THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY JANUARY 27. 1889,-SIXTEEN PAGES.

IT WAS THE SAME CROWD.

Jefferson Square Boomers Display Their Treachery Again.

PASSING A BOGUS RESOLUTION.

Residents of the Second Ward Made Responsible For the Acts of Creighton's Nomadic Heelers From the Fifth.

Last Night's Discussion.

The Fifth ward Jefferson square nomads the visit every ward in the city and become art and parcel of the ward they locate in for he time being, pitched their tent in the Secnd ward last night, at Hoffman's hall. It vas supposed to have been a meeting of the first and Second ward citizens to discuss the ity hall question; but long before any First Second ward residents-save Mr. Isaac S. Hascall-had arrived, the Jefferson square boomers were in possession. Mr. Jim Creighton, his lieutenaut, "Bub" Balcombe, James Winspear, Mr. Ostolf and Major J. B. Furay with their minions, and several postal clerks, and Mr. Overali. Shortly after seventy residents, of the wards interested appeared on the scene and the "boomers vociferously called for Hascall. Mr. Hascal was only too ready to take the floor, and up wards of an hour harranged the multitude. much to the satisfaction of the Jefferson squarers. He simply went over the old ground, and advanced no argument that has ground, and advanced no argument that has not been backneyed by the "boomers" and their deciples for the last two months. He did not forget, however, to tell the good he had done for the city in the way of grading, paving, sewerage and building. He wanted the city hall to be located on Jefferson square, and the principal motive that seemed to prevail in the mind of the speaker was to be the mind of the speaker was to get even with Rosewater. The people be-came impatient and called for Mr. Rose-water, and after Hascall had had his say that gentleman appeared upon the platform, and after the applause had subsided, said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: He is

thrice armed who has his quarrel just." I the contest now waged over the city hall re-Deation I feel that I am on the side of right, justice, equity and law. Let me briefly re-view the history of the city hall location and what has brought us to day face to face with repudiation of corporate obligations and raiders upon property rights which the community is in honor bound to re-spect and protect. The project of lo-cating the city hall on the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam streets had its in-ception in an exhange of property made be tween the city of Omaha and the county of Deuxley on the court of William A Douglas on the one side and William A. Paxton on the other. The lots on which the old Douglas coupty court house was located, at the corner of Sixteents and Farnam streets, were claimed by the city as reverting to it when the site was aban doned for a court house, but General Cowin as attorney for the county, held that the oc as alternative possession of the lots for more than twenty years by the county gave the county a valid title to this property. The new court house was about completed when a compromise was affected between the city and county authorities by which the city of possible county authorities of the court of and county authorities by which the city of Omahn secured half a block on the conaer of Eighteenth and Farnam streets in exchange for its claim, and the county of Douglas re-ceived \$10,000 from William A. Paxton as a bonus for these two lots in exchange for his lots. It was then and there understood and verbally agreed be-tween Mr Beston and the county and eity tween Mr. Paxton and the county and city authorities that the lots on the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam streets should be Eighteenth and Farnam streets should be-promised and agreed to erect a five or six story block on the old court house site as soon as he could get possession. Mr. Pax-ton's promise has been made good by the erection of the Paxton building, but the city has up to this time failed to carry out its part of the acreement. In the summer of 1885. of the agreement. In the summer of 1885. soon after the transfer had been made by Mr. Paxton of the lots in exchange with the city and county the council took steps to bring about the early construction of the city hall. The first thing to be done was to get plans from an architect known to be competent and ex-perienced in the construction of public mildings. Mr. E. E. Myers, of Detroit, had built the court house of the courty, which is conceded to be by all odds the best as well as the cheapest public building west of Chicago. No fireproof building had as yet been planned by any Omaha architect and it was deemed risky at that time to entrust inex-perienced men with such work. In order to expedite business and make sure of securing plans from an expert. Mr. Myers was in-vited to come to Omaha, and after consult-ing with the members of the council and exing with the members of the council and ex-Mayor Boyd, he returned to Detroit and drafted plans suitable for a city hall building that would meet the wants of Omaha not only at that time, but for fifty years to come. A few months later these plans were brought to Omaha and submitted for approval to the mayor and council, as well as to a committee of the board of education. It was thought economic board of education. It was thought economic and advisable to have the board of education join with the city in the erection of a city hall and to make provision for the joint oc-cupancy of this public building. To this end propositions were made by the council to the board, and were accepted by that body, and a contract was entered into, which is on rec-ord, whereby the board of education agreed to ord, whereby the board of education agreed to furnish \$25,000, or about one-eighth of the estimated cost of the city hall, towards the erection of the city hall building, on condi-tion that the plans should be iointly arreed upon and that the boord of education should have set apart for its use a sufficient space for its accommodation. After the Myers' plans had been agreed upon by the council and the hoard an ordinance was massed and and the board, an ordinance was passed and submitted for ratification to the voters at the general election held on the 5th day of November, 1885. Under the provisions of this ordinance the consent of the citizens was asked to authorize the council to erect a city hall and board of education building under the plans of E. E. Myers, to cost not exceeding \$200,000, at Eighteenth and and Farnam. A proposition was also submitted by the board of education at the same elec-tion requesting the voters of this school disthe requesting the voters of this school of \$25,000 on the lots at the corner of Eighteenth and Farban in the crection of a building to be occupied by the board of education. Both of these propositions were before the public for twenty days. They were discussed fully of these board of when your the For at the time, and when voted upon the Far-nam street site, received a fraction over 3,300 votes with only 106 votes against it, and the proposition of the board of education carried by almost a unanimous vote. "It is charged untruthfully by the advocates of Jefferson square that the citizens of Omaha were buildozed and duped into mak-ing the location on unper Formula streat and ing the location on upper Farnam street and voting \$200,000 of bonds at the same election in 1885. The fact is that the project to conin risk. The fact is that the project to con-struct the city hall on upper Farnam street, opposite the court house, was generally ap-proved and scarcely a voice was raised in op-position thereto. The fact is, also, that no bonds were voted at the time of this election because there was no authority to vote bonds update our charter and we had to wait two under our charter, and we had to wait two years until the charter was amended before the bond proposition could be submitted. During all these two years the men who now clamor for Jefferson square were contented simply to offer feeble opposition in the council to every step that was taken for carrying out the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box in 1885. When the bonds were submitted in 1887 they failed utterly to impress the public with the impropriety of investing the public with the impropriety of investing the ity smoney in the city hall, as planned by dyers, notwithstanding the fact that back fires had been started by disgrantled archi-tects. Malicious attacks were made upon the Myers' plans by certain newspapers that have always imagined that they could build themselves up by trying to down anything that has been advocated by myself, or any thing iff which I have a personal interest. It is true that the board of education had paid in a small amount of money toward grading the city hall lots before the bonds were voted and placed at the dis-posal of the city \$20,000 for use in the erac-tion of the city \$20,000 for use in the erac-tion of the city hall basement, but no work was commenced on the building until after the bonds had been voted. In the summer of 185 the contract was let to Recan Bros. of 1587 the contract was let to Regan Bros. for \$45,000 for the construction of the city tall basement. After \$22,000 of the school fund had been used up, and about \$20,000 had been taken out of the city hall fund the contractor was relieved from his work and a movement commenced to bring about a

change of location. The parties who are now carrying on the raid against upper Farnam street property owners had for months and months operated in the dark and kept up systematic obstruction of every effort to carry on the construction of the building. They tampered with the councilmen and took advantage of the bitter contest between the council and the police commission in which I incurred the enemity and dislike of the council by standing out in and district of the council by standing out if favor of the police commission, which I be-lieved to be a lawful body; and when I in-voked the aid of the courts and prevented the consummation of the conspiracy con-cected by Jim Creighton, Redman and their associates, they kept on agitating and plotting to prevent the resumption of work on

the city hall. "You will remember that the court held that the council could not change the loca-tion of the city hall or take any steps to change it unless it was authorized by a vote change it unless it was authorized by a vote of the people. The court also held that the council could not use the proceeds of the city hall bonds for any other purpose excepting to complete the building as planned by Myers, or under modified plans that would carry out his general design. When the ouncil took steps to have these plans modi-ied, and invited Omaha architects to submit revised plans, the conspirators with their cor-rapting influence manipulated the council and blocked every effort of that body to pro-ceed with the work. They went so far as to spirit away councilmen that were elected and pledged to go on with the work, and they boasted openly of their in-famy. One night they spirited away Councilman Van Camp, by what promises or threats I know not, but overy honorable man must say that the efforts pursued by these raiders are reprohensible, and should be rebuked at the ballot box one week from next Tuesday. revised plans, the conspirators with their cor next Tuesday

"The most disgraceful spectacle of the present campaign is the reckless misrepre-sentation to which the advocates of Jefferson square have resorted since the council has ordered the location resubmitted to the peo-ole. We are told that the foundations and basement of the city hall on upper Farnam are utterly worthless, and that they must be torn up by the roots before any building can be erected on that spot. This brazen falsehood is contradicted by competent architects and builders, who have made a care-ful inspection of the premises and found the walls to be substantial and strong enough to hold a six-story building, with the possible ex-ception of a portion of a wall, which can be taken down and replaced for less than \$1,500. This is the opinion of John F. Costs, Richard Withnell, Mendelssohn & Lowrey, E. E. Myers, and S. S. Boman, each of whom is thoroughly competent and has a reputation at stake. But if it is true that the walls of the city hall are all rotten and worth-less, in what light do the champions of Jefferson square stand, who in and out of the council, were loud in declaring that the Brennaus' work was satisfactory.

"We are also told that the city hall, 126x132 "We are also tout that the try hum results feet on upper Farnam, under Myers' plans is good enough for a village or a small city, but that it could not possibly accommodate the wants of a city of two or three hundred the wants of a city of two or three hundred thousand population. Let us see whether this is true. The floor space of our court house equals about 12,000 square feet for each story, and the county occupies but two stories or about 24,000 square feet. In this space are accommodated the county treas-urer, county clerk, sheriff, county commissioners, the law library, court, court chamber and county very large court room which would ample for a council chamber. The city hall building on upper Farnam has a floor space of over 16,000 square feet. Three of these stories would give the city nearly 50,000 square feet would give the cirits officials, and leave two stories for the board of ed-ucation and public library. I venture to assert right here that no city of half a million population in America requires over 40.0.0 square feet of office space for all the public officials that may require accom-modation in a city hall; and I assert further right here that the five stories of the city hall building on Farnam street offer as much space for city officials as is to day occupied in the Chicago city hall by the officials of the eity of Chicago with a population of over eight hundred thousand.

"I concede at the outset that utility is one "I concede at the outset that utility is one of the vital points in the location and con-struction of a city hall building, and I ask you in all fairness whether the building on Jefferson square, no matter how large or im-posing, could meet the needs of Omaha in the matter of utility. A city hall building nowadays is as public office building con-timated expective to afford office room for structed expresly to afford office room for the various officials of the city, and for no

saying, "You cannot put me in sil." He talks about not building the city ov in the hills, and yet the city of Omaha to day has from twelve to fifteen streets cast of the hills and twenty-five to thirty west, all cov-ered with the best residences, public schools, Churches, convents and business houses Westward the star of empire takes its way way. and westward still is the tidal wave of popu lation in all the great river cities. The plains are left for the heavy business, depots, fac-tories, mills and warehouses, while the

hills are adorned by great structures and ele gant residences. But Major Balcombe is not the only man in Omaha who raises the objection to Far-nam street hill as a proper place for pub-lic buildings. One of our very prominent bankers is quoted in the pamphict which has been issued on behalf of Jefferson square as follows. If here to see a building another gant residences. follows: "I hope to see a building erected that will be a credit to our city and whenever I bring a friend around to show him our city I don't want to have to use a tele-scope to find our city hall." How our foot sore banker expects to show his visiting sore banker expects to show his visiting friends the most imposing and costly build-ings of Omaha without going up Farnam street, I don't know. How does he expect to show his friends the cham-ber of commerce and New York Life Insur-ance building, and how does he propose to show them the court house, unless he expects to go up Farnam? How does he expect to contenting his visiting friends at his house. to go up ranami from does ne expect to contertain his visiting friends at his house, which stands on upper Farnam, unless he takes them up the hill? Another banking friend, who has created an elegant \$50,080 mansion somewhere about Thirty sixth street, has also become very much affected with the same disease, and claims that it would be very inconvenient to climb up Farnam street. Is it any more inconvenient

Farnam street. Is it any more monvenient to go two blocks above the chamber of commerce than it is to climb Davenport street, which is twice as steep as Farnam, and then keep on up several other hills to Thirty-sixth street! "And now let me sum up the issue as it will have to be squarely met. Do you propose by your votes to endorse the disreputable methods to which the men who are trying to re-locate the city hall have resorted to accomplish their end! Do you propose to endorse meddling and corrupt tampering with the council, inciting to lawlessness and rank repudiation! Do you propose to commit this city to a policy that will say to the stranger who comes here to invest his money that he will run the risk of having his investment de preciated by wreckers and speculators who want to put our public buildings on wheels and keep the city in constant turmoil over their location, relocation and construc-tion! Do you propose to say that extrava gance and recitlessness shall be encouraged by abandoning the site on which over \$40,000 have been already expended? Do you propose to countenance violation of contract ob-ligations incurred by the city when it ex-pended twenty odd thousand dollars of school money for the construction of a city hall on upper Farnam street in the attempt to abandon the plans and site without even as much as a notification of the school board or a request for its concurrence! Do you pro-pose to plant the city hall half a mile from the court house and compet the county and city officers to make duily and hourly trips between these two buildings when their services are urgently needed in their own offices! Do you propose to put the tax payers of Omaha to the inconvenience of payers of Omina to the inconvenience of traveling half a mile one way and half a mile the other way every time they want to pay their county and city taxes! And do you propose to endorse e scheme that would inevitably result in endless litigation and

would prevent the construction of a city hall for many years to come? "The delay caused by the interference with the erection of the city hall has already done more damage to this city tuan the men who are carrying on this crusade can repair lin the rest of their lifetime. Half a dozen blocks would have been built last year on Farnam and Harney but for this controversy, and eastern capi-talists who have invested in property near the city hall site are justly incensed at the bad faith exhibited by our city authorities. What may we expect if this raid succeeds: Nothing but litigation and stagnation. And yet these men expect that the workingmen of Omaha will join them in a movement that must result in discouraging capital from undertaking substantial improvements. Why don't these agitators improve the sur-roundings of Jefferson square! Why don't

roundings of deflerson square! Why don't they prove their assertion that it is a business centre by replacing the frame fire traps that surround it on three sides, with first class store buildings) Why don't they go to work and do something for the city before they ask the city to improve their property at the public expense and by the sacrifice of public honor:

cess Alice; another in, the summer of 1884, after the death of the Duke of Albany, and another recently, which deals exclusively with the jubilee gifts.

THROUGH SIBERIA. The Monster Railroad Project of the

Russian Government. The truly monster enterprise of the day is the Russian Pacific railroad

says he Globe-Democrat, intended connect St. Petersburg and the Baltic with the Pacific ocean, through Siberia. This will open a whole continent of fine agricultural and stock lands, besides the best timber in the world, and mines of great value. At present great prov-inces, capable of developing enormous manufacturing industries, as well as agricultural and mining, are shut up from the world, and must remain so railroad facilities are afforded. until But Russia has also in view to capture the overland trade from western China. now carried on by means of dromedaries. Fifty thousand of these animals are now in use transporting tea The astonishing development of the American northwest seems likely to be followed by the development of Northern Asia somewhat in proportion. course the first and main object of Russia is political; but commerce will ul timately control all such enterprises. Meanwhile the European states are planning the most extensive opera tions in the way of opening up Africa to trade.

Going to the Ball. The inaugural committee have de-

tor of the Hotel Bellevue, Philadel-

Clover club have been held for several

Blue Points on Ice. HOT.

Bouillion in Cups. St-amee Oysters. Oysters a la Poulette.

Chicken Croquettes, Sweet-bread Pates a la Reise.

Terraam, Philadelphia Style.

cond.

Assorted Sandwiches.

Assorted Sandwiches, Mayonaise of Chicken, Lobster Salad, Cold Tongue en Bellevue, Cold Ham a la Montmoreney, Boned Turkey a la Americane, Breast of Quall a la Cheeron, Pate De Foie Gras a la Harrison, Terreae of Game a la Mortan.

SWEETS.

Assorted Ice-ercains, Orange Water Ice, Roman Punch,

Pyramid of Nongat, Remaissance, Bee-hive of Bon-bons, Republicar

Pavilion Rustic. Assorted Fancy Cakes, Fruits.

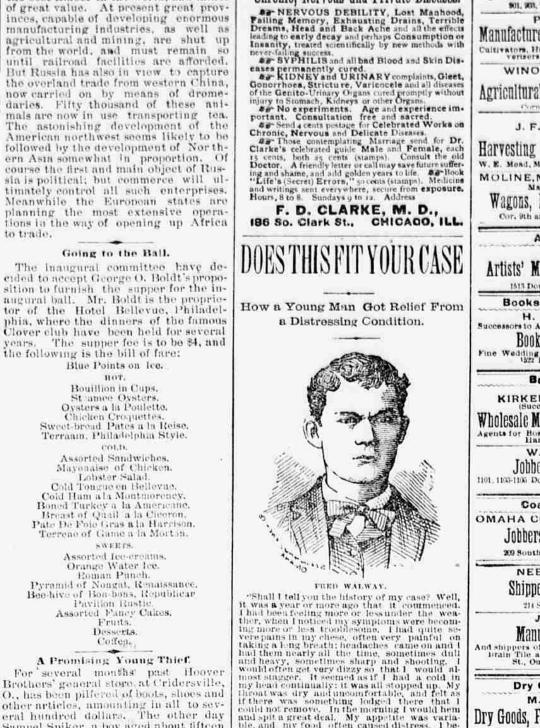
Desserts.

Coffeg.

A Promising Young Thief.

the following is the bill of fare:

venrs.



ATITIC

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other purpose. It should be substantial commodious and fireproof. Everybody must concede that for public convenience and for the uses to which the city hall is to be put the site opposite the court house put the site opposite the court house is by all odds the most desirable. It has al ready been shown through the press, that the intercourse of our city officials with the county officials, together with their business In the county court, requires a constant going to and from the two buildings. It would be a waste of time and a great inconvenience to compel the city attorney and en-gineer, the board of public works and the city clerk to make half mile trips several day, between the court house and Jefferson ried, there being nobody present but those imported by the "boomers." square. Every trip from one of these build-ings to the other and back would be a full mile, and could not be made without the loss of twenty minutes. In almost every law suit tried in the court house either for or against the city the records and books in the against the city the records and city engineer and the board of public works must be pro-duced, and these ponderous volumes and maps would have to be carried to and from these buildings half a mile each time, in good weather and bad, in rain and storm. you would either have to vote each of the city officials a carriage or eab hire for trav-eling between the city hall on Jefferson square and the court house or be at the risk af spoling many public records and losing some of them. So much on the point of

"My friend, Major Balcombe wrestled with with the city hall problem through two columns of the Republican on last Friday, and I note that among many stupped and ab-surd things he declared that the time has come to call a halt on creeting any more pub lie buildings on a hill, and he asserted tha ousiness never can and never will cross the business never can and never will cross the hills in any city while there is room enough for it on the level ground. I beg to differ with him on both these points, and with Mr. Sidney Smith, who has a great deal to say about King Solomon's temple, and other great and grand and beautiful structures. The bible tells us that King Solomon's tem-ple stood on Mount Zion, on the greatest and highest hill that averlocked the city of highest hill that overlooked the city of Jerusalem. All the great temples reared by the Greeks, and for that mat-ter, all the greatest buildings of ancient and modern times, have been con-structed on elevated ground. The Capitol-ian hill of Poma was ground with marrifiian hill of Rome was crowned with magnifi-cent and imposing structures and monu-ments. Saint Peter's church, the vatican,

the quirinal and all the great palaces and temples of Rome stand on the hills. In every great city in Europe where elevations exist public buildings, great churches and the most magnificent structures have been reared upon the elevated sites. And in our country the capitol at Washington, which has cost more than \$25,000,000 already, stands upon the highest eminence of the national capital, nearly 300 feet above the level of the Potomac, and congressmen and scenators aturement indees and presischators, supreme judges and presi-dents have been compelled to walk or drave up the great capitol hill at Washington The state house at Boston, the Washington. The state house at Boston, the capitoi at Albany and Hartford, the capitol at Nashville and at Springfield, and even the capitol at Des Moines, all stand on hills, the public buildings at Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Baltimore and Cincinsat, in fact in every city that has commanding elevations at its disposal, all stand on high hills. Our own territorial capitol stood where now stands the territorial capitol stood where now stands the Omaha high school, and while Major Bal-combe and his Jefferson square boomers want a great and imposing structure erected at the bottom of the plateau, within four blocks of the Missouri river, their children elimb the old capi-tol hill on their way to the high school building that is known far and wide. And since the children and teachers are put to that great inconvenience, why should any-body complain about climbing Parnam street body complain about climbing Farnam street hill, which is at this time only a climb of one block from Sixteenth street, the grandest of our thoroughfares, the Broadway of Omaha, as Major Balcombe declares. And what has the major done to make Sixteenth street the Broadway of Omaha! He has adorned that great thoroughfare with a large and ancient wooden free-trap, which he moved from the corner of Thirteenth and Douglas streets. Major Balcombe says you cannot get people to build a city over the hills when you have ample room on the plain. He reminds me of the fellow who was jailed and persisted in

After Mr. Kosewater had finished his speech about seventy of the Second ward residents left the hall, thinking the meeting ended. Not so with the "boomers." They held down their seats and called vociferously for Furay. There were but two Second ward residents left, of which Mr. Kaspar was one, Mr. Kaspar moved to adjourn, but Mr. Furay insisted upon speaking, Mr. Furay then took the floor and eulogized Mr. I. S. lost. Hascall at great length, evidently with the intention of freezing out the two remaining Second warders. He spoke for some time. and when he finished a resolution favoring Jefferson square as a city hall site was car

What Becomes of Reporters. Julian Ralph, in an article in the Spoch on "What Becomes of Re-Epoch on orters?" furnishes these data: About hirty men reporting in New York fifcen years ago are still reporting, and nore than half that number died in the harness. In the same time possibly a many as 150 men drifted into the busiless, made no mark, and drifted out Of 250 or more reporters the writer had known in New York 30 are still reportng, 50 others are in journalism, and 20 of the remainder, who are now in other callings, are conspicuous before the public. The daily press of New York employes about 350 reporters. Mr. Ralph concludes that journalism seems

to have but a small outlet into commercial callings. **Prohibition in Massachusetts.**

Some interesting figures showing the endency of Massachusetts on the quesion of licensing tue sale of intoxicating iquor have been submitted to the legisature by the secretary of state, says a Boston dispatch. In 1886, out of 349 cities and towns, only seventy-four, or 21 per cent voted to grant license. The popular majority against license showed 50.9 per cent of the people of the state to be in favor of the policy of prohibition. In 1887, with the same number of cities and towns, sixty-three voted yea. The majority against license had become 51.58 per cent of the total. The total vote was 16.6 per cent greater than in 1886. In 1887, when the number of ities and towns was 351, eight-five, or 22 per cent, voted yea. The total vote increased 2.5 per cent in this year, and 53.45 per cent was in fryor of license This is quite a setback for the prohibitionists.

Mrs. Harrison's Modesty.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the president elect, does not wish to pose as a re-former, says the New York World. She takes the ground that the lady of the white house is not ex officio a leader of fashion. She argues that her personal views regarding the use of wine, the wearing of the bustle, the morality of the dance and such like topics should have no weight with the public simply because her husband happened to elected president. She is a thoroughly independent woman and has a great contempt for those of her sex who look to the president's wife for guidance in matters which should be settled according to individual tastes.

Queen Victoria's Will.

day.

1409 DOUGLAS ST., OMAHA.

Several erroneous statements have recently appeared in the papers about the queen's will, says Labouchere. The real truth is that her majesty's will was made in 1876 and is a document of portentious length, being engrossed on vel-lum, quarto size. It is bound up in a huge volume, which is secured by a lock, and at the end are several blank pages for codicils, of which up to the present the queen has made three—one early in 1879, after the death of Printhe fellow who was jailed and persisted in

