

BENJAMIN BROTHERS'

Our ★ Annual ★ Muslin ★ Underwear ★ Sale

On Monday, February 4th, we will place on sale \$12,000 worth of Ladies' and Childrens' Fine Muslin Underwear, at the lowest prices ever quoted in Omaha. Our underwear is all made on lock-stitch machine with flat felled seams, and is the handsomest line ever opened in Omaha.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear 25 Cents.

200 dozen ladies' fine Muslin Underwear, all on one table, consisting of skirts, drawers, chemise, corset covers, all at one price, 25c each.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, 50 Cts. Ladies' fine Muslin Underwear, on separate counter, consisting of night gowns, chemise, skirts, drawers, corset covers, best made, beautifully trimmed. All at one price, 50c each.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, 75 Cts. A beautiful line consisting of night dresses, chemise, drawers, skirts, corset covers, etc. The very best values ever shown, on separate table. Your choice 75c each.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, 98 Cts. This line is a charmer. Ladies, that appreciate fine made and trimmed underwear, do not fail to see this line at 98c, consisting of night gowns, chemise, skirts, drawers, corset covers, etc.

Childrens' Drawers, 25 Cts. 100 dozen children and misses' drawers, with worked button holes, all ages, 4 to 16 years. Your choice 25c a pair.

BLEACHED Table Damask, 39c. 20 pieces fine Bleached Table Damask, 60 inches wide. Our special price for next week is 39c yard. It is excellent value at price quoted.

Bleached Table Damask, 65c. 10 pieces fine Bleached Table Damask, 60 inches wide. We will let you have what you want for one week at 65c yard.

Bleached Table Damask, 69c. 10 pieces fine Bleached Table Damask, 68 inches wide. This is a beauty at the price. Be sure and ask to see it. One week only at this price.

HOUSE Furnishing Goods IN BASEMENT. You can buy hundreds of useful articles. At 5c and 10c. Be sure to look through the basement when in.

BLEACHED Table Damask, 85c. 5 pieces fine Double Satin Bleached Table Damask, 70 inches wide. If you are in need of Table Linens you will never pass this one at the price. For one week, 85c yard.

BLEACHED Table Damask, 88c. 6 pieces extra fine Double Satin Bleached Damask, full two yards wide. This quality is usually retailed at \$1.50. Our price for one week is 88c yard.

Gents' Hose 15c. 100 dozen Gents' Fancy Clouded Half Hose, seamless. A good one, only 15c pair.

KNOTTED FRINGE TOWELS, 19c. Monday we will place on sale 200 dozen fine Huck and Damask Towels. You can buy them during this sale only at the price. None like it west of New York.

Dinner Napkins, \$1.48. 100 dozen fine Bleached 3-4 Napkins, for one week only, at \$1.48 dozen. They are the best value we have ever offered at this price.

Boys' Hose, 25c. 50 dozen Boys' Heavy Ribbed Grey Cotton Hose. They are wearers. New goods. 25c pair.

EMBROIDERIES, 5c. 200 pieces fine White Embroideries. New goods. Elegant patterns. Great values. On special counter at 5c yard. Be sure and look at them.

EMBROIDERIES, 10c. 250 pieces elegant White Embroideries, very wide and handsome patterns, only 10c yard.

EMBROIDERIES, 25c. 300 pieces White Embroideries. The world's wonder. Never were such goods sold before at 25c yard. Ask to see them Monday. Also a handsome line at 15c yard and up.

NEW SATINES, 15c. 100 pieces fine New Satines, handsome styles, only 15c yard.

OVERS, READ AND CONSIDER.

Farum Street's Advantages Told in Condensed Form.

THE PRESENT SITE THE BEST.

Litigation, Accessibility, Utility, Workmen's Interests, Sightliness, the Need of Parks, and Other Points Explained.

The Case Reviewed.

During the past month The Bee has devoted considerable space in its columns to a discussion of the city hall matter. The settlement of the vexed question is one of vital importance to the people of Omaha, and every effort has been put forth by the paper to secure accurate information covering every point brought out by both sides.

THE ISSUE OF WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23.

The Bee called attention editorially to irregularity in the proposition submitted to the electors on the question of relocation. The city council has ignored the city hall injunction granted by Judges Doane and Wakeley. In that injunction the court plainly specified the manner of submitting the question of relocation to the electors.

THE CITY ENTERED INTO A CONTRACT WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The city entered into a contract with the board of education, the conditions of which were that if the board would bear one-eighth of the cost of the construction of a city hall on Eighteenth and Farnam streets the city would permit the board to occupy rooms in the city hall building for the transaction of the business of the board. In consideration, advanced to the city nearly \$25,000, which was expended in the foundation of the building, the board agreed to complete the building as specified, the board to have just cause for instituting suit against the city restraining it from erecting the city hall in any place other than that specified in the contract.

THE ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 28.

In the issue of February 28 one of the oldest and most eminent members of the Omaha bar questions the right of the city to divert Jefferson square into any other than that of a public park. Upon this point authorities differ. Some hold the city can erect a public building on the square, while others equally as learned in law hold that it must be kept as a "public square and park forever."

relocation those who hold this latter view will contest the right of the city to erect a city hall there. The city hall having once been located on Eighteenth and Farnam streets by a vote of the people, and the fact that the county court house was already erected directly across the street, was the means of inducing heavy property investments and improvements by citizens of Omaha and non-resident capitalists. The proximity of the two public buildings made the adjacent property valuable for the erection of fine structures, desirable for offices for a professional class of tenants. The separation of the two buildings will appreciate the value of these investments. It is the opinion of legal talent that these investors have a good case against the city, either in the line of contesting the right to remove or in the collection of damages if removal is successful. A municipal corporation has no right to make a promise on the strength of which vast sums of money are expended without recompensing the investors for the resulting damage. In four different instances vast sums of money invested on the strength of this promise. An attempt to relocate will certainly result in litigation on the part of these investors.

WORKINGMEN'S INTERESTS.

Omaha is a city in which public improvements are the order of the day. Her population is composed to a great extent of those who depend on the building trades for an existence. A sensible, conservative and honest city government in the means of promoting confidence among capitalists in the safety of investments within her limits. The present and past attempts to relocate the city hall are an expressed intention to weaken her standing and drive capital away. It is to the interest of the laboring classes to see that confidence in Omaha's stability is retained. The erection of a number of magnificent structures in the neighborhood of the court house has been deferred by the action of the city in part of the obstruction element to the will of the people in the city hall matter, and if they are successful in their relocations, the contemplated improvement will be abandoned entirely. It is therefore to the interest of the working classes to vote against the relocation of the city hall. The ordinance submitted to the electors does not comply with these instructions, and gives the opponents of the proposed change an opportunity of defeating the Jefferson square advocates, should the electors decide in favor of, by carrying the case into the courts.

OMAHA NEEDS PARKS.

It would be unwise and injudicious to use Jefferson square for any other purpose than a down town park. Omaha needs it more for that purpose than as a city hall site. The present legislature will undoubtedly make provisions enabling the city council to establish a system of parks for the people. It is to be regretted that the city council has not taken advantage of the opportunity, as before stated, it is doubtful whether the square can be legally utilized for any other purpose.

PROXIMITY OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It has been shown in the article detailing the relations existing between the city and the board of education, that the board of education, in the management of the city treasury to have the county treasury within a few steps distance. That the facts related are positively true, is evidenced by the assertion of an ex-city treasurer that "the statements made cover the case thoroughly and are not colored or biased in any way." The interview with City Attorney Webster shows the difficulties that will ensue in city business connected with municipal litigation if the court house and city hall are removed half a mile, such as the necessity of summoning city officials with their records books as witnesses, frequent trips from court house to city hall and vice versa to secure needed information, etc.

volving half a mile before the business is completed. It will involve a trip across the street and the work is done.

The point of proximity was overwhelmingly sustained in interviews had with over one hundred attorneys, less than twenty of whom were in opposition to the relocation scheme, not only in their own interest, but in the interests of their clients.

Interviews with the heaviest taxpayers of the city and members of the board of trade developed a strong preference for the present site, on account of its close proximity to the court house.

CESSIBILITY.

Considerable stress has been laid on the superior facilities for reaching Jefferson square by street railway lines as against the Farnam street site. The citizens of Omaha are fully aware of the fact that the street railway lines of the city with one exception (the Thirtieth street route), center at Fifteenth and Farnam streets, three blocks from the present location. The Harney street cable cars pass within one block on the south and two blocks on the west. The Dodge and Twentieth street cable cars pass within two blocks on the north, giving the residents both north and south ample conveniences for reaching the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam streets. The future growth of the city will undoubtedly result in the construction of transit lines, all of which will of necessity aim to land passengers near the actual business center of the city, Fifteenth and Farnam streets.

SIGHTLINESS.

Objection is made to the present location on account of its close proximity to The Bee building. The claim is made that the latter structure will hide the city hall from view. The claim is ridiculous. A structure is situated on one block from the city hall, the New York Life Insurance building and Bee building are plainly visible from the residence district, south of the city hall. The objection that the city hall will be seen from these points, certainly the city hall will not be overlooked. If it is desired to hide the city hall from view, it can be seen from all parts of the city. The court house, the New York Life Insurance building and Bee building are plainly visible from the residence district, south of the city hall. The objection that the city hall will be seen from these points, certainly the city hall will not be overlooked. If it is desired to hide the city hall from view, it can be seen from all parts of the city.

THE ACTUAL BUSINESS CENTER.

The advocates of relocation set up the ridiculous claim that Jefferson square is in the present and prospective business center of the city. The claim is made that the absurdity of the claim. About \$2,000,000 is invested in business north of \$25,000 invested in business south of Dodge street. Of the streets devoted to business, not counting Dodge, Douglas, Farnam, Harney and Howard, North Omaha has three blocks of streets devoted to business, while South Omaha has six. Seven years ago Thirtieth street contained business houses as far north as Cumine. To-day Thirtieth street is a stretch of business houses as far south as Williams street. That thoroughfare has made, comparatively, more rapid strides than any North Omaha thoroughfare. Sixteenth street is a business street, but not "business" to the extent of justifying the claim that the growth of business is positively north as against south.

NEAR THE RAILROAD TRACKS.

Attention has been called to the close proximity of the Belt line to Jefferson square. A track runs up California street to Fifteenth street, one block north of the northeast corner of the park, and the Missouri Pacific passenger depot is two blocks north on the corner of Fifteenth and Webster streets. Railroads encroach on private property, condemn and take away whenever

their business requires it. A search of the county judge's condemnation records will show that a few years ago the Nebraska Central railway commenced proceedings looking to the condemnation of blocks 23, 27 and 28 for railroad purposes. Block 26 is one block east of the square on Cass street. If the opinion of those best able to judge of the future that all the ground east of the square will some day be condemned for railroad purposes, it is not surprising that the most available and most desirable ground to secure. A study of any city map will convince the unprejudiced mind of the danger of locating a public building in such an uncertain locality.

SANDY SOIL OF THE PLATEAU.

It is asserted and backed up by experience in erecting heavy buildings in the vicinity, that the soil in the neighborhood of Jefferson square is not a splendid one. The character of structures of the weight and character of the city hall should be. In sinking wells the earth remains in a sandy condition. The water at a depth of twelve feet. The immediate vicinity has never been tested in so far as the erection of a heavy fire-proof structure is concerned. Against the present site is the evidence of the solidity of the soil of the present site. The New York Life building is now practically completed and mother earth remains in a sandy condition. The structure so well that not a break or crack is visible in its solid walls. The county court house, present and splendidly equipped with stone and iron throughout, is as safe and sound as the night of its gala opening. The Bee building, fire-proof from cellar to top, is a structure of granite and marble pillars, bits far to retain its present perfection so far as earth remains in a sandy condition. The present structure of commerce as a safe and sound as the day they were completed. As between the two sites, it is not proposed to purchase a policy of reparation; if the policy is pursued capitalists will invest in something in which they have more confidence, and their money will be put to work for them and laid away. And labor will remain idle or seek other fields.

TAXPAYERS' PREFERENCES.

The heavy taxpayers and business men are almost unanimously opposed to relocation. Interviews with many of them already published speak for themselves. The present location and desires of a gang of schemers find little favor with them, and the silly objections advanced against the present site will fail to sway them from voting for the city's best interests. The members of the board of trade—the men who are making fame for Omaha in the commercial world—are all of the same mind. Of course, there are isolated cases, where personal benefits are considered before public good, but they are few and far between. In the language of a leading jobber, "fourteen-fifths of the men engaged in business favor the Farnam street site." They know what relocation means and they are opposed to it of every shape.

A Word to Workingmen.

Workingmen who are interested in getting steady employment during the coming business season should not allow themselves to be duped into voting for the Jefferson square proposition next Tuesday. In the first place there is no prospect that Jim Creighton, Tom Swift, Joe Rodman, or any of the parties who own lots adjacent to the square will erect any buildings worth speaking of or looking at. They will probably hold their lots for speculation, as they have done heretofore. And there is no prospect that parties would erect any great and costly building within three blocks of the Union Pacific shops, and within two blocks of the lumber yards. But the chances are ten to one that the attempt to change the location of the city hall from Farnam will be fol-

lowed by law suits and injunctions that will prevent the erection of any city hall for five years to come.

The ablest lawyers in Omaha agree that Jefferson square cannot be used for a public building because it was dedicated to the public for a park and has been used for a park more than twenty years. On the other hand, if the attempt to relocate the city hall is voted down work on the building will be begun within ninety days, and when that work has begun half a dozen great blocks will be commenced in that neighborhood on Harney, Douglas and Farnam streets in the coming spring. It is notorious that eastern capitalists and citizens of Omaha, who had their plans all made for constructing large and costly blocks of buildings in the neighborhood of the court house last year were discouraged by the light in the council over the city hall, and abandoned their enterprises altogether, thus depriving hundreds of working men of steady employment all this winter. The projected million dollar hotel was fairly under way last spring, and sixty-five thousand dollars of a bonus had already been subscribed, when the light on the city hall knocked the project in the head, because eastern capitalists were not disposed to risk seven hundred thousand dollars so long as there was any uncertainty about the public buildings which are to form the center of the Omaha of the future.

Moving the City Hall.

The Omaha Herald, Tuesday, March 29, 1888. "The city hall will be erected upon the present site. No one knows this better than the members of the council who are busily spreading the idea that there is a possibility of abandoning the corner chosen for some other which is demanded by the interests of the gang. In thus engaging in false pretences, they are neglecting their duties as public officials, and stamping themselves as unworthy to manage the affairs of the city. There is no denial of the fact that the people have a right to abandon the basement, if they want to do so. They have a right to cart the stone to the river, dump it in, and flood the hole for a fish-pond. They will not do this, however. Neither will they waste their money by tearing out what work has already been done and beginning over again. There would be no object in the extravagant foolishness. It would simply gratify primarily a lot of sharks who would rather fleece the city than not, and a respectable minority who live at a distance towards the suburbs, and would like to have the center of affairs moved out to them.

"There is no good reason why an election should be called to settle a matter already settled once. Why would a second settlement be more effective than the first? The people have no assurance that their action would be final. Some of their officious servants might not be satisfied and, waiting till about \$40,000 had been expended, demand another election, and try a third site. If an election shall be ordered there will be no limit. There will be the same excuse for other elections. The city hall was not designed to be on wheels. The only proper course to pursue is to

erect the hall as soon as possible. An election would, of course, have no effect on the site. If the corner of Farnam and Seventeenth streets was ever suitable for the purpose, there are reasons why it is more suitable now.

Relative conditions have not changed, and the money already spent should not be deliberately thrown away. Neither do the taxpayers feel like entrusting to the council a larger task than the rearing of the hall as at present planned. The sooner the prate about changing the site shall cease the better. There is nothing in it. It is a job, which the good sense of the community detects, and one which the patience of the community will not tolerate."

JUST A MINUTE.

The Saturday Evening Bee Boiled Down.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is said to be crippled financially by the "Q" strike. The British steamer Lynton, and the steamer Maudslayi, were wrecked yesterday and seventeen persons drowned. It is thought that O'Brien's brutal treatment in Clonmel jail may lead to serious trouble in Ireland.

It is reported that the new issue of Panama canal shares is a complete failure. The old shares are quoted at 65 francs.

The Weekly Bank Statement Shows that the Reserve has Increased \$122,000.

The banks now hold \$18,575,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Three Men Were Killed and a Tow Boat Lying alongside wrecked by the bursting of the boilers of the low boat Two Brothers at a wharf at Pittsburg.

Hall of Lancaster will introduce a resolution on Tuesday declaring the disputed seats in Douglas county vacant and opposing the seating of any of the republican candidates.

Ex-Governor Pennington, of Dakota, was interviewed by a Bee reporter at the Millard yesterday, and said that the people of both the north and south sections of the territory desire the passage of the Springer omnibus bill.

In the chamber of deputies yesterday Cascan (Romanian) made a motion demanding urgency for the scrutin d'arrondissement bill offered by the ministry. Fleuret, prime minister, held that urgency was needless. The motion was defeated by a vote of 358 to 174.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company levied on two carloads of hay in this city, belonging to Barber & Co., for an unpaid demurrage claim. Barber & Co. brought suit before Justice Wade to recover the property. In his decision the justice holds that railroad demurrage cannot be used as a lien.

Prince Rudolph's death calls to mind the curious fact, says a prominent diplomat at Washington, that Garibaldi, General Skobelev, King Ludwig and others, all enemies of Bismarck, have had mysterious deaths, and he declares that the "Iron Chancellor" knew eight hours in advance of the attempt on the czar's life in 1872, but allowed it to be done, knowing that it would prevent the alliance of France and Russia.

A tragedy was enacted in the elegant residence of P. E. Munger in the aristocratic suburb of Hyde Park yesterday morning. George W. Clark, a colored man, General Skobelev, a Swedish domestic, had a lover's quarrel. Clark fired three shots at the girl, missing her. He then drew a razor, and after a fearful struggle, nearly severed her head from her body, after which he cut his own throat. Both are dead. The kitchen walls and floor are as bloody as a slaughter house.

FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Use Horford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. W. H. Gillies, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "I have used it in a typical case of indigestion with biliousness, and found it to be, without exception, the best thing I ever used in such cases."