and astonish the vocal properties of Speaker Danforth, and in a rich, round tone he declared the motion out of order and entered upon the regular order. I was worried beyond measure, and was so sorry for Carlisle, who stood in the center of the floor and listened that I became almost wild and awakened from my dream, to find it was only a dream."

Members of congress receive remarkable requests from their constituents, some times. One of the most prominent of the Illinois delegation received a letter from a constituent during the past week, stating that he heard that there were a great many fine horses in Washington—mentioning the elegant filly of Senator Stanford and others—and he presumed that they required superior feed. He reckoned that the owners of these elegant horses were perplexed to get the best hay, oats, etc., and that Washington ought to be a superior market for horse feed. Therefore he offered liberty to ship that day to the address of the congressman a load of very fine hay, and the bill of lading was enclosed. Of course, the congressman—who came near being the successor to Senator Logan—had but one thing to do under the circumstances, and that was to go out and sell the hay, get the money, and remit it to the owner.

"Congressional action is, as a rule, a glaring travesty on law and equity," said an eminent lawyer this morning. "Miserable little alleged lawyers set themselves up in the house every day to override the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, the most learned legal body in all the world. If I wanted to be personal I could name men in the house of representatives who can be retained in the most prominent cases they ever try for \$100, and who never were engaged in a suit involving \$25,000 who are designing to set aside and disprove the decisions of the supreme court of the United States almost daily."

"These instances of egotism come to me most glaringly by attendance upon committee meetings, and watching appropriations to pay judgments obtained in the supreme court of the United States. I see almost daily men in the house, in committee, on the floor, and in the east, reflections upon the decisions of our highest legal authorities—just because the legislative body has precedence over judicial bodies in setting aside verdicts. It is not generally known, but it is frequently true that the very poorest lawyers in the house write reports on measures upon appropriations to the committee on appropriations the other day refuse to appropriate a sum of money for the Choctaw Indians after they had obtained a judgment in their favor. The committee held that it was not a just claim, and the decisions of all the courts were cast aside. But more glaring instances of disregard of these decisions come under my notice daily."

A day or two after Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, succeeded Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, as president pro tempore of the senate the two men met in front of the presiding officer's chair and walked down the center aisle to the south door together and out into the corridor. Those who saw the two distinguished statesmen side by side remarked the very great similarity of their physical make-up. Both are above six feet two in height, and slender as reeds, and both are of a very similar complexion. Neither is the temperament of either of these great statesmen alike in any degree, unless it is possibly in the seeming receding dispositions, so far as social qualities are concerned. One would never suspect that Senator Sherman cared anything for that which was going on around him constantly, excepting that which affected legislation of finance, while Senator Ingalls sees and hears everything, and is one of the most inquisitive men one ever saw. Senator Sherman investigates nothing he sees outside of the capitol, one would think from general appearances, while Senator Ingalls could see a crying child pass him without stopping to inquire about it. To my utter astonishment the vocal properties of Speaker Danforth were instantly restored to usefulness, and in a rich, round tone he declared the motion out of order and entered upon the regular order. I was worried beyond measure, and was so sorry for Carlisle, who stood in the center of the floor and listened that I became almost wild and awakened from my dream, to find it was only a dream."

Both these men are exceedingly companionable in traveling. I have been on the road with each. Ingalls sits quietly in the car and tells stories and smokes, occasionally going about among the passengers and petting pranks upon strangers, while Sherman gets in one position and remains as steadily as possible till he reaches a station when he runs out and shakes hands with those he knows. I once attended a congressional inspection of the Carlisle Indian school, and one of the committee was Mr. Ingalls. Going about the grounds of the place an experienced newspaper reporter came and hesitated to ask nothing. He even made inquiries of the Indian girls about housekeeping, and their ideas of married life, which were amusing, but conducive to great information as to the real qualities of their instruction. It is said that Ingalls as

a lawyer at his home in Kansas was feared by all of his colleagues, because he invariably sprang some new trick in plea or testimony, and had so much genius that there was no way of anticipating him. Sherman would stick to the books as a lawyer, and eschew to win in superior legal positions.

There are almost ten years difference in the ages of these men. Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, and will be sixty-five years old next May, while Ingalls first saw the light of day in Massachusetts and will be forty-five in December. Ingalls has all the cunning and guile of the original, while Sherman possesses the sterling qualities of the pioneers of the west. In debate the first is the most caustic and elegant in congress, while the latter is considered the most convincing and accurate. Their dispositions are also different as day is from night, and yet they are ever to lock horns in bitter contest on the floor of the senate chamber it would be a mental contest like the physical contest of the lion and the rhinoceros or the buzz-saw and the cleaver.

During a lull in the house the other day, and while a short recess was being taken, but at a moment when nearly all the members were on the floor, Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, the wag of the lower house of congress, mounted the speaker's rostrum and looked around the chamber with a mischievous, not knowing that the time for reconvening the house was some distance away, ceased talking, went to their seats, took off their hats, and there was that which reigns when the schoolman rings the bell after lunch time.

"Take your cigars out of your mouths, you vagabonds, and show proper respect for the chair," shouted Mr. Van Eaton. "I have some important measures for immediate consideration," he continued, "and the chair trusts they may be disposed of at once. Our salaries, men, are miserably low. A member can't get a good time as he deserves on \$5,000 a year, and a measure is before you to increase our bundle to \$10,000 a year. The question is, do you want the bill to be on its passage. The members who would like to have another \$5,000 a year to blow in with the boys will say aye and those who want to stay in or nights and live a miserable existence will signify it by saying no."

There was a storm of ayes and not a no. The chair, maintaining a solemn look, declared that the salaries were doubled, and observed that it gave him great pleasure to see the members awakening to a sense of their duty, even to providing for themselves. He then put the question whether the members should vote aye or no, and the bill passed without dissent. Again the chair commended the sense of the house. Then he handed out the aye page, and observed, "The employes of this house are a faithful lot. They deserve well at the hands of their lords. A measure pending, providing for them an extra year's salary. What's a year's salary to the lords—especially when the money comes from the tolling masses? Men, show that you have hearts. Shall the bill pass? Those who favor it say aye. The chair commends this unanimity of action. Why not this always."

A number of motions were put and passed, making appropriate friends for various purposes, and the week session was kept up till the speaker de facto appeared and stopped the fun. In leaving the chair Mr. Van Eaton bowed gracefully, handed over the aye page, and winked a broad wink at the house, at the same time whispering audibly, "His Nibs."

"Silver King" Stewart, who has just taken the seat of Senator Fair, of Nevada, has been in the city a month or more, and has among his colleagues in the senate chamber by his wonderful familiarity. Senator Stewart returns to public life after a season of retirement and financial recuperation, and promises to cut a figure before the world. When he was in the senate before he was very wealthy, but falling he retired, receded his financial standing, and to once more away up. When he came here a few weeks ago he succeeded right to the senate, walked in on the announcement that he was a senator-elect, and inside drew his magnificent outer-skin overcoat, threw it to a page, and walked down to a vacant seat, just as though he had not been out of the chamber a decade or more. Then he glanced, saw some of his old friends, and spoke to them. Day after day Mr. Stewart came into the senate, took a vacant seat, wrote letters, called pages, and utilized the accommodations as though he were a senator in fact instead of elect.

Broad grins played over the face of the

old lawmakers as they recorded the abandon acts of the "Silver King," and many a score for forward acts were marked down and will be rehearsed to him when they become more familiar with him—rather when the senators become as familiar with him as he is with them. Senator Stewart built the historic Stewart castle here, the most gorgeous mansion at that time in Washington, and entertained as no other could. He was a prominent figure then, and if he keeps up the start he has made he will be more prominent this time.

A couple of days ago a fine looking old gentleman, with the dress and air of a dining-steeper, went to one of the main entrances to the senate, stopped and began to read from the large card suspended there the names of the officials and others who are entitled to admission to the floor of the senate. He read over members of congress, heads of departments, private secretaries to senators, etc., down to ministers. Then his eyes brightened, and he brushed his coat collar, straightened his black tie, brushed his hair, and made other preparations for appearing in the senate chamber. This done he bolted for the door. A doorkeeper stopped him, inquiring if he was entitled to the floor.

"Yes, sir, was the reply.

"Under what head?"

"I am a minister."

"Of or from what country?"

"I am from what country?" came the confident answer.

"I am sorry, sir," said the doorkeeper, "but you cannot enter. The 'ministers' mentioned in the list of eligibles to the chamber means ministers to or from foreign governments, not ministers of diplomacy, and not the gospel."

"Well, this is the first time I've seen ministers of the gospel discriminated against," said the man of good intentions but defective judgment, as he started away, somewhat abashed.

Yesterday afternoon a stranger in the city who was making some calls stopped at one of the most fashionable mansions and called for a young lady he knew very well and whose name is familiar to all fashionable households.

"Miss Blainek bade me send her friends up this afternoon."

No gentleman entered up stairs without announcing himself. His breath was almost taken by finding in the room half a dozen of the most fashionable young ladies in the city smoking cigarettes.

There were some blushes—not many—and an explanation to the effect that the order to send friends upstairs included only young ladies. But the young gentleman stayed, and smoked cigarettes with his fair hostess, and declared that it was the fashionable thing in nearly all of the bon ton residences.

PERCY S. HEATH.

Presidential Preferences. NEW YORK, March 5.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The World's reporters yesterday interviewed prominent democratic and republican politicians on the presidential outlook of 1888. Fifteen Tammany men expressed preference for Hill and ten non-committal, eighty county democratic leaders for Hill, fifteen non-committal and one each for Hill and Whitney; twenty-two Irving Hall men for Hill, none for Cleveland, and two non-committal. Among republican district leaders thirteen were for Blaine, six for Cleveland, two for Hayes, one for Tilden and two absent. City republicans generally believe Hill strongest with democrats and workingmen. Thirty-four men prefer Hill, four Blaine, one each for Hayes and Cleveland, and one Thurman or Hill. Twenty-one labor men think Hill the strongest democratic candidate, and fourteen Blaine the strongest republican candidate.

Suicide of an Editor. CINCINNATI, March 5.—Joseph W. Bingham of the Indianapolis Sentinel committed suicide this morning at the residence of his father, by cutting his throat with a razor. For several years he had been assistant city editor of the Chicago News. He has been suffering from insanity and became very much depressed.

The Bank Statement. NEW YORK, March 5.—The weekly bank statement shows that the reserve decreased \$2,505,000. The banks now hold \$9,008,000 in excess of the legal requirements.