THE INTERESTS OF FARMERS

Their Demands Can Not Be Put Off Much Longer.

THE MISSION OF ALLIANCES.

Interviews With the Nebraska Delegation in Congress as to Measures of Relief—Various Remedies Suggested.

What Shall Be Done?

WASHINGTON, March 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—If there is one subject more than another that is troubling the minds of men in congress just now it is the one raised by the Farmers' alliance. The farmers through their organization complain that there is not a sufficient volume of currency with which to transact a liberal commercial business; that their markets for an overproduction of corn, wheat, cattle and other articles are not sufficient in this country and are restricted so far as other countries are concerned; and that there must be a revision of the tariff with an especial view to farming interests.

Men in both branches of congress readily acknowledge that the interests of the farmers have gradually been on the decline for many years, while those of the manufacturers have had an upward tendency. They also acknowledge that the interest on money is so high that farming is unprofitable, and that something must be done to relieve the distress in the rural districts.

Just what should be done is a question upon which men are divided, and it may be said that they are not divided upon party lines. The democrats of course hold that free trade would relieve the farmers, but they cannot prove that free trade would furnish any better foreign markets than we at present, as any law passed by this country could not effect the tariff laws of other countries, and therefore could not throw open the doors of other markets. Commercial reciprocity, by which we would give a limited free trade only to those countries which will grant us the same privileges, and reciprocity only to the extent of articles named, is a remedy that many men are considering just now.

Goaded by a pile of petitions from the Farmers' alliances of Kansas, the delegation from that state in congress have come to the conclusion that the predominant party is in such a perilous situation that the farmers must receive attention before any other class. Interviews with members of the Kansas delegation suggest as the first remedy the free coinage of silver, a radical revision of the tariff in the interest of farmers, and commercial treaties. The states most affected by the depression in the grain and cattle markets and which need most positive legislation in the interests of the farmers are Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Illinois, and the delegations in Congress from those states are considerably wrought up over the outlook for their financial as well as their political interests; and there is little doubt that legislation will be had at a very early day which will relieve the distress existing among their rural friends. Your correspondent today started out to interview the Nebraska delegation, with a view to ascertaining what are their views as to the legislation which will meet the desired end. The question to be answered was: "What can and should congress do to relieve farming interests?"

Senator Manderson was the first member of the delegation met, and in response to the inquiry: "What do you think congress should do to relieve the financial distress among the farmers of our country?" said:

Congress should do three things, at least; increase the circulating medium of the country, revise the tariff so as to favor the farmers, and open up a foreign market for our productions. I do not now think of a better way to increase the volume of the circulating medium than by the free coinage of silver. This puts the money directly into the hands of the people. I think the Windom bill, amended so as to make the free coinage of silver mandatory, will become a law within a few weeks. The tariff has heretofore been levied too much in the interest of the manufacturers east, and too little in the interest of the farmers west. I am in favor of loading down the other end of the plank, for our western people, and let the eastern capitalists go, to some extent. It seems to me that the South American republics and Mexico afford our natural markets for a surplus, and that it is to our advantage to cultivate broader commercial relations with those countries immediately. This may be done by reciprocal commercial treaties. We should also cultivate closer commercial relations with the rice-eating countries of the world, and convince these people that corn and wheat are better food articles than rice. Corn is a splendid basis for farm products, but there is such a thing as producing too much of it. Nebraska farmers should have a greater variety of products, and should turn their attention to something else than corn and wheat. I favor the encouragement of the beet sugar industry. With more money and a proper revision of the tariff, and a better foreign market for our products, the interests of our farmers should be enhanced."

Senator Paddock said:

"We must have more money with which to do the business of the country, secure a more equitable division of the tariff and lower freight rates for the output of our farm products. The first thing, of course, is to secure a greater volume of currency. We have not enough money to transact the business of the country. In point of fact we have less than $19 per capita while France has $57 per capita. Of course we cannot do a large and prosperous business with such a small amount of money. We ought not to be so fastidious as to how we create and circulate a larger volume of currency, but we ought to look to the primary object of getting more money into the hands of the people. I think the Windom silver bill will be one of the means of enlarging the money supply of the country, and if we should pass the bills tending to enlarge the circulation of banks and encourage the establishment of more banks we will add largely to the circulating medium which the people are compelled to use. The long and short haul clause in the interstate commerce law has moved our country so far west from the seaboard by an elevation of long haul rates that it costs twice as much to market what we produce as we get in return. We must have lower freight rates, so as to get our products to the market, and then we must encourage a foreign market. A revision of the tariff with an especial view to relieving the farming interests of the country will add much to the needed relief. Our farmers have been giving too much attention to corn and wheat. They should cultivate a greater variety of products and learn to consume them in manufacturing and stockraising. The time has passed when farming for the production of wheat, corn and other cereals exclusively is profitable. I think our farmers can make money by producing sugar beets and making starch and other food articles out of their common products."

Representative Connell said:

"Yes, I believe much can be done by congress toward ameliorating the present condition of the farmers of the west. I am somewhat radical in my views. It is doubtful if the present congress will be disposed to go to the extreme which I favor, but it is only a question of time when both senators and representatives must take action in the interest of the people and against railroad plunderers and millionaire robbers or be relegated to the rear and find others placed at the front who will battle for the right. The handwriting of the farmers and the toiling masses is on the wall, and he who cannot read will soon have no use for an interpreter. Something ought to be done and must be done to help the farmer get out from under the harrow. While we proudly assert that 'corn is king,' we humiliatingly confess that the prices received by the farmer, after the deduction of freight charges, is not sufficient to pay the actual cost of production. Why is this so? Mainly for two reasons; first, a criminal lack of sufficient circulating medium in the country; second, outrageous railroad rates in order to pay princely salaries to officials and handsome dividends on watered stock. To say that the republican party or protection is responsible for the present condition of the farmers is mere clap-trap of democratic demagogues. It is a sort of hog wash that will not go down with the intelligent farmers of the west. To say that over production is the cause, is another libel equally gross. While millions of bushels of corn throughout Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa lie rotting on the ground or are being burnt as fuel because transportation would absorb all that could be realized, thousands of poor miners and their families are starving for want of bread. The railroad corporations are responsible for this. If interstate commissioners and state legislatures are unable to give the people relief, as is true of the past, the strong arm of the national government should interpose.

"Uncle Sam" has both the wealth and the power to protect the people. This great government should be a government of the people, for the people and by the people in something more than in name. It can and should own and operate the lines of telegraph communication and of railway transportation. This will certainly come. It is only a question of time when telegraph lines and railroads will be operated by the government in the interest of both producer and consumer. This is entirely practicable and should be done.

"The rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. The wealth of the country is rapidly being centered in a few. We have two great classes, the debtor and the creditor. All legislation has heretofore been in the interest of the creditor class. This must stop. Wall street and the banks have had enough. The people should now have their turn. The demonetization of silver in 1873 was a national crime.

"The present congress will be justly answerable if it does not adopt measures which will largely increase the amount of the circulating medium. The debtor class should have some relief. The past values of property should be restored. I believe in a radical reduction of the tariff, especially in articles consumed by the masses.

"I am not alarmed about either over-production or a large surplus. So far as the surplus is concerned, let it go, where it should, for the construction of public buildings, which would furnish employment to a large number of unemployed mechanics, who in turn will purchase and consume the products of the farmers, and let it go to the thousands of worthy and needy soldiers.

"It is a great mistake to conclude that pensions to the old soldiers are a grievious burden only to be endured. The fact is, the distribution of money in the form of pensions is a positive benefit to the west. The old soldiers, to a very great extent, have moved to Nebraska and other western states. The pensions received by them go at once into circulation thereby benefiting the entire people of the west.

"In the interest of people of the magnificent state which I have the honor to represent, I propose to favor and to advocate any and all legislation tending—

First. To place railroad and telegraph lines under government control.

Second. Increasing the amount of circulating medium.

Third. Granting liberal pensions to the old soldiers."

Representative Laws said:

"Unquestionably the primary trouble lies in a lack of sufficient money to do the commercial business of the country. We must have more money; there is no doubt of that. But I am not in favor of legislation proposing an increase of the circulating medium through national banks. I have no fault to find with national banks, but my constituents and I, too, have objection to legislation for their class alone. I think the free, unlimited coinage of silver would result in enlarging the circulating medium and give us all the money necessary for commercial transactions. Certainly the tariff can be revised in such a way as to greatly assist the farmers; but assistance through the tariff will not come soon enough. It will furnish cheaper articles which the farmers must buy, but will not give them advanced prices for what they will sell. I came here determined to vote for free sugar, free lumber, free salt and free everything in common use; but so much interest has been taken in Nebraska in the production of beet sugar that I shall vote against the proposition to reduce the duty on sugar at all. However, I think the report of the committee to reduce the duty on raw sugar to 35 per cent ad valorem and on refined sugar to 40 per cent will pass. We have an over-production in our country, and with the scarcity of money and the high freight rates, our farmers must suffer for a year at least. I am in favor of anything to help the farmers and opposed to everything which will make the capitalists and manufacturers more powerful."

Mr. Dorsey said:

"There should be a larger volume of currency, and the first and most important is an increase in the circulating medium. I am receiving petitions daily urging congress to increase the circulating medium to $50 per capita. According to the best statistics available, I have figured this out, and we have now less than $22 per capita. I know some of the financial experts here claim $30 per capita, but that is not true. It is less than $22 per capita. And then, there is so much money held in the treasury that should be in circulation, that this is cut down to an appreciable extent. Coin all the silver that is produced by our mines. I am in favor of such legislation as would allow national banks to increase their currency. The national banks surrendered during the last year $228,000,000 of their circulation. The farmers should realize that if the $228,000,000 which have been retired was still in circulation everything they have to sell would bring more money.

"The tariff that needs regulating for the benefit of the farmers is the tariff charged by the railroad companies. Under the interstate commerce law the long and short haul clause, in my judgment, operates against the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Today it costs double to ship corn from Chicago to New York what it did three years ago. Corn is as high in Liverpool now as it was two years ago, and the price is reduced at all stations west of Chicago for the reason that the trunk lines east of Chicago and the steamship companies are receiving more than 100 per cent for carrying than they did then. The trunk lines fix an arbitrary rate between Chicago and the seaboard, and they are forced to do it to enable them to keep up their local rate where it will pay. They care less for their through traffic than they do for their local. This congress will reduce the tariff and make some things cheaper to the farmers, but they will not enhance the value of farm products, which are today lower than at any time in this generation."

PERRY S. HEATH.

IMPIETIES.

The trouble with very good people is that they usually look as if they had lived on green gooseberries all the year.

Racket: "You ought to thank the Lord your daughter has married so well." "No," replied the millionaire. "The Lord should thank me—I paid his debts."

"Buying your wife an Easter bonnet won't go far toward getting you into heaven," remarks a soured man. That may be true, but it will make things a heap pleasanter on earth.

Old Adam no umbrella had,
Not that he had no clothes, we take it,
So much as that he could not spare
The necessary ribs to make it.

"And how did you like the services at our church last evening?" "There! So it was a religious service? I couldn't have told whether it was a religious service or a grand opera. I'm awfully near sighted you know."

St. Peter (to newly arrived spirit)—Madam, you will have no need of that seal skin sacque in this summer land. Mrs. De Fashion—O let me wear it, please. Never mind if I do nearly roast. I'm used to that

A Colorado farmer having been to a revival meeting felt very religious and as he was entertaining friends he thought the proper thing to do would be to have morning prayer. Ten minutes passed, then twenty, then half an hour. The good wife seeing the company growing restless, leaned over and whispered to him, "John, don't you think you have prayed long enough?" "Yes, but I don't know how to wind the d——d thing on."

Great editor (meditatively)—"I wonder if it wouldn't pay for us to start a religious department in our Sunday edition." Managing editor—"It might. I've got a scrap book at home full of first-rate jokes of bishops."

Mrs. Gotham (to Mrs. Southchurch of Boston)—Have you taken much interest in the discussion on what heaven is like? Mrs. Southchurch—O, no! For I am quite convinced that heaven is simply Boston on a large scale.

A farmer has put up the following notice in his field: If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gets in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man, and pays my taxes, but blast a man who lets his critters run loose, says I."

"Do you think all prayers are answered?" was asked of a clergyman. "O, yes; if they are made in the right spirit," replied the man of the cloth. "How can a man know whether his prayers are made in the right spirit?" persisted the inquirer. "O, by seeing if they are answered."

Talk about your long sermons, here is one that leads the procession. In the cathedral notices for holy week of "The Oxford Diocesan Gazette" appears the following: "In that week evensong will be said at 8 p. m., and a sermon preached from Monday till Friday inclusive."

St. Peter (to new applicant)—Where from? N. A.—The earth. St. P.—What are your claims for admission? N. A.—Though sorely tempted, I never swore at my fountain pen, and, though a theater-goer, I never reviled a woman's high hat. St. P.—First-class! Here's a check to Row 1.

In a certain church not a thousand miles away, there is a drunkard whose case has been made the subject of special prayer in the minister's family for some time. The other day little golden-haired Elsie, five years old, came down stairs looking rather pale. "What is the matter, darling? Are you sick?" asked the mother. "No," replied the infant with a toss of her head. "But I'm just tired to death praying for that man."

The Boundary Dispute.

An opinion of the city attorney has been filed with the city engineer which gives to Omaha the disputed territory lying between the two cities of Omaha and South Omaha. This territory embraces an extensive tract lying just north of the south line of the city of Omaha as the boundaries were settled when the corporation was extended in April, 1887. It includes two parks, the larger of which is known as Spring Lake park and is one of the most beautiful of all the park sites.

The property was originally owned and platted by the South Omaha syndicate, and was a part of the corporation of the village of South Omaha.

South Omaha did not incorporate as a city till in December after the April when the disputed strip was appropriated by Omaha.

The law, according to the attorney, provides that though a city has no right to incorporate into its limits a city it may so take in a village. South Omaha consequently loses the strip by six or eight months.

Closing Out Sale.

Men's shoes.

Men's working shoes, all solid, 75c, worth $1.50.

Men's B calf seamless congress and bals, $1, worth $1.75.

Men's A calf seamless congress and bals, $1.50, worth $2.50.

Men's genuine calf seamless congress and bals, $2, worth $3.

Men's calf seamless congress and bals, hand welt, $2.50, worth $4.

Men's fine French calf hand sewed congress and bals, all sizes and styles, $4.25, worth $7.

Men's genuine kangaroo congress and bals, hand sewed, all styles, $4.50, worth $7.50. DE LASHMUTT & CO.,
309 North 16th St.
(Sign red flag at door.)

American Tailors.

New styles, spring novelties, in woolens. American Tailors, Paxton hotel building.

Falconer's grand spring opening is Monday night at 8 p. m. No goods will be sold.

A. P. Tukey, Life building. Homes in Clifton Hill for men of limited income.

People from Philadelphia can find full stock of Jno. Wyeth's celebrated preparations at Sherman & McConnell's Prescription Pharmacy, 1513 Dodge st., second door west P. O.

Before Buying

A piano examine the new scale Kimball piano. A. Hospe, 1513 Douglas.

Falconer's grand spring opening is Monday night at 8 p. m. No goods will be sold.

American Tailors.

New styles, spring novelties, in woolens. American Tailors, Paxton hotel building.

Guckert & McDonald,
THE TAILORS,
Are showing the choicest lines in imported spring woolens for gentlemen's wear ever brought to Omaha. 315 S. 15th st

American Tailors.

New styles, spring novelties, in woolens. American Tailors, Paxton hotel building.

Lowest Rates on Earth

via the Burlington, to all points east and west. Ticket office, 1223 Farnam street. Depot, 10th and Mason streets.

The Bohman mandolin and harp-guitar at S. Bank, 507 N. 16th.

American Tailors.

New spring woolens,
Paxton hotel building.

Paid in Full.

Received of A. C. Ross & Co., twelve hundred and fifty dollars, in payment of ticket No. 40919, in class "B," of the Denver State Lottery, for the Kern Valley Bank, Bakersfield California.
(Signed) The First National Bank,
By JOHN BATES.
Denver, Colo., March 4, 1890.

500,000

Shade trees for sale by A. Hooge, 1158 N. 16th st.

American Tailors.

New styles, spring novelties, in woolens. American Tailors, Paxton hotel building.

Auction! Turkish Rug Auction.

115 So. 16th st., opp. Boston store. A very fine collection of rugs, carpets, embroideries, oriental goods, etc., now on exhibition, day and evening, and and will positively be sold at auction on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Baron Davidyan who owns these goods will be in attendance and will cheerfully show and explain any goods which you may wish to purchase. This is the best collection as to variety, style, condition, etc. that has ever been offered at auction in Omaha. Robert Wells, auctioneer.

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Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has granted to Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, the exclusive American right to publish and sell his forthcoming book entitled, "In Darkest Africa." This will be the only genuine Stanley book. Many so-called Stanley books are now being sold that are a deception and a fraud upon the public. Would-be purchasers should be on their guard and see that Charles Scribner's Sons' imprint is on the title-page.

SARAH AND HER PASSION PLAY

A Synopsis of the Much-Talked-of Drama.

ITALIAN OPERA IN CHICAGO.

It Has by No Means Secured a Firm Hold There—Licenses for Actors—Cincinnati's Musical Festival—Notes.

Bernhardt's Passion Play.

It has been reported by cable dispatches that the French government intends to forbid the performance of "The Passion Play," a religious drama, which was to be given at the Odeon theater, in Paris, with Sarah Bernhardt in the character of the Virgin. The great actress was anxious to play the character of the Virgin, after having obtained success in her role of Joan of Arc. She asked M. Haramcourt, a young and well-known poet, to write for her "The Mystery of the Passion," which was to be represented at the Odeon only two or three times during the week preceeding Easter, says the New York Tribune. The whole drama has been written in 1,500 lines, which are full of poetry. It is a literary work quite different from "The Passion Play" as represented at the famous German village of Oberammergau.

The play is divided into two chants or acts—the first entitled "The Son of the Man" and the second "The Sons of the Men." Each act is itself divided into three parts or tableaux. In the first act the poet starts from the principle that a man who is superior is forcibly endowed with an intelligence which leads him to love his fellow being, but as he sees them unhappy he suffers; hence the three subdivisions—(1) Idea, (2) Love and (3) Grief. The first subdivision represents Jesus entering the Temple and driving away the Pharisees. The Virgin cannot enter the Tempte, but sees her son going down the steps and followed by an enthusiastic crowd. The second represents the Lord's Supper, and the third shows Jesus in the Garden. He goes to sleep and on his awakening he sees Mary at his side. This is the principal scene of the play. Jesus is deaf to the intreaties of his mother, who begs Him in the most heartrending verses to desist from his mission.

The second act represents Jesus before the Sanhedrin tribunal, then before Pilate, and finally on his way to Golgotha. To a soldier who remarks to Him that his cross is heavy. He answers in two beautiful verses: "I am falling down under the world's misery; the weight of sins is heavier than that of my cross."

Jesus is placed on the cross. Mary is there, sobbing, but she is finally resigned. The guards handle her roughly and one of them, pushing the Virgin aside, brutally exclaims, "Beware of my stick!" Then the curtain falls.

Opera in Chicago.

The supplementary season of Italian opera is at an end and Mme. Patti and the rest of the singing birds are off to Boston to renew their triumphs and coin more money for their managers says the Chicago Tribune. Averaging up the two seasons at the auditorium they have been peculiarly successful, though the second season shows a large falling off in attendance as compared with the first, which had the prestige of the opening in its favor.

Prominent in the mind of the principal projector of the noble building was the revival of Italian opera, which as is well known, has been in a comatose if not in a dead condition for several years past. It is safe to say that a stronger troupe for such a purpose cannot be organized out of Italian material, for it has confessedly the leading prima donna and tenor of that school at its head, and the remaining members of the troupe are as strong as can be had. It has a good chorus and orchestra, as such orchestras go, and the advantage of the largest and most elegant house and the best appointed and best working stage in the country. It is not safe to assume, however, because a great deal of money has been spent by the people that Italian opera has been revived. It has only been galvanized. It has gone through the customary motions, as a frog's leg does when it feels the galvanic current. What success it has attained has been through the magic of a single name. Had Patti not been connected with the troupe it would have been a comparative failure, notwithstanding the magnetic powers of Tamagno, who, by the way, is much better qualified for German than for Italian opera. It has been an outbreak of the Patti fad—a fad which seems destined to last as long as the madame has even a thread of a voice left. But this is not a revival of Italian opera. It is simply a return of Patti, and if she should return for a score of years to come—until she could only whisper to her audience, like poor Mario—the result would probably be the same. It is now the magic of a name, not the merit of the artist that draws. Had the troupe been headed by Mme. Albani or Mme. Nordica, with all due respect to those ladies, the season would have been a failure.

Bernhardt as a Feline.

"Cleopatra," in which Sarah is rehearsing the part of the lascivious queen of Egypt, is to be the antithesis of the Galilean Mother, says a Paris letter to the London Truth. Both are to be type women of dissimilar religious ideals. Cleopatra is to be an adaptation of Shakespeare heroine; and she, when analyzed, is found to be incarnation of the cat-cult which reigned in the olden time in the valley of the Nile. The domesticated Tom and Tabby were indeed given divine honors there. Originally this no doubt was so because cats saved the corn granaries from being infested with mice. As time went on, the cat was worshipped because it was a cat. It was objectively before all eyes in temples, on domestic shrines and in amulets. Next its qualities came to be admired by votaries, and children came to be born with cat traits of character. Was there ever a more feline creature than Cleopatra? How she toyed with her victim's; how remorseless was her cruelty; how gentle she was in her caresses; how graceful in all her ways, and what fearful savagery in her love! She had the velvet paw, the light scratch, the tigerish ferocity, and that love of luxury which makes the cat so fond of the drawing-room hearthrug, with indomitable independence of character. We can make a dog do as we please, but the cat only consents to obey when our will falls in with its inclinations. Cleopatra slipped from Cæsar when she found he intended to parade her as a captive in his triumphal entrance into Rome. She was not to be held by him, and was physical grace and loveliness to the last. Sarah Bernhardt approximates to Cleopatra in being herself feline and in touch with felines.

Licences for Actors.

Chester M. Foster of London, formerly a senior clerk in the house of commons, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, says the Chicago Tribune. He says that in future actors in London will be required to have a license just the same as physicians.

"When you go to the theater and hear a hungry-looking fellow shout: 'Me heavings, another man has went to his account!' you will be authorized to ask for his license at once. If he has none then he will be punished the same as any other violator of the law.

"The parliamentary committee has recommended to the county council the approval of the draft of a bill, prepared by the theater committee, which will confer powers on the council over theaters and other amusement places. The measure will provide that actors and actresses be required to take out a license yearly. It will also affect performers in music halls. The consideration of the bill has been postponed for a few weeks, but it will eventually be passed. The object of the bill is to shut up dangerous music halls and variety theaters. This can be done in no better way than to shut off the performers. Of course any decent actor will have no trouble in getting a license. If this measure should be the means of causing many bad actors to quit the business, not only the public but the better element in the profession would be pleased."

Cincinnati's Musical Festival.

The directors of the Cincinnati Musical Festival association have the honor to announce that the concerts and matinees of the ninth biennial music festival will be given in Music hall, Cincinnati, on the evenings of May 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 and the afternoons of May 22 and 24. Theodore Thomas will conduct, as usual, and the famous chorus will take its accustomed prominent part in the festival.

The directors take pleasure in making public the following list of soloists engaged: Edward Lloyd of London, England, and Theodore J. Toedt, tenors; Myron W. Whitney, basso; Emil Fischer of the Metropolitan opera, New York; Mlle. Clemeatina De Vere of New York, Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt and Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, sopranos, and Miss Emily Winant, contralto.

Edwin Booth and "Jim."

Edwin Booth tells the following story: "For years my faithful body servant was "Jim" Brown, a coal black negro, with a comical face and more comical ways. "Jim" was as exemplary and sedate a darkey as you could well wish, but had a most unfortunate knack of getting into trouble, on which occasion he would appeal most pitifully to "Mars Edwin" for aid. "Jim" was also the possessor of a fine tenor voice, which was at once his comfort and his pride, and he would go to almost any extreme to give others the pleasure of hearing him. On one occasion in Philadelphia I left the theater after a performance to walk to my hotel, followed, as I thought, by "Jim" Brown. But no "Jim" appeared at the hotel that night. The next morning some one sent word to me that my servant was in the police station, and unless his fine was paid the unfortunate darkey would be sent to Moyamensing, the city jail. I sent one of the attaches of the theater to the negro's aid. That afternoon as I was preparing to take my usual nap the door was was burst violently open and a black mass tumbled unceremoniously at my feet. It was the unfortunate "Jim," pale with fright and shivering with apprehension. "O Lordy, Mars Edwin, please forgive me, I'll never do so again, I won't," he pleaded, "Fo' God, Mars Edwin, I ain't been doin' nothin'," cried "Jim." "I was a walkin' home behind you last night when I hearn singin'. It was a crowd serenadin' a house and dey was singin' 'Come Where My Love Lies Dreamin'.' It war powerful good singin', too, but dar wasn't no tenor. I slips up ter 'em and says gemmin', I kin sing tenor. Does you want a tenor singer? De leader he says 'Yes jine right in,' and I did jine in. Jest in de finest part, Mars Edwin, and a big policeman grabbed me and he says, I'll take yer whar yer love lies dreamin', and fo' de Lord, he run me in. Bless God, Mars Edwin, I'll never sing dat dar song agin." And he never did. Mr. Booth laughs heartily when telling this story.

Fanny Davenport and Frisco.

Fanny Davenport announces that she likes Rosalind better than any other character, and when she is rich she will play only such parts as she likes regardless of expense. Then she tells about her California experience: "It is an odd case, but I have no better friends anywhere than in San Francisco, yet a gloomier failure than my first visit there it would be hard to imagine. I was with Daly's company then. Baldwin's had not yet been built and we played in some kind of a hall, where Mr. Daly had to put up his own scenery, and where nobody, apparently, cared to come. We opened with 'London Assurance.' Just as I came on the stage as Lady Gay Spanker with my hunting speech, some one in the audience let loose two white doves. It was intended as a pretty compliment, but the poor little birds, frightened, and not knowing enough to fly to me alighted on the chandelier in the center of the hall clung there, scorched by the heat of the burners yet unable to get away. Of course the thoughts and sympathies of the spectators were entirely withdrawn from the stage and fastened upon the suffering doves, as was natural. The scene fell flat where it should have made a hit. This untoward incident seemed to set the key of misfortune for the entire engagement. Night after night I went home from the theater and cried myself to sleep.

The finest fruits and vegetables always found at C. B. Moore & Co.'s.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Grand Parlor Furniture Sale.

Just received, two carloads of parlor furniture, consisting of suits, chairs, rockers, lounges, etc. In order to make room for these we are obliged to dispose of a goodly portion of our present stock. The following prices will prevail this week on y:

$45 suits this week $22.50.
$60 suits this week $37.50.
$75 suits this week $50.
$90 suits this week $60.
$125 suits this week $75.
$150 suits this week $100.
$200 suits this week $125.

All the plush goods in proportion. If you contemplate purchasing any parlor goods be sure and call this week. All goods reserved on receipt of a small cash payment. Easy weekly and monthly payments. People's Mammoth Installment House, 613, 615 and 617 North Sixteenth street, between California and Webster, white front, located directly opposite Hotel Esmond.

American Tailors.

Thousands of different styles to select from. American Tailors.

Ruinart champagne at Gladstone Bros.

Replating table ware, watches, chains and revolvers, at Western plating works, 1114 Dodge street, Omaha.

Closing Out Sale.

$20,000 worth of new boots and shoes. The entire stock must be sold regardless of value.

LADIES'.

Ladies' kid and pebble grain button shoes 75c, worth $1.50.

Ladies' fine dongola button shoes, common sense opera $1, worth $1.75.

Ladies' fine dongola button shoes, patent tip, $1.25, worth $2.25.

Ladies' fine French dongola button shoes, hand turned, $1.65, worth $3.

Ladies' fine dongolas, good Waukenphast button boots $1.85, worth $3.50.

Ladies' fine French dongola button shoes, hand turned, John Kelley and Ziegler Bros' make, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, worth from $4 to $7.

MISSES.

Misses' dongola heel and spring heel, D and E widths, $1, worth $2.

Misses' fine dongola and goat: spring heel and heel, $1.25, worth $2.25.

Misses' fine French dongola heels, spring heel, $1.50, worth $3.

INFANTS, CHILDREN.

Infants' dongola, hand turned, sizes 1 to 5, 25c, worth 75c.

Child's dongola spring heel, sizes 4 to 7½, 50c, worth $1.25.

Child's dongola and goat shoes 65c and up. DE LASHMUTT & CO.,
309 N. 16th st.
(Sign of red flag at door).

C. O. D. Brown

Has just received five car loads more of California fruit that he will sell at the following low prices: All goods guaranteed to be first class:

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

California apricots, 12½c.
California muscat grapes, 12½c.
California golden drop plums, 12½c.
California egg plums, 12½c.
California green gages, 12½c.
California white cherries, 15c.
California pealed peaches, 10c.
California table peaches, 17c.
California Bartlet pears, 17c.
Black berries, 5c.
Corn, 5c.
Wax beans, 5c.
String beans, 5c.

All brands of flour 10c a hundred cheaper than any of our competitors. We are the only exclusive cash grocery house in Omaha and buy our goods direct from first hands and will give you the benefit of wholesalers' profit.

ED. N. BROWN, 522 N. 16th.

AN ART GLASS WINDOW

That Should Be Seen to Be Admired—An Omaha Production.

In all probability one of the most artistic art glass windows in this western country is a figure window 4½x7 feet in size just completed by the Omaha Art Stained Glass works. Omaha has many fine art glass windows that have been put in by this firm during the past two years, but nothing ever designed in Omaha or any eastern city excells in beauty this window. The center design is twenty inches in diameter and represents the new moon, the light portion of the moon being a nude female figure, the figure in itself being a very fine piece of art work. Surrounding the moon a few clouds lend a striking effect to the otherwise clear sky. Then comes several finely executed boarders, one of which is composed of large jewels each four and a half inches in diameter, studded with smaller jewels. The outer border is composed of small jewels which go far to enrich this most artistic window. This window is on exhibition in the office of the Omaha Art Stained Glass works, 1012 Farnam street, and an invitation is extended to the public to call and inspect it. Everybody who enjoys fine art should see it. The window has been made to order and will probably not remain on exhibition longer than this coming week.

Elgin butter at Moore & Co.'s for 25c.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. I. Rubin desires to express her heartfelt thanks to the members of Star of the West lodge, K. S. B., Allemania lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., and to the many kind friends for their sympathy and condolence during the long illness and death of her late husband, Isaac Rubin.

American Tailors.

New spring woolens,
Paxton hotel building.

Editor DAILY BEE: My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Bemis is circulating the story from door to door that I am hard up and need money and am protesting against the grading of Hamilton street in the pay of Mr. Creighton. This story is false in every respect. The object of Mr. Bemis is to influence people to sign his petition and so rob the tax payers. He dare not make these false assertions over his own signature. A man in his position should be above such petty measures.

Yours respectfully, C. J. CANAN.
OMAHA, Neb., March 22, 1890.

One of the best indications of the solidness of Omaha real estate is the fact that eastern parties regard it so highly. Wm. B. Meikle, representing a large amount of eastern capital in this city, received a letter a few days ago instructing him to loan from 60 to 70 per cent of the value of certain business property in the city, restricting the area, but it is a healthy indication.

American Tailors.

New spring woolens,
Paxton hotel building.

Globe Loan and Trust Company Savings Bank.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the county clerk to-day by the Globe Loan and Trust Company Savings bank. The capital stock is $50,000, all of which has been subscribed by the following incorporators: Hugh G. Clark, W. J. Broatch, B. S. Baker, D. T. Mount, John L. Carson, Daniel H. Wheeler, John B. Dennis, Nelson G. Franklin, H. O. Devries, Charles E. Williamson, Cadet Taylor, Frank S. Stelling, H. K. Burket, Bernard Fowler, Jr., W. B. Taylor, John Jenkins, Charles W. Cochran. The incorporators are among Omaha's best business men, and the savings bank will begin business at once under very favorable circumstances, at 307 South Sixteenth street.

For Rent—Store No. 209 North 16th st., between Dodge and Capitol avenue. Apply 1819 Davenport st.

The finest selection of domestic and imported cigars. A large assortment of highest grade smoking tobacco Lovers of the weed in any form can find no better place to gratify their taste than at W. Goedecke & Co.'s 304 S 15th, Barker block.

Patti Autograph Piano

Is on exhibition in the show window at Hospe's music store.

Falconer's grand spring opening is Monday night at 8 p. m. No goods will be sold.

American Tailors.

Thousands of different styles to select from. American Tailors.

Copper-bronzing, oxidizing and refinishing brass and chandler work a specialty. Western plating works, 1114 Dodge street.

IT'S WORK THEY'RE AFTER.

Anxious for the Commencement of Building Operations.

THE CARPENTERS ARE SATISFIED

The Bricklayers Will Ask for an Increase of Wages—The Painters' Position—A Plea for Unions.

Work and Harmony.

"Yes, it has been a hard winter on carpenters," said a wood mechanic who is always willing to work.

"Work was so slack at one time during the past months that some of the best workmen in my line were compelled to accept common labor in order to earn money to support their families. I know of first class carpenters who worked down on the river cutting ice for $1.75 and $2 per day, and several good men are now working at common labor, waiting for the spring business to open again."

"Do you anticipate that there will be any demand for an increase in pay by Omaha carpenters, as has been asked for in Chicago, New York, and other eastern cities?"

"No, and I'll tell you why. There are at the present time about one thousand good carpenters idle in Omaha. I will not say exactly idle, but they are not earning full pay. First class men have been paid 30 cents an hour all winter, but none of the men have been able to make full time. In Chicago they were getting 35 cents an hour and struck for 40 cents. The Omaha boys will not ask for more than 30 cents this spring and summer, but the boys want to make full time. The feeling among the men is good and the boys are all anxious to get to work."

"Are the majority of the Omaha carpenters members of the union?"

"Well, it's nearly a stand off. About half of the fellows are members of the union and while the other half does not carry cards, they are in sympathy with fair movements of any kind, and the majority of the workmen will move in concert under any order that might be issued by the union. The average pay will be $2.50 per day."

An Increase in Wages.

The bricklayers of Omaha are anticipating plenty of work during the coming season. Four dollars per day was paid last season and will be asked this year both by bricklayers and stonemasons. The reason for a demand of an increase in pay is because so much work must be done within a limited time. The stone and brick work must be completed before the carpenters can begin and as all the large buildings are of brick and stone the men have concluded to demand metropolitan prices. No strike or trouble is anticipated as the workmen will announce their intentions before a tap is struck. Their requests will no doubt be complied with.

The Painters.

At a meeting of the Painters' union the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Brophy president and treasurer; John Martin, corresponding secretary; Isaac Bushy, preceptor; Alfred Hartley, warden. It was agreed that no increase in pay would be asked from the bosses while the spring work was being disposed of. The majority of the men, like the carpenters, will be glad to be given an opportunity to make full time as they have been compelled to jog along at almost half pay during the winter months.

Typographical Election.

There is a lively interest displayed by the members of the Typographical union in the forthcoming election of officers which is to take place on March 26, in Washington hall. The candidates who have withdrawn from the race since the list was printed two weeks ago are Samuel DeNedrey for president and Herman Matthes for delegate to the international convention.

A Plea for Union.

An officer in a labor union in this city has the following to say to workingmen in regard to organization:

"Do you ever think that you are responsible for the sacrifices which are being made daily for the rights of the American laborer? Do you know that, inside of a week, you have it in your power to relieve yourself of this terrible responsibility by joining some labor organization. Join it and stop this war. Be independent. Make common cause with your brothers in toil. Elevate yourself and be true men to your calling and I will pledge my word that we will never know what poverty is among our working classes. Now is the time to organize throughout the country, as you all know quite well that you can never gain anything but slavery by standing alone. As long as we are divided there will only be the organized parts which will gain their point, and we want it unanimous, and then we can demand respect and equality."

Explanation and Correction.

STROMSBURG, Neb., March 18.—To the Editor of THE BEE: My attention has been called to your report of the proceedings of the state assembly of the Knights of Labor, in THE BEE of February 26 and 27, and which are not true. I have been a friend to THE BEE, and am satisfied that someone has been imposing upon you, as well as other papers, and while pretending to be a member of the order, with secrets to divulge, has put up a job on you and THE BEE readers. All this might not harm the order