THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, SUNDAY, JUNE .. 1890 -- SIXTEEN PAGES

# THOSE DEMANDS OF LABOR.

An Fpite. / of What Workmen Think Would Benefit Them.

THE POPULARITY OF THE DEMAND.

Local Clerks Organizing-Letter Carriers Asking for Eight Hours-**Powderly on the Knights** of Labor.

The leaders in the several labor organizations of this city are beginning to realize that Omaha will, before another year, be equal to Chicago in the interest displayed in labor demonstrations. To be plain and at the same time truthful, these men know that the feeling which has lain dormant so long is being gradually, effectually awakened.

A great many things which, if taken ingly, would have but little effect, have been so suddenly welded as to bring all the discon tent which has existed to the surface.

Many of the causes are of this dissatisfaction of long standing, while otners are of recent origin.

They are long hours, small renumeration, unchristian treatment, want of time for improvement, and equality measured only by the size of the individual bank account.

On the first of these the great fight will be made. The struggle will be in but one way, made. The struggle will be in but one way, the men hold, namely—a reduction in the hours constituting a day's work—and when the contest is over—when the vanquished and the victors agree—hands that are now idle, they hold, will be honestly employed; homes that are now desolate will be sur-rounded with comforts, and stomachs that are now weak from forced and continued fasting will be strengthened with wholesome fasting will be strengthened with wholesome food

The desire for an eight-hour day, these men hold, is much more universal than any-one outside the labor organizations would suppose. The printers, who are known to be servative, it is said favor an eight-hour y. The shoe clerks are now moving for Schorter hours and, from the activity mani-cested in the painters' union and one or two other organizations which might be named, the men believe that the demand for a shorter working day will become general before June

Laboring men, too, want to be protected when they go to the polls to vote. They think the Australian ballot bill will afford that protection; they want it and they claim they will get it or they will go into polities this fall in a way that will surprise the pol-ticians. ticians.

### Clerks Organizing.

Today the clerks in the many stores of the city expect to complete their organization by the election of permanent officers and the selection of delegates to represent their interests in the Central labor union.

For years the clerks of Omaha have wrestled with the shorter hour problem, and this season they again took it up under the trade union idea. Isolated as they were, unknown by a major portion of their feliow-workers, ignorant of important events transpiring around them and concerning them, it is considered no surprise that a change was sought. The men are intelligent, respectable and proressive. At the present time the member-ip of the clerks' union amounts to 500 and is gressive. being increased every day. The boys are not satisfied with the efforts they are making in their own behalf, but as soon as they get their own union on its feet, they propose to go into another vineyard to labor, and will then pro-ceed to organize the lady clerks into a local as ambly as embly Already the movement has had its effect, as

the furniture stores have conceded that the demands of the clerks are just, and as a result they now close their stores at 6:30 every evening, while any number of dry goods stores are following suit and allowing their clerks to have their evenings to themselves.

# Letter Carriers and Eight Hours.

Taking up the fight that was inaugurated by the letter carriers, the postoffice clerks have declared for an eight-hour working day, and have succeeded in inducing General Ketcham of New York to introduce a bill in

grown worse during the period of their exist-ence. When they organized they were work-ing nine and a bulf hours per day, and when they disbanded they were working eleven hours for the same pay. When the meeting adjourned, one old man who had been a mem-ber of the society, organized seven persons, including himself, into a society which he claimed would be far-reaching and practical. It was the birth of the Knights of Labor. The organization was perfected December The organization was perfected December 28, 1869, and since then it has spread through almost every country of the civilized world The disagreement on religious questions pre-vented some from going into the order, but that question was speedily settled. Suppose we get a Catholic on one hand and a Protes-tant, no matter what the denomination, on the other, We say to them: Suppose an order is issued that all the people in the country must go to New York city. They travel there on half a dozen different railroads, but no matter which of the roads they take they are sure to get there, just the same. But when they once reach their destination the wisest man in the world cannot stand on Broadway and tell, from the dust on their coats, which road they took to reach the place. They are there all the same. Just so it is in heaven You can't tell when a person gets there what You can't tell when a person gets there what his religious convictions were during life. That settles the religious question. Now let's see how close together they are on the other questions. One says to the other: "How much money are you making!" "Two dollars a day," is the reply. "Don't you think you ought to get two and a half!" They agree on that and shake hands. Then the question arises: "Don't you think you ought to have more lesime?" They shake agam. "Don't you think," says one, "your children should darken the doors of the schools instead of the factories?" Then they shake again. They are on a level there, and so they should be on a level on religious questions.

grown worse during the period of their exist-

a level on religious questions. What are the principles of the Knights of Labor! We hold that "An injury to one is the concern of all." They saw among other things the necessity of catabilishing labor bureaus, that the conditions of working people all over the land should be known. They have established twenty-one labor bureaus in

have established twenty-one labor bureaus in as many states, and a department of labor at Washington that is searching all the world to find out what is being done to promote the welfare of the tolling masses. At Cohoes last Tuesday evening I saw children leaving the great mills after their day's work who could not be more than ten years of age. I stood at the gates of the mills and saw them go to their homes. They passed by the school room door on their way to work. The onesed it again going home in the evenby the school foom hold of their way to work. The passed it again going home in the even-ing. The doors were closed to them, and when they arrive at the stage of manhood, dwarfed in fame, stinted in mahood and wo-manhood, they are helpless and at the mercy manhood, they are helpless and at the mercy of others, for their minds have been forever closed against the education which they should have received in youth. See to it that the child is educated. What can be the feel-ings of the man of wealth who realizes that his action in depriving the child of an edu-cation has murdered an intellect that might have been an ornament to his country. I doubt not but that if those who are accountadoubt not but that if those who are accounta-ble for this crime, for it is a crime, could stand, as I stood, to see these young children coming from the mills, they would say with me, it is a wrong and I will, do my best to

end it. I am not a rich man, have no more of this world's goods than I actually need, but, as poor as I am, I would rather stand a pauper than be a millionaire and owe my wealth to the labor of children whose future I destroyed by driving them to the factory when they should be in the school room. "Some of our men have felt that the women

should not be organized; they are too good to be brought into an assembly of the Knights of Labor. They should not mingle with the foul-smelling, tobacco-chewing, profane men in the assembles. If it is right for these women to sit at the same table in the evening with their futher, bestdeas under and has with their fathers, brothers, uncles and hus-bands, is it not right to meet with them in an assembly where the rights of all may be dis-cussed i If there is a place outside of the Christian church where the name of woman is held to be sacred, where it is respected and reverenced more than anywhere else, that place is in a local assembly of the Knights of Labor. If the women are not organized they will soon be doing the work that strong men will soon be doing the work that strong men are now doing. And strength and brain will not be regarded as factors in the work of the future, for it is within the possibilities of the next few years that women will do all the work through the ald of science and invention. And then when the men are standing around idle they will wish that they had taken heed to the precepts of the Knights of Labor and demanded for the women of the

Labor and demanded for the women of the land equal pay for equal work. We want the importation of contract labor prohibited. I recently witnessed the landing at Castle Garden of a shipload of emigrants. They were a stalwart body of people. The women carried on their heads articles of household articles, such as bedding, etc., and the men were willing they should do so. Exithe men were willing they should do so. Evi-dently they were woman's rights men. In many instances both men and women wore wooden shoes. They came to an already over-crowded country. When two men land in this country now-a-days they stand on a spot that will only furnish work for one. The condition of things has changed in the past fifty years. Then there was plenty to do and few to do it, but the country has filled up so rapidly that now there are too many. I would say to the people of the old country: Stay at home until the existing load upon us is removed, then we will exist on the people of the will receive you with open arms. For tak-ing this stand, it is said by some that, if that rule was enforced, I would be a turfeutter in Ireland today. In answer, I would say that it is far better to be a turfeutter in Ireland at the present time than a pauper in the streets of America. We want men nowhere who will work for 75 cents a day and go out in the woods and cut their shoes off the trees. w say that emigration should be so restricted that not more than 2,000 should be allowed to hand on our shores each week, and that every man should be able to read and write before he be allowed to exercise the right of Amer

# KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

Special Prices for Monday and all the Week, on Black and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Embroideries, Silk Mits, Hosiery and Muslin Underwear.

# DRESS GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT. In this department we are offering some very great bargains. Special attention is called to the Black Nun's Veiling at 75c, Black Albatross at 60c, Black Serge at 55c and Black Brillian-

tine at 50c. They are the greatest bargains we have offered. 42-inch Black Albatross at 60c, worth

40-inch Black Nun's Veiling at 60c, vorth 75c. 42-inch Black Nuns' Veiling at 75c. well worth \$1.

44-inch genuine English Serge at 75c. worth 95cl 40-inch Black Brilliantine at 50c,

would be good value at 75c. We have a splendid line of fancy weaves in black goods, which we offer at 75c, worth 95c. In black and white dress goods we

show an elegant assortment in stripes, plaids and checks. Remnants of black goods at prices to close them out Monday with a rush.

COLORED DRESS GOODS. 42-inch Colored Brilliantines, in a plendid assortment of colors; also black and white checks and stripes, that will be placed on sale Monday at 50c per vard; they would be cheap at 65c. 42-inch all wool Serges, in all the new

shades, at 55c, worth 70c. All wool De Beige at 45c, worth 55c. 42-inch colored Nuns' Veiling at 65c,

heap at 75c. Tamese Cloth, in all the gray mixtures, at 60c, worth 80c. This is the finest cloth made for traveling dresses.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. 24-inch Figured China Silk at 50c, reduced from 75c. 24-inch Wash Surahs, in all the latest

designs, at \$1. 24-inch printed Indian Silks, elegant lesigns, at \$1, reduced from \$1.25. 27-inch Shanghai Silks, in black and colored figured, at \$1, worth \$1.50. We show an elegant line of Cream

Cream Brocaded China Silks \$1, worth Plaid Surahs, in all the new Scotch plaid effects, 24 inches wide, at \$1 and \$1.25. BLACK SILKS.

SPECIAL. SPECIAL. SPECIAL. We will place on sale at \$1.25 a lot of Black Faille, Black Satin Rhadama, Black Gros Grain, Black Peau De Sole

Dress Silks, that are worth from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Our price Monday is \$1.25 per yard. These silks are guaranteed to wear. Brocaded Grenadine at \$1.15, worth

11.35Frame Grenadines at \$1.35; Iron worth \$1.60.

SPECIAL. Plain Pongee Silks, all colors, at 50c, worth 75c. WHITE GOODS.

Three special bargains in Satin hecked Lawns will be offered Monday; they are the best values in white goods

we have ever offered. LOT L-Satin checked Lawas at 10c. orth 13te

LOT II .- Satin Checked Lawns at 12%c, worth 16%c. LOT III .- This lot we call special at-

tention to, as they are most elegant goods and well worth 20c; our price Monday is 15c per yard. BLACK INDIA LINON.

Fast Black India Linon at 15c, worth

Fast Black India Linon at 20c, regu ar price, 25c. Extra fine Fist Black India Linon at

Oc, worth 37%c. FRENCH SATEENS, 224c. We place on our counters one case of

French Sateens, elegant designs, equal to anything that has been sold at 35c; on Monday our price is 224c. WHITE INDIA LINONS.

We have a complete stock of India Linons, in all the different qualities, and offer them Monday at 10c, 121c, 15c, 16%c, 20c and 25c; they are the best value Breeaded China Silks at \$1.35, worth to be found in the city, and customers

will do well to examine this stock. BATISTE, 10c.

20 pieces 36-inch Batiste at 10c, regular price, 13<sup>‡</sup>c. REMNANTS.

All short lengths of French Sateens, Scotch Ginghams and White Goods will be offered at less than cost price.

BLACK SATEENS. Just received another shipment of Fast Black Sateens. Customers who have been waiting can now be supplied; price, 224c and 35c.

MULLS. New Cream Mulls just received at 30c, 35c, 50c, 60c and 75c.

FIGURED INDIA DIMITY.

Choice styles in Figured India Dimity at 18c, worth 25c. Choice styles in Figured Swiss at 25c, worth 35c.

SILK MITTS, 15c.

We have about 50 dozen Ladies' Tan Silk Mitts that will be placed on our counters Monday at the extraordinary price of 15c per pair. The regular price of these mitts has been from 30e to 50c per pair. They must be sold and we make the price so low that they will be sold out in one day. Remember the price is only 15c per pair.

DOMESTIC REPARTMENT.

New Zephyr Ginghams, in stylish plaids and stripes, at 124c, worth 15c. Just opened a new lot of those extra fine Zephyr Ginghams in styles equal to any Scotch or French goods; the price is 15c per vard.

Elegant styles of Sateens at 124c. Ladies' Colored Skirts, in black and gray Brilliantines, Sateen, Moreen in black and gray, also striped Scer-suckers, all at special prices.

REMNANTS.

All odd lengths of Ginghams, Percales, Seersuckers, Satcens and Calicoes will be closed out at less than cost price. This is a chance to buy cheap dresses for the children. LINEN DEPARTMENT. BED SPREADS, \$1.50.

One case of fine Crochet Bed Spreads (Marseilles patterns) at \$1.50, worth \$2. 50 dozen extra quality Huck Towels, fancy borders, at \$2 per dozen, worth 82.75

50 dozen extra by white Turkish Towels, \$1.50 per do...en; would be cheap at 82.

10 pieces genuine German Half Blenched Damask at 65c, well worth 85c. 25 dozen 5-8 Napkins at \$1.25; good value at \$1.50.

BLEACHED DAMASK, \$1.00. AT \$1.00-We show the finest assortment of Table Damask to be found in the city. The styles are elegant and the quality is equal to goods usually sold at \$1.25. Napkins to match at \$2 per dozen.

LADIES' LONDON SHIRTS. We are showing some elegant styles in laides' London Shirts, in stripes, wash silks and outing flannels; they are the latest novelty and are specially adapted for traveling and holiday wear.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT. In this department we show some special styles in fancy striped Outing Flannels suitable for blouse waists,

shirts, wrappers and bathing suits; the styles are elegant, prices range from 50c to 85c per vard. New designs shown in Embroidered Flannels, also a complete line of white

Hemstitched Flannels. 30 inch Outing Flannels 15 per yard. CHILDREN'S MULL BONNETS.

Children's black Mull Bonnets at 60c, Children's black Surah Hats, very

stylish, at \$1.35. SUMMER CORSETS 50c. 25 dozen ladies' Summer Corsets, odd

sizes, at 50c; perfect fitting; they are well worth 75c. HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

vorth 75e.

25 doz. ladies' fast black Lisle Thread Hose, spliced heel and toe, extra quality, at 75c, worth \$1.

25 dozen ladies' fast black Hose (2 threads silk 1 thread lisle) the best stocking made, guaranteed to wear. Ladies who have tried these stockings once will wear nothing else; price \$1.15. Ladies' pure silk Vests, low neck, to sleeves, ribbon in neck and arm, in black, cream, pink and blue, at \$1. worth \$1.75.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN OUR EMBROIDERY DEPT.

45 inch Swiss Embroidered Skirtings, in all the latest styles, 70c, 75c, 85c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard, worth almost onehalf more

45 inch white hemstitched Lawn Skirtings, 35c, worth 60c.

45 inch white hemstitched Tucked Lawn Skirtings, 5 beautiful styles of these very popular goods, reduced to 5c a yard, actually worth \$1.15.

27 inch white hemstitched Corded Lawn Flouncings, very desirable for children's dress, only 55c a yard, worth

221 and 27 inch Swiss Embroidered Flouncings, exquisite designs, the cor-rect thing for children's dress, rare values at 45c, 50c, 55c, 65c, 75c and \$1 a vard.

2 special bargains in ladies' Windsor Fies, in all the latest styles; the correct thing to wear with the new "Vassar" and fine flannel shirt waists, see them, only 25c and 50c each.

Japanese Faus in all the latest novelties, at 25c, 85c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 each-

48 inch all silk Russian Fish Net, only 85c a yard, worth \$1.25.

48 inch all silk Brussets Draping Nets. in polka dots and squares, only 95c a yard, worth \$1.35.

LACES. LACES.

1,000 yards line Oriental, Antique Vals, Chantilly, Point Gage, Fedora, etc., etc., reduced to 20c a yard, worth up to 40c.

ALL SILK SURAH SASHES. 19 unches wide and 4 yards long, with deep hand knotted fringe ends, only \$3.50 each, worth \$5.

spent in games, music and singing, followed

by a very delightful lunch which was served



congress providing that the working day of the 9,000 clerks in the first, second and third class postoffices shall not exceed eight hours. Eight hours has been specified as a day's labor for all the employes of the government and equity would seem to require that it be extended to that hard working class of postal employes, the clerks, who now work on an average of twelve hours a day and in some instances even longer, and are compelled to be on duty holidays and Sundays-a requirement which is not made without extra pay of any other class of persons in the civil service. Besides considerations affect-ing directly the welfare of the clerks, it is maintained that a shortening of these hours of labor is demanded by considerations of public convenience. A clerk who has been on duty ten or twelve hours consecu-tively is not likely to be in the best condition to perform his responsible and exacting work with the desired speed and accuracy. There is no knowing how many of the vexatious errors in the transmission of the mails are to be attributed, not to any lack of zeal or at be attributed, not only lack of seal or lat-tention on the part of the postal employes, but to downright weariness. A lessening of the hours of labor might, in a large part, compensate for an increase in cost by an actual increase in the efficiency of the postal service. At any rate the point is one which will undoubtedly be considered.

### **Cincinnati** Carpenters Ont.

Every union carpenter in the city of Cin cinnati has struck, and for once work is at a standstill in Ohio's metropolis. Several days ago 1,400 of the carpenters went out be cause the bosses would not agree to the unior scale. A few days later their places were filled by non-union men, which resulted in the strike becoming general. The men have now served notice that they will stay out un til an agreement has been signed by the bosses that they will live up to the rules adopted by the Central labor union and will discharge the non-union men in their employ

# Three Victories.

The laboring men of New York have won victory that to them means a great deal. Last week Governor Hill was induced to sign bills prohibiting hat making in state's prisons; providing for the appointment of right female factory inspectors and for the weekly payment of wages by the corporations

# Powderly on the K. of L.

The public demonstration in Albany, N Y , last Thursday, in honor of the arrival of General Master Workman Powderly, who lectured before the laboring men in that city, drew the Knights of Labor from all over the state.

In the parade 5,000 knights were in line. After marching about the principal streets of the city a halt was called at a large hall, where after being introduced by N. G. Spalding, secretary of the state farmers' league, Mr. Powderly said :

"You talk of the conflict of thirty year ago, when the men of the time marched to the scuth to do battle. If we believe campaign stories the war is still on. If we read history, we know that those men felt in their hearts at the close of the struggle that slavery was dead. They felt proud of their work, and it was a noble thing to do to strike the shackles from the limbs of four millions of slaves. The achievement was one that any nation might well be proud of. Time went on and slavery again showed its head in the land, and there are today in this country more slaves than there were when the war began. They exist not alone in the south nor in the east or west-they are not among the colored race alone-but everywhere among

cur sixty millions of people. But while the war was going on seeds were being planted that will in time completely wipe out the alavery that is marching through the land. In 1862 the garment-cut-ters of Philadelphia felt that they were not being treated as they should be and formed a society for their protection. They ran along, doing practically nothing to benefit their condition, until one night in October, 1869, they can citizenship." HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

# Glace kid gloves have taken the place of suede gloves. Glazed black kid is more pop-ular for street wear than tan, which it has to

large degree replaced. Silk stockings are worn this season of the same hue as the dress. They are very com-fortable. Plain black add to a shapely ankle, but stripes detruct from it.

An anti-flirt trust is being organized by egular watering place girls. Their motto is, Let no jilty man escape." Black ice cream is a new fad. It is colored

y the addition of charcoal and the juice of furkish prunes.

White and pale-lemon ostrich feathers on arge white hats produce a charming effect, Narrow velvet ribbons are used to confine hem against the crown.

A young lady has evolved the following re-tection on masculine Washington: The saddest words of tongue or pen-

There are too many women and not enough men.

men. The popular fad in Washington nowadays is the study of the longuage and literature of Spain, which was given a great impetus by the sessions of the Pan-American congress. Yellow and mauve are the colors for under

inen. If white, there are stripes in light ellow. Sometimes the yellow is dotted in cllow. white, and white stars are frequent.

Gloves are no longer of the extravagant ength which they attained at one time. They are scarcely ever seen reaching as high as the elbow, and are growing shorter. Knitted Tuxedo and Lenox suits are grow

ing in popularity. Their yielding quality and ventilating features make them favor-ites with ladies and children in summering. The young people of Belvidere, III., are in a row which promises to involve the best families there. One of the north side young ladies a few days ago tried to organize a ten-nis ctub. A chosen few were invited to join, but the many were left out. From these it was proposed to buy nets, etc., but the own-ers refused to sell. This started the quarrel, which commenced at the first meeting and which commenced at the first meeting and has spread until many who do not know a racquet from a baseball bat have taken sides.

Former friends do not speak as they pass by Some years ago European dress began to come in vogue in Japan for women as well as for men, but a reaction has set in. The Japanese women are not satisfied with the ordi ancese women are not satisfied with the ordi-nary dress styles of civilization, but they are unwilling to return to their old dress, and hence they have been making a study of "rational dress," advocated by the various female dress reformers.

Philadelphia has within her limits proba bly from twenty to twenty-five women who are worth a million or more. She has twice that many women who are worth more than \$500,000, and there are hundreds of women in the city whose possessions rauge from \$20,000 to \$100,000. The wealthlest woman in

Philadephi is believed to be Mrs. Anna M. Powers, widow of Thomas H. Powers. Mrs. Powers' possessions ore variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

# How the Company Was Organized and the Historic Walls With all Their Memories to Which They Have Succeeded.

MORE OF THE OMAHA FIRE-FIGHTERS.

Wonderful dreams must visit the slumbers of the boys at No. 6.

It is midnight, and the bell of the last car s heard faintly tinkling in the distance. A dim light on the lower floor gleams on the brass mountings of the ponderous hose cart and the polished buckles of the fire harness, which latter viewed through the gloom, seem to be suspended in air or encircling invisible

horses. Now and then the thump of an iron-shod heel behind the threebarred doors in the rear, proclaims the fact that the fire horses will be ready when the summons comes. A pair of mice creep out into the light till they see their own shadows, and there is a scuttling and scuffling across the floor, dying

away in faint squeaks behind the wainscotting. These and the ticking of the clock, or the measured footfalls of the patrolman of the stone pavement are the only sounds heard.

Upstairs, the undulations of seven white coverlets reveal the forms of seven sleeping firemen. Beside each cot is the "night rig," the rubber boots and pants and the helmet ready for the call. The moonlight glistens on the polished brass sliding pole and ove the white covers of the beds. No sound i heard here but the deep, regular breathing o

the slumberers. A wonderful thing happens. The clang of a bell comes from the bell-tower above-a ghostly bell it must be, for though the hammer and tower are still there, the bell was long ago taken away to do duty elsewhere. At the first stroke, cots, sleepers, sliding pole and "night rigs" vanish. The room is the same, but the occupants and furniture are

hanged The hall is filled with spectres. Spectreng and spectres short, spectres stout and pectres lean, spectres pretty and spectres lain, spectres fair, dark, young, old, in white

owns and in Prince Albert frocks, in plus hats and Dolly Varden bonnets, in cutaway and in pullbacks, in tweeds, broadcloth silks and satins. Long tables extend down the full length of

the hall loaded with gnostly delicacies. jolly set of "spooks" they seem to be as the gather about the board with their panto nime jabbering and gesturing. They attack their intangible viands with as much gustons of they were material. They argue, flirt, augh and clink glasses. Bumpers of invisi-ble beer and wine are quaffed till some of the bibbers become rather vociferously talkative

spectres! Then comes the speech-making, with ges-tures so expressive that one can almost in-terpret them into compliments for the brave "fire laddles." Rounds of inaudible applause

greet each successive speaker and everybody speaks or calls on his neighbor. The tables are cleared away and a ghostly dance begins to the music of ghostly musi cians. They waltz and polka, shottische and

gallop, swing on the corners, allemande left all over the hall. The frisky spectres jig when they balance and swing their partners off their feet. The bungling ones plunge their feet through the ladies flounces and are nustled here and there through the figure-

till they look as if they would give the world for a seat. It is the anniversary of one of old No. 1's banquets and the ghosts have come back to live over again the wonderful times of the

good old volunteer days. This is the house which stood on the corner of Twentieth Izard streets when the volunand [ department gave so many or r memorable banquets when mayor and council came and were toosted and toosted in return and to which all the world and his wife schemed for an invitation.

If the walls could give out the echoes they ace did the slumbers of Hose company No. would be disturbed by many a peal of laugh er or burst of musi-Things are different now. The men who

a long time. The council finall moved it down into the street where it nov stands, where it was reorganized and refitted Hose company No. 6 was then organized and placed in it.

been in existence a little over three years. When the new brick engine house on Saun-

ders was built for No. 1 the frame now or Izard and Sixteenth was abandoned and lay

The company consists of Frank Graves. captain; Uriah Baker, driver; Pat Noonan, lieutenant; James McNamara, first pip man; William Sideli, second pipeman, and William

Bonner, third pipeman. The captain is one of the oldest men in the department, having come in in the fall of 1879, He has since been connected with No. 2 and No. 3 at various times, and at the organiza-tion of No. 6 was made its captain. He does not covet any newspaper notoriety and is con-Like all the says to per along at his business. Like all the others, the house is always in perfect order. The brass of harness, pole, cart and gongs is polished till it shines. The cots up stairs are covered with snowy white coverlets and pillow shams. The horses in ful

coverlets and pilow shains. The horses in their stalls are groomed till they shine and can certainly make no complaint on the score of comfort, barring the fact that a pair of whips hangs over each back ready to do some effective work when called on. During the night Chief Galligan's horse and buggy occupy the north side of the building and his driver, George Blake, who has put in

eventeen years of his life in the department eeps on one of the cots. The chief lives a Eighteenth and Cuming and in case of fire i A feature of the house, which, slightly modified, has been put into all of the stations and which must be credited to George Coul-ter, superintendent of fire and police alarms,

the cut-off connecting with the doors of rses' stalls. When an alarm of orses' stalls. fire comes in these doors fly open automa-tically releasing the horses. Coulter's contrivance for this purpose consists of an elec-tric attachment and a set of rods which raise slighly a small bolt before the gong really sounds. Strong springs do the rest, and the borses, if they are up to their business, ar on their way to their harness before the whips can strike them. There is a set of levers in the outer room by which the mahinery can be so adjusted that one, two or chinery can be so any set in that one, two or all the horses may be released when the alarm sounds, or by which all may be retained, as is necessary sometimes for the purposes of drill or when testing the alarm system.

# The Only One.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha,

The berth reading lamp feature in the Pullman sleeping cars run on these lines is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.

Sleeping cars leave the Union Pacific depot, Omaha, at 6 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago at 9:30 a.m. Passengers taking this train are not compelled to get out of the cars at Council Bluffs and wait for the train to be cleaned. Get tickets and sleeping car berths at Union ticket office, 1501 Farnam st.

F. A. NASH, Gen. Agt. J. E. PRESTON Pass Agt.

Through coaches-Pullman palace cepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening points via the great Rock Island route. Tick et office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam.

# Burlington New Local Train.

On and after Sunday, May 25, the Buragton will run a new local train leaving Omaha 8:15 a. m., arriving Lincoln 10.50 a. m. Returning, leave Lincoln 9:50 a. m. Returning, leave Lincoln 7:25 p. m., arriving Omaha 9 p. m. This train is solely for local business and does not walt for connections, and will therefore always be on time. Ticket office 1223 Farnam street. Telephone

-Tlokets at lowest rates and superior commodations via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office, 1602-Sixteenth and Furnam streets, Omaha.

250.

Where Fancy May Roam and the Merry Laugh of Mertals Mingles

> With the Notes of Nature's Choristers.

WOODED HILLS AND CRYSTAL LAKES.

There is nothing attractive in the name. "Syndicate park" has a real estate ring about it suggestive to some people of a landscape where white section posts predominate, spot ted over with "for sale" signs or rows of oldnew houses put up to sell and which nobody will buy, having neither front yard nor back yard, street nor alley, and each so faithful a copy of the other that the monotony is pain

Neither is there anything attractive about the entrance to Syndicate park. Those who visited the place last Sunday over the South Omaha motor line were deposited in the mud opposite a yellow clay road cut through a high bank covered with a dense growth of arms and yellow, green and silver leaves of the oaks and elms which hang over it and the blue sky and silvery clouds above, all the better for that. A rustic fence encloses it and a graveled walk leads along its brink. People along the bank are leaning over the shrubbery, with instructions to follow their noses and they would find the park.

A little further down the street and on the opposite side a wretched band was blaring out wretched music, while a sweltering crowd of half tipsy dancers jostled and hustled each other in a sufficiating beer hall and a swarm of beer-drinkers clustered about the

Nothing very attractive in all this to one who would "commune with nature," but let him follow his instructions and he will find ils ceward

There are no graveled drives and walks in Syndicate park; no spraying fountains, no velvety lawns, no swans in the lakes, no flowered terraces, parterres nor terraces, no caged birds and animals, tortured with the nearness and unobtainableness of the freelom of the forest. But Syndicate park has a glorious beauty of its own surpassing all this

the cumulus masses of leaves which rise from its banks high up above it in all the various shides of yellow and green which the leaves display in the tender spring time. Near the center of this lake a magnificent elm towers aloft, flinging its graceful branch-es almost from bank to bank, as though it had been set apart in this way to illustrate how heavilift at thing a tree can be No park commission planned it and no landsape gardener rounded its hills nor set out ts trees. Nature's cunning hand fashioned all its beauties and the men who improved it had the good sense to follow in her footsteps. A little way back from the entrance on Twenty-fourth street the road winds about to how beautiful a tring at ree can be. A winding road leads between the two lakes, and from this looking east one of the most beautiful views of all is obtained. There is the deep ravine, losing itself in the he left and there bursts upon the eye of the

visitor the beauty of the place. An ocean of leaves, the mysterious mur-muring music of which is above him and about him, filling the air! An ocean whose

waves dip down, down, down into deep, dark vistas of green! Away off there to the east where the

pigeous are circling, their white wings glean-ing in the sunlight, they rise up and up again, till all the rest of the world is shut The long arms of the elns, white-oaks,

maples, ashes and dog wood now reach out over either side of the winding drive, and we follow it on into the park protected from the

The air is laden with the sweet perfume of the forest, of the white clover, which grows here and there, and the hundreds of wild flowers bespangling the rank growth of grasses and ferns, which carpet hill and val-

The sunlight filters through the leaves upon the brown earth of the road in little disks of yellow gold.

disks of yeilow gold. Filiting to and fro across the road are my-riads of cat-birds, brown thrushes, robins, blue-birds, finches and doves. Their music is everywhere, a wild weird exultant sort of music which birds only make in the cool dark download measure of follows.

depths of masses of foliage. High up on the other side of that deep ra where a sweet-volced singer sends out a single clear flute-like note which rings through the air like the silver call of a cornet. Rivals all around take it up till the air is filled with a bediam of bird-music. Then it dies away till an aspirant, so far away that he can scarcely a band gives the volcend the can function be heard, pipes his note and the performan-is repeated.

is repeated. The road branches here, and we are unde-cided which to take. That to the left curves down into an abvas of green traves in an almost precipitous fashion. That to the left skirts along a high bank mat-ted with ferns and flowers and apparently curves about to unite with the other beyond

chairs, settees, tables and pavillions are scat-tered here and there and hundreds of visitors ecupy them.

matcd scene is opened up. An undulating lawn, densely wooded, slopes down to a point over the ravine. Rustic

rowing course and a four-oared shell would not turn in it. But it reflects the brown

fence and gazing dreamily into its depths as people will, and half a dozen laughlug chil-

At various points along the banks are deep, cool grottos from whose depths bubble up clear, cold springs, the tinkling of whose waters blends with the music of the birds and the voices of the children. Nature made

the springs and mon-tried to imitate nature when they made the grottos.

the west, we are informed, and we go to investigate. It is a little larger than the

first, but has no gravel walk, and its waters are not quite so clear. Its great beauty are the cumulus masses of leaves which rise

depths of the wood, the lake seen in glimpses through the overhanging branches

with its grottos and playing children; there are caves in the foliage so deep that their shadows appear black, against which the wing of a flitting oriole gleans in the aun-light; there are the groups of white dresses seen through the trees of the point and above

all this there is the dreamy, misty glow of a

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There is another lake over the bank to

iren are flinging pebbles to "make rings.

 by a very delightful lunch which was served at 11 o'clock. Those present were Misses Nellie Smith, M. Fitspatrick, Mabel Lewis, S. Epeneter, Clara Proser, Margie McDer-mott, H. Trucker, Mabel Cotter, M. Porter-field, M. Breck, B. Baumer, P. Page, K. Ogborn, M. McVar, O. Foley, H. Anderson, Ella McVar, Ruby Foley, N. Hodsen, J. Miller, I. Kenneday, B. Ellingwood, Dora Maunox, Hattie Chesbro, Luella Trandell, A. Johason, Marnell A. Westerdahl, Rose Allen, Thina Smith, Welma Barker, Tracy Flynn, O. Baumer, S. Axtell, J. Stitt, E. Rosenberry, L. Harpster, N. Allen, M. Meldrum, Creedon, Lula Onia, B. Hart, Nellie Carrol, C. Thornton of Butte, Mont., J. Alford, Messrs. Cris Butler, Frank Evans, H. Bowen, George Westerdahl, J. Dahl-strom, Will Moran, F. Haskell, H. Haskell, It is the first hot day of the spring and white dresses are fluttering. Bands of chil-children are romping over the grass or flying through the air in the swings. Beyles of young girls are on all sides, and on the settees and at the roots of the trees are young people and old people, hard-workers, drinking in the sweet woodland fragrance; lonely ones with tab and pencil writing home; sentimental ones looking dreamily out through the openings in the trees into the fathomless blue the sky; lovers oblivions to the world of beauty about them; holiday-makers whose only idea of enjoyment is a romp and artistic ones drinking in every phase of the beauty about We walk down to the end of the point and

J. Alford, Messers Cris Butler, Frank Evans, H. Bowen, George Westerdahl, J. Dahl-strom, Will Moran, F. Haskell, H. Haskell, George Kinney, B. Price, B. Scraenbling, F. Jonas, Charles Dutton, F. E. Balley, Ross Bailey, Grant Cleveland, Will Unda, P. Cannon, Frank Potter, B. Fowler, F. Patton, J. Epeneter, C. Ratekin, Frank Smoot, Edward Fried, Mr. and Mrs. Elling-wood look over. At our feet, curving about the miniature promontory and perhaps fifty feet below, lies a little lake. wood "Lake" is rather an ambitious name for the little sheet of crystal. It would not do for a

Ollie McLain's Party.

On Wednesday afternoon little Ollie Me-Lain, aged five, and living at 3019 Burt street, gave a most delightful birthday party to about forty of her little friends. The refreshments were of the choicest and the Irreshiments were of the choicest and the entertainment the most cordial, all of which the young folks fully appreciated. Ollie re-ceived a number of presents and flowers in profusion. In a style that would put many an old beau to shame, the boys escorted the girls to supper. Judging from the appear-ance of the house at 6 o'clock Mr. McLain had given the guests the freedom of the house from parlor to kitchen; upstairs and down there were unmistakable signs that the children had enjoyed themselves. God bless the mothers that do not keep their houses too fine for the boys and girls to enjoy, but who make home what it should be, the most attractive place on earth. Those present were Ollie Ma-Lain, Robert Wilson, Willie Guild, Evelyn Erven, Lawrence Guild, Midgrie Honsbee, Wilbur Emerson, Bertha Phillippi, Floyd Jonas, Ethel Jonas, Carl Wilson, Lois Erven, Phil Morrill, Florence Templeton, Carl Wes-ton, Willie Guild, Guy McLain, Jennie Ben-nett, Richard Merrill, Grace Weston, Erie Paulsen, Mabel Emerson, Oscar Burg, Cora Paulsen, Paul Pauls n, Mary Rice, Charlie dren had enjoyed themselves. God bless the Paulsen, Paul Pauls n. Mary Rice, Charlie Merrill, Sadie Curtis, Rolfe McLain, Mauce Taylor, Clyde Weston, Edith McLain, Charles Benawa, Ada Burg, Theodore Burg and Ada

#### An Orchard Hill Luncheon.

Jonas.

Mrs. John Wagner, assisted by Mrs. Dr. McClanahan, gave an elegant 1 o'clock McClanahan, gave an elegant 1 o'clock luncheon on Thursday, at her beautiful home on Orchard Hill. Invitations were ex-tended to Mrs. H. B. Coryell, Mrs. H. D. Neely, Mrs. Charles N. Haley, Mrs. E. L. Perfect, Mrs. Charles Van Tyle, Mrs. George H. Webster, Mrs. D. L. Johnston, Mrs. R. L. Hodgin, Mrs. G. A. Thompson, Mrs. C. L. Blazer, Mrs. S. W. Wilson, Mrs. E. Conkling, Mrs. M. L. Shcerar, Mrs. L. F. Weeks, Mrs. C. Hutchison, Mrs. M. L. Van Horn, Mrs. A. B. Carpenter, Mrs. Dr. Balley, Mrs. Dr. Van Patten of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Dr. Mo-Clanahan. Clanahan.

#### Social Gossip.

On Thursday at 1 o'clock Mrs. George H. Webster of Orchard street gave a dimer, with covers laid for ten, in bonor of Dr. and Mrs. Van Patten of St. Charles, Ill. Miss Gortrude Johnson and Mr. James R.

Misa Gertrude Johnson and Mr. James R. Kennedy were united in marriage at so clock Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler of South Omaha performing the ceremony. The bride was the recipient of many beauti-ful and valuable presents, among which was a deed to a lot on Eighteenth and Castellar streets from her parents. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ames, accom-panied by Mr. Ames' father, George C. Ames, left Saturday afternoon on a European tour, which will last till October. They will visit all the points usually touched by European tourists but expect to spend the greater part of the time in England, France and Germany.

The only railroad train out of Omaha run expressly for the accommodation of Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Chicago business is the Rock Island vestibule limited, leaving Omaha at 4:15 p. m. daily. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam st., Omahas

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golden summer day.

termediate points. Pullman buffet leeping cars on all trains. Time to New York, 464 hours. For tickets and all information call at the Wabash ticket office, 1502 Farnam street, Omaha, or at Union Pacific transfer depot, Council Bluffs, or write GEO. N. CLAYTON.

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To all points east, south and west. Omaha to Chicago and return; \$1 Omaha to Kansas City; \$2 Omaha to Kansa "ity and return: \$2 Omaha to St. Louis Let everybody take advantage of these rates and get a cheap ride. Tleket ofrates and got a cheap vide. ice 1223 Farnam St. Depot 10th and Mason Sts.

This is only speculation for one of the delights