tertainment.

Pertinent Suggestions for Many Important Changes and Improvements.

Sweeping Change Not Destrable, but Numerous Defects Should Be Corrected -Plenty of Material for the

Committee.

The approach of the new logislative session has suggested the need of immediately considering amendments to the Omaha charter, and a committee has been appointed to receive and weigh propositions and to devise changes that will obviate many of the objectionable features which now exist. Representatives of THE BEE, have secured from a number of the prominent men of the city, such as are most familiar with municipal affairs, opinions as to needed changes. Some of these, pointing out serious defects in the present charter, are presented here-

Danger of Too Much Tinkering.

City Engineer Rosewater - I have not given the matter of charter amendments careful consideration, but it strikes me that the danger is that of too much tinkering. If too many changes are made some are liable to conflict with others, and interested corporations are likely to smuggle in amend-ments for their own benefit. In a general way attention should be turned to straight-ening tangles and clearing up disputed points in the present charter rather than adding many new provisions.

adding many new provisions,

A section in the charter limits the amount of indebtedness which the city may incur. Formerly, is defining that limitation, the act Formerly, in defining that limitation, the act excepted district paving bonds, but in the present charter that provision reads "except district paving bonds heretofore issued." The two words "heretofore issued." make a The two words "heretofore issued" make a great difference. All the district paving bonds issued since this charter went into effect figure as a part of the city's indebtedness, and the result is that Omaha has about reached its limit as fixed by law. As a consequence the bonds voted at the recent election cannot be disposed of votil that the release. tion cannot be disposed of until that blunder is corrected.

The viaduct law is also defective. It simply gives the city the right to order the rail-ads to build viaducts with no power to enforce that order. The city should have power to go shead and build viaducts and up the cost to the railroads.

It seems to me that a metropolitan city is entitled to the right of eminest domain fully as much as a railroad, and Omaha should have it. That would clear up the doubt which now exists as to the right of the park. commission to condemn lands for parks. It would also be of great tenefit in the matter of changing grades. Under the present sys-tem so change can be made unless the prop-erty owners petition for it. The city is barred from taking the initiative, and needed improvements may be prevented by the stubbornness or cupidity of one or two property owners. There is no danger of injustice in such exercise of the right of eminent domain because every person is guaranteed by the fundamental law compensation for any property of which he may be deprived.

A change is needed in the manner of se-lecting the material for paving. Under the existing system the circulating of petitions designating the material is generally done by rival contractors. There have been cases in which a contractor has quietly pocketed a petition after selling out to a competitor, and the property owners were left in ignorance of the traud. There should be a provision requiring such signatures to be made to public records in the keeping of the proper city

The charter of the gas company will expire next year, and the city will have the right to buy the works. If Omaha is to have municipal ownership of public works of this kind it must have power to issue bonds secured by mortgage on the plants, just the same as private corporations do, and such bonds must be exempted in computing the limitation of the city's indebtedness. The limitation of the city's indebtedness. The cost of lighting can be reduced under municipal ownership, but the people may not be ready to make the venture.

Ultimately Omaha should have a system

cities of Missouri. In St. Louis, for example, the people of that city adopt their own charter without the intervention of the lature. That circumvents the corporation with interests adverse to the people and does away with legislative jobbery. The mayor of St. Louis is chosen for four years. The various appointive offices are not filled till two years later. By that time the mayor has had opportunities to learn fully the needs of the city, and the pressure of the professional politicians is not nearly as great as diately after election. The result is that St. Louis has a city government which is considered the model among American munici palities. I am not sure this change can be made under our present constitution, and the times may not be ripe for it, but ultimately see the Missouri system

I would like to see adopted in Nebraska. Police Court Improvements.

Judge Berka-Several important changes should be made to improve the antiquated methods now in use in our police court. There ought to be a provision authorizing the chief of police or his deputy to accept ball from prisoners, at least from such as are charged merely with misdemeaners. Many men are arrested at night for petty offenses, and there is no one at the jail with authority to accept ban. I have strained a point and permitted the chief to act as my representa-tive in such cases and accept money deposits for ball, but very often prisoners have very little cash on their persons and cannot get more under the circumstances. I cannot jet the chief on anyone else take a bail bond because the courts have decided that such a bond cannot be enforced. Sometimes the prisoner has friends who go to the judge's house, rout tim out of bed in the middle of the night and give a bond. In other cases the prisoner has to lie in jail all night, when the judge would have taken his recognizance. Many an arrested mun is innocent of crime, but is taken in under suspicious circumstances, and it is unnecessarily cruel to keep bim locked up over night. In Chicago a man is kept at the station at all nours of the day and night for the express purpose of taking ball from prisoners. It is not necessary to incur the expense of an additional man in Omaha, for the same end can be attained by giving the chief of police and his deputies

proper authority.

Another provision should authorize the clerk of the police court to take buil in all cases the same as the judge, also to admin-ister oaths and issue warrants. Under the present system the judge is constantly inter-rupted in the trial of his cases. An officer comes into court with a request for a war-rant. The judge has to stop in the midst of s trial to swear the complainants and to sign the papers. This occurs so frequently as to be a positive nuisance and a detriment to the operation of the court. The clerk, who probably makes out the papers anyway, might just as well finish the job. He has the time and it would be a great relief to the court. With the existing method, if the the time, and it would be a great relief to the court. With the existing method, if the judge were out of town or incapacitated by sickness there would be no one with power to issue a warrant, and what a predicament

that would be.

The clerk should also be empowered to col lect and receipt for lines and pay the money direct to the treasurer. As a matter of fact he does collect the fines now, but the judge has to sign the receipts, count the money and turn it over to the treasurer. This sys-tem compels two men to do what one could attend to quite as well and interferes with the more important work of the court. In Chicago the clerk of the police court has the power I suggest, and the same principle rules in the federal and other higher courts, so that Omaba need riske so experiment.

- Had Financial Blunder. Major Wheeler, councilman-elect-Having been out of the council for two years I am not thoroughly familiar with the present charter, but I think it needs some radical changes. These, however, should be the correction of defects rather than sweeping changes. For a long time now Omaha has had a new charter every two years, and the city officers hardly had time to get ac-quainted with one before they had to learn a

AMENDING OMAHA'S CHARTER | bonds" and certain other obligations. In the present charter it was proposed to raise the limit to 12% per cent of the valuation, but in some unknown manner, the qualifying chause was made to read "exclusive of district paying bonds heretofore issued," etc. As a con-sequence the city has exceeded its debt limit by \$500,000, and that must be corrected before we can sell any more paving bonds. To Improve Public Work. BUT TOO MUCH TINKERING NOT WANTED

Major Balcombe of the Board of Public Majer Balcombe of the Board of Public Works—I think radical changes in the rules governing the Board of Public Works might be made that would greatly benefit the people. Our present system was adopted when Omana was small, but the city has outerown it and the interests in trasted to the board are too important to be saignted. We now have a chairman who is required to give his whole time to the work of the board. There are two associate members, often business men with extensive private enterorises which engross their minds to the exclusion of everygross their minds to the exclusion of every-thing else, and they, in practice, sluply come into the meetings when notified by the chairman and ratify his conclusions. I speak now from my experience when I was chairman. The associate members were too busy with their own affairs to inform themselves carefully on the details of the On coming to the meetings board's work. they generally asked me my opinion because I was supposed to be thoroughly posted, and as a rule they endorsed the plan I thought best. If the other members had been familiar with the work it is possible that their judgment would have prevented some mistages. Two heads are said to be better than one, and this is a case in which the say-

What is the remedy? Well I would advise that the associate members be given the same salary as the chairman and be required o devote all their time to the service of the public. That would increase the cost of maintaining the board, but I would offset that in another direction and at the same time improve the service. I would make one of the associate members act as street commissioner and the other as side-walk inspector. The operations of these three departments are so closely interwoven that they naturally belong together. This arrangement would not only save the salaries of the commissioner and the inspector, but it would enhance the effi-ciency of the board in many ways too obvious to need extended explanation. By thus putting all its members on an approximately equal footing the associate members might revent many blunders if there happened to be a weak chairman.

I would go farther by making the board more independent of the city council and giving it enlarged authority in small matters. As at present constituted the board is largely a machine for carrying out the orders tno council without a particle of discreon. Take the appointment of inspectors. look upon these to be duled t places their supporters. An inspector of sewers ought to be a man who has built sewers and is a judge of mortar, brick, masurry, etc. In practice we have been compelled to accept fellows who had beer cierks in whisky joints. What man in his private affairs would think for a moment of filring a parkeeper to superintend the construction of a sewer! Why, the present system is a huge

The board should have the power to discharge as well as employ its inspectors. We ought to have experts on the public works. and they could save the city more than a dozen chairmen. There have been cases in which inspectors have spent much of their time in saloons, drinking and playing high five instead of watching contractors. They five instead of watching contractors. had political pulls and did not stand in fear of the board, which was powerless.

Needed Reform in Assessing. Mr. Chris. Hartman-In my opinion the thing above all others most in need of reforming is our system of assessing values for taxation. We now have nine assessors n Omaha, and the assessment is a mass of unequal, unjust values. Adjacent pieces of property of equal value, but separated by a street, are often assessed at widely varying values simply because the street happens to be the dividing line between the districts of two assessors who have differing ideas about real estate. I knew of a case, when I was city treasurer, in which one lot was assessed at \$500 and another across the street at \$5,000, and good judges were of the opinion that there was not a dollar's difference in their actual values. That may have been an extreme case, but it was only one of hundreds of inequalities in valuation. Assessors may be honest, but no two men pieces of property, and with nine the divergencies will be even greater. It is a well known fact that under our present system many men pay an unfair proportion of the taxes while there are others who successfully shirk their obligations. cil meets as a board of equalization, but it doesn't give time enough to the work to cor-fect a fraction of the inequalities.

The only way to secure a uniform and just assessment is to have it made by one man. My pian would be to appoint but one as-sessor for the whole city. He should be named by the full beach of the district court and should have a good salary, which would take the office out of politics and secure a capable man. This assessor should have an office like any other city official. where he or his representative might be found at any time. One man with two assistants to do the clerical work, can make the assessment, and they should be empowered to make equalizations at any time, which would be a great convenience to property owners, many of whom are now parred by absence or other excuses from ap-pealing to the council. The taxation of real estate is virtually our only method of raising revenue, and it is one of the most important functions of municipal govern-ment. It certainly should be perfected and surrounded with all the safeguards possible.

During my term as treasurer the inconsistencies of the assessment impressed me so forcibly that I made an attempt to have the system reformed. I called in Judge Has call, then is councilmen, and snowed him some of the inequalities. At his suggestion I gave the matter considerable study and sent a communication to the council urging the one-assessor system. Most of the councilmen seemed to favor the thange and several efforts were made to pass the proper bills through the legislature they were always killed or lost in the shuffle, The change suggested will have strong op-position, but I am firmly convinced that if adopted it will benefit many property owners who are now imposed upon without any design on the part of assessors. Judge Hascall has always been friendly to this reform. presume ne would make a strong effort in

its behalf.

If the one-assessor plan is accepted there should also be a change in the method of ue termining Omaha's proportion of the state tax. At present we are required to collect a certain number of mills on the assessed val-uation. If, for any reason, we should con-clude to adopt a higher rate of valuation it would increase our state tax proportionately even though there might be no actual in crease in value. For example, if our assessment next year were made \$50,000,000 instead of \$25,000,000, it would double the amount of our state tax, although we already pay one-seventh of the tax of the entire state. There should be an amendment to the existing law providing that metropolitan cities should make assessments only for mu nicipal purposes and requiring the state board of equalization to apportion the state tax to such cities according to their population or on some other equitable basis.

More Power for the Mayor.

Mayor Bemis- The matter of eminent do main I consider an important one, and with this so righted the city would have no trouble in condemning property for parks, streets

tended to in order that a more satisfactory system could be put into operation. A single assessor for the whole city would be the

most feasible plan. It strikes me also that a mayor should have greater power, be in a position at least where he could prevent illegal appropriation of the taxpayers' money.

Another thing is the feeding of city prison-

ers. They are county charges from the start, and the city should not be taxed for their support. The care of the city's sick wounded and injured is still another matter

Right of Eminent Domain.

Hon. G. W. Lininger-The park commission should certainly be vested with the right of eminent domain. The commission should have absolutely the power to run the new one. That's had policy.

The city formerly had the right of eminent domain. The commission should have absolutely the power to run the park system as it sees proper, irrespective of the city council or the mayor and the power to have been bottened on that point. That power should be restored.

Formerly Omaha's indebtedness was imited to 10 per cent of its assessed valuation.

That was "exclusive of district paying await the routine of the city council. As it

w stands, it is a mp'y an advisory board

Disputes Between City and County. William Coburn-There are points in dispute between the city and the county officials that should be settled by the new charter. City prisoners are sent to the new charter. City prisoners are sent to the county jail and boarded at the county's cost. The commissioners maist that the county should be reimpursed for the expense of keeping such prisoners, but the city officials set up a counter claim. They point to the fact that the police judge acts as examining magistrate in cases arising under state as well as municipal laws, and they maintain that the county is indebted to the city for a part of the police court service. In my action against the county for the cost of keeping city prisoners while I was sheriff, the supreme court decided that the county must pay me, but the dispute between the county and the city did not

inter into that case.
The new charter should also define what constitutes an election. The present one says judges and clerks shall be puid \$6 each for an election. The men who officiated in that capacity on November 8 claim that there were three elections because city, school and state officers were voted for, and they are laiming \$18 each for their services, which is rather good pay for the time many of them

AMONG THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Royal Areanum. Last week Union Pacific council of the Royal Arcanum won a notable victory over State Auditor Benton and the congratulations of some thirty odd fraternal organizations are pouring in upon it. Some three or four years ago the Royal Arcanum doing business in the state refused to pay the rees which insurance companies are compelled to pay into Mr. Benton's hands, on the ground that associations or fraternities of a similar character as the Arcanum were exempt from the operation of the statute relating to insurance companies, on the ground that a statute was passed in 1887 amending the law relating to insurance companies and exempting fraternal societies from the fees de-manded. Auditor Benton refused to issue a certificate to the Royal Arcanum, and at one time threatened to put in jail the deputy grand regent then doing business here. grand regent then Messrs. Weaver and Giller of Union Pacific council were instructed to bring council were instructed to bring mandanus proceedings against the auditor n the supreme court, compelling him to issue he certificate. Mr. Benton aftermed that the Royal Arcanum was one of the strongest fraternal organizations in the country, and that it had compiled with all the laws of the state with the exception that it had failed to pay \$50 for the first year and \$20 for subsement years since its advent into Nebraska Other societies have paid the tribute ex-acted by Mr. Benton, and were quietly laughing at the Royal Arcanum for making what was considered a hopeless fight. Last week Justice Norval handed down an opinion in the case allowing the writ to issue prayed for two years previous. The judge held that a secret benevolent order which issues cortificates of indemnity solely to its members is entitled to a certificate from the auditor authorizing it to transact business without paying fees specified in section 32 of chapter xliii., revised statutes of Nebraska. The decision thus rendered will deprive the auditor idered a notable victory won by one of the best fraternal organizations in America.

Degree of Pocahontas. The last meeting in Beaver Moon, G. S. D. 401, common era, November, 1892, of Minnehaha council No. 2, Degree of Pocahontas. was a rouser. After preliminary business was disposed of a searching party was sent out to scout the forest, and two trembling pale faces were found higing within the rescryation. They were promptly captured and brought before the assembled chiefs, who at once decided that the punishment accorded spies should be imposed. The pleading for mercy from fair Pocahontas caused them to reverse their decision, however, and in lieu thereof the trembling culprits were adopted by the council with all due process and cere

The business of electing officers for the ensuing term being in order, the following named were found to be the choice of the members for the offices to be fitted, viz. Pocahontas, Sister Mary Gruner; Wenonah, Sister Dora L. Green; Powhattan, Brother George Hale; prophetess, Sister Nellie Hale; keeper of records, Brother Robert Gruner; keeper of wampum, Brother Henderson Lloyd; assistant keeper of records, Sister Maria Rielly.

The raising up of the foregoing elected chiefs will take place on Thursday evening, January 5, 1893, and the affair will be a memorable one to those fortunate enough to be present. Should it be decided to hold a public installation due notice will be given The council is coming to the front rapidly The prosperity and success during the pres ent term is mainly due to the zeal of the Hale, whose untiring efforts prought order and stability in place of discord and discon-

The Masonic fraternity of Centerville, Ia. s all astir over a coming Shriner meeting to be held there under the auspices of Kaava temple of Davenport on the evening of the 28th inst. Elaborate preparations are being made for the meeting, and it is already carned that Masons from Seymour, Eldon, Bloomfield, Ottumwa, Albia and Oskaloosa will be there, probably to the number of 300. Sandy Dargavel and Bob Hughes, both affectionate Shriners, and successful coal men. are looking forward to the date of this meet ing, when they will traverse the desert and meet at the sacred shrine, there to talk over the incidents of various pilgrimages wherein they have come in contact.

Statistics from recent official statements show the number of lodges by states to te as follows: Alabams, 350; Arizona. 10; Arkansas, 430; California, 249; Canada, 348; Colorado, 82; Connecticut, 111; Delaware, 21; District of Columbia, 23; Florida, 130; Georgia, 305; Indiana, 471; Illinois, 703; Indian Territory, 56; Iowa, 451; Kansas, 344; Kontucky, 456; Louisiana, 119; Maine, 191; Manitoba, 40; Maryland, 88; Massachusetts, 231; Michigan, 39; Minnesotta, 189; Missisappi, 270; Missouri, 558; Montana, 33; Neoraska, 203; Nevada, 19; New Brunswick, 32; New Hampshire, 78; New Jersey, 169; New Moxico, 18; New York, 723; North Dakota, 35; Nova Scotta, 62; Ohto, 494; Oregon, 91; Ponnsylvania, 403; Prince Edward's Island, 12; Quebec, 56; Rhode Island, follows: Alabama, 350; Arizona. 10; Arkau ward's Island, 12; Quebec, 56; Rhode Island, 56; South Carolina, 184; South Dakota, 81; Tennessee, 422; Texas, 540; Utah, 8; Vermont, 100; Virginia, 243; West Virginia, 91; Wissense, 243; West Virginia, 91; Wisconsin, 225; Wyoming, 14.

On Thursday evening, November 24, 1892 (Thanksgiving night), Saint John's lodge, No. 25, will confer the Master Mason's degree upon two candidates, commencing at o'clock sharp. During the work on the second candidate, in its proper place, an elegant lunch will be served in the large hall, where all can have a good social and fraternal time. All the members of Saint John's are invited to be present and join in the raising of the two novitlates.

A. O. L. W.

It was a pleasing and successful entertainment which North Omaha lodge No, 159 gave on the occasion of their third anniversary Monday evening. The following was the program as rendered: PART L

Ouariet (Appa )

night 
Messrs. Lenhardt. Diffin, Thompson and Cole
Solo (mezzo soprano)—Thou Art an Angel
Address—The First\*Party Mr. J. W. Carr
Vocal duot—Edeniand Mr. J. W. Carr
Lenor Watkins' Farewell Mr. R R. Carter
Tenor solo—A Stitch in Time Saves Nine 
Intermission.

Intermission.

PART II.

Duet (plano and violin)—Fantasia by Sousa
Prof. A. S. Ros and John Jackson
Quartet (Alpha W. O. W.)—Let Me Dream
Address— Mr. O. H. Ballou
Soprano solo—Answered Mrs. Cook
Bass solo—The Mirhty Deep. Mr. J. J. Cole
Comie song—Simon the Cellarer—Prof. Roe
Baritone solo (guitar accompaniment)—
Mr. Herman Swanberg
Barbara Fritchie Miss Annie Lowrie
Quartet (Alpha W. O. W.)—Good Night...
Prof. Roe, in the rendition of "Simon the Quarter (Alpha W. O. W.)—Good Night...

Prof. Roe, in the rendition of "Simon the Cediarer," and his illustration of "The Haif Hour Practice of a Boarding School Girl" kept the audience in a roar of laughter. R. B. Carler, as Deacon Watkins, scored a great hit, Brother Carter has evidently missed his calling. In the Alpha quartet the T. K. has a strong rival.

The boys of No. 159 feel especially grate-

Royal Seighbors. A number of members of the Royal Neighbors of America went from Council Bluffs to

ful to Mrs. J. 1. Cook for her generous and able contribution to the success of the en-

Omaha last Wednesday night to exemplify the work of the Pocahontas degree in the presence of the members of the order who were in Omaha attending the camp of the Woodmen. The ritual work of this degree is the work of Miss Lillian Huff of Council Bluffs, and reflects great credit on the authoress. It met with an enthusiastic reception from the visiting members. The ladies who composed the Bluffs team were Mesdames Boyer, J. B. Carrothers, S. H. Filbert, E. E. Adams, P. J. Hennossey, N. J. Swanson, and John Smith.

A large delegation of the members of hazel camp. Modern Woodmen of America, went to Omaha Thursday evening to attend the grand ball at Goodrich's hall, North Omaha

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Wyoming grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, includes twenty sub ordinate lodges, with a list of 850 contributing members, and the reitef paid in Wyoming for the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$3,227,70. The Research degree lodges in this state number four, with 187 contribut ing members. They paid out relief to the amount of \$88.25 In the grand lodge treasury there was a balance on October 1, 1892,

Knights of Pythias. Major General Carnaban was authorized to establish bendquarters for the Uniform rank at the Columbian exposition.

The supreme lodge decided that "a page or esquire can be admitted only to the lodge of which he is a member," Major General Carnaban was authorized to revise the tactics of the Uniform rank so as to bring them as nearly as possible into line with the drill regulations of the United States army, both for infantry and cavalry.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN.

Although only a little more than 25 years of age, B. Rosenthal is at the head of one of the largest furniture and house furnishing establishments in the country. He was born in Baltimore September 12, 1867, and received a public school and business college education in that city. He spent a year i the general merchandise business in West



and engaged cure business on the install ment plan at No. 613 North Sixteenth street. The business grew rapidly and a new store was added each year until in 1891 the block was destroyed by fire,

and the firm removed to its present location. 315-1317 Farnam street. Mr. Rosenthal is a member of the Metro-politan club and prominent in the social functions of that organization. He is fond of traveling and has visited nearly all of the principal cities of the union and recently reurned from an extensive trip through Cali-fornia and Oregon, He is president of, and owns a half interest in, the People's Mammoth Installment house, is a seliever in the merits of printer's ink and wideawake business methods, and has been

THEY WERE LOYAL REPUBLICANS. Hens that Would Die, but Would Never

too busy since he became edgible to think of

matrimonial ventures

· flurrah for Cleveland. prominent insurance man of Council Bluffs has a neighbor who is a democrat and who believes in allowing his demogratic proclivities to rue at their own sweet will. Among these prochvities is a great liking for a good time with the boys with

a little something to oil his make things run along wits and smoothly. One evening-it was about election time-he returned home some hours before breakfast with his head somewhat muddled and his beart at peace with the world. The discussions at the resort at which he had spent the evening had peer election, and his face had also been colored by the cocktails which be had industriousl put out of sight during the evening. cage that hung in his bedroom sat a pet par rot, sleepily watching his preparations for bed. As he looked at the bird a bright thought struck Mr. Man.

"Guesh I'll teach Polly shome politicsh," id he. "Hurrah for Cleveland, Polly hurrah for Cieveland; hurrah for Cleveland. you son of a gun," he repeated several times expecting a reply from the bird. No reply

Again he sung out, "Hurrah for Cleveland, you son of a gun," But the parrot failed to make connections, and gave a stretch pre-paratory to turning in for a night's rest. "I'll tell you what I'll do," exclaimed Mr.
Man, in a tiff, "I'll put you
out in the chicken-coop over night,
an' by mornin' I guest you'll be ready to
say hurrah for Cleveland, you son of a gua." It was too sooner said than done, and Polls found herself turned loose among the chick-ens, at the imminent risk of having her head taken off by some of the cocks who did owner went back to bed, conscious of hav ing done his part toward inculcating the principles of democracy in his family. In the morning he awoke and went out to the nencoop to see what had become of his unruly pupil. A horrible sight met his gaze. Twenty-nine out of his thirty fowls lay on the ground, stretched out in the cold em-brace of death. Polly had the sole survivor of the outlit cocked up in a corner of the coop, and before every savage peck that was sending poor biddy on her way to the dim hereafter, ejaculated, "Hurrah for Cleveland, you son of a gun."

Pour had learned her lesson in politics.

Her owner gazed on the scene of carnage with silent grief, and mingling with the censeless rumble of the wheels in his head he heard the low voice of his neighbor mur-mur in his ear, "those were self-respecting chickens; they could die, but they would never yell 'nurran for Cleveland, you son-ofa-gua.

Electrical Notes.

Electricity was first transported from place to place in portable form in 1881. The electric street cars of Albany, N. Y. are provided with an automatic device that shows the name of each street just before it is reached.

A neat little improvement has recently been introduced into the domestic electric annunci-Each new call is made to restore to its place the drop which indicated the previous call, so that it is no longer necessary to depend upon a servant or attendant to do it. The tunnel at Niagara Falls is finished and the fails are to be harnessed by next March. Forty-five thousand-horse power of electric current will be transmitted from there to Buffalo and 30,000 to other points.

A new scheme has been brought out in England for preventing the active material from failing out of storage buttery plates. It consists in preventing the formation of layers of sulphate between the active ma-terial and the lead surface to which it is neld by gilding the sead plates of the grids. Experiments have been going on at the netism to the human system. Magnets hav-ing an intensity of one to two thousand c. g. s. times of force to the square centimeter s. lines of force to the square continueter were turned on a smail boy and also brought to bear upon a dog for a period of five hours with no apparent effect. It is concluded that the numan organism is in no wise affected by the most powerful magnets known to modern adience.

"A roral farming district in Michigan," says the Engineering Magazine, 'has pro-vided itself with a telegraph line eight miles in length, connecting a large number of scattered farms with the village store, the proprietor of which officiates as telegraph operator, express agent, postmaster, and so or. The total cash expanditure for the out-The total cash expanditure for the outon. The total cash as pointy some \$200, while fit is said to have been only some \$200, while the expense of maintenance, which is but a triffing sum, is assessed equally upon the

Plushworkers in Patterson, N. J., are or-

## THE LOS ANGELES

# WINE, LIQUOR and CIGAR CO. 1313 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Recognizing the fact that the Holiday trade will soon demand great quantities of goods in our line, being heavily overstocked and wishing to give our customers the benefit of low prices at a time of year when our goods are most in demand, we have concluded to CUT PRICES all to pieces, without regard to cost of articles mentioned. The goods offered at cut prices are the same quality and purity that we have always sold, and we guarantee their absolute purity. We handle no imitation goods of any description. A glance at the prices given below will convince customers that we have done as we said, viz: CUT PRICES ALL TO PIECES:

WE QUOTE

### WINES.

Pure California Sweet Wines.

Regular prices, 30c, 40c and 50c per quart; \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 per gallon. Port, all now reduced to 25c per qt; 90c per gal. Sherry, all now reduced to

25c per qt; 90c per gal. Angelica, all now reduced to 25c per qt; 90c per gal. Muscatel, all now reduced to 25c per qt; 90c per gal. Blackberry, all now reduced to 25e per qt; 90e per gai. Sweet Catawba, all now reduced to

25e per qt; 90e per gal. Madeira, all now reduced to 25c per qt; 90c per gal. Malaga, all now reduced to 25c per at; 90c per gal. 25c per qt; 90c per gal.

Pure California Sour Wines. Regular prices, 20c, 25c and 40c per quart; 60c, \$1 and \$1.25

per gallon. Claret, now reduced to 12je per qt. 45c per gal.

20e per qt; 65e per gal. Riesling, now reduced to 12le per qt; 45c per gal. Sour Catawba, now reduced to 20c per qt; 65c per gal. Pare California Brandy.

Regular prices, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 per

quart; \$2.75, \$3.25 and \$3.50 per gailon. All now reduced to 60c per quart; \$2.30 per gallon.

Imported Port Wine.

Regular prices, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 per qt; \$3.50 per gallon. Now reduced to 60c per qt; \$2.30 per

gallon. Imported Sherry Wine.

Now reduced to 60c per quart; \$2.30 per gallon. Imported Three Star Hennessy Bra dy

Regular prices, 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 per

quart; \$3.50 per gallon.

Regular price, \$1.50 per quart; \$4.75 per gallon. Now reduced to 90c per quart; \$3.50 per gallon.

St. Louis Export Beer. Usual prices, 25c per quart.

Now reduced to 12 e per quart; packed in plain box, I dozen quarts to a box, \$1.50, packing charge 25c; total, \$1.75.

Melford and Jama'ca Rim. Regular prices, \$1.25 per quart; \$3.50

per gallon. Now reduced to 60c per quart, \$2.25 per

Regular prices. Tom Gin, \$1.00; De Kuyper, \$1.25; Crystal, \$1.40 per quart. Now reduded as follows: De Kuyper Gin..........80c per quart Crystal Gin.....

Cherry Bounce, Apple and Peach Brandy.

Former price \$1.25 per quart; \$4.00 per gallon. Now all reduced to 70c per quart; \$2.50 per gallon. Imported Bass Ale.

\$2.25 per dozen.

Dog Head Brand, 20c per pint; \$2.30

per dozen. White Label Brand, 25c per pint;

Imported Dublin Stout. Dog Head Brand, 20e per pint; \$2.00

Imported Rhine Wines.

Old price \$1.00 per quart. Now reduced to 50c per quart.

Imported Claret,

Old price \$1.00 per quart. Now reduced to 50c per quart.

Imported Champagne.

Pommery "Sec." \$1.50 per pint: \$2.75 Piper Heidsleck "Sec," \$1.35 per pint: \$2.45 per quart. Dry Monopole, \$1.40 per pint; \$2.55 per quart. Mumm's Extra Dry, \$1.45 per pint; \$2.65 per quart.

California Champagne.

Eclipse Extra Dry, 70c per pint. Grand Vin "Sec," 40c per pint; 75c per Golden Gate "Sec," 50c per pint; 90c per quart.

Imported Ginger Ale.

15c per pint; \$1.50 per dozen,

Venezuela Bitters.

50c per quart; \$1.75 per gallon.

Cut to Following Prices. Hermitage, per quart, 1880...... 75 O. F. C., per quart, 1880.....

Monongahela Rye, per quart. Maryland Rye, per quart, 1879.... Guckenheimer, per quart, 1878..... Blue Grass, per quart, 1874..... Oscar Pepper, per quart, 1880 ..... Gibson Rye, per quart..... Jockey Club, per quart ... Jas. E. Pepper, per quart, 1880,.... 7
Bond & Lilbard, per quart...... 7
XX Private Stock, per quart..... 6

Key West Clear Havana and

Domestic Cigars.

Key West Cigars.

Regalia Graciosa, per 50 box ..... \$5 2

Concha Especial.....

Clear Havana.

White Seal, per 50 box .....\$2.

Domestic Cigars.

Grand Royal, per 50 box. \$2. Pure Stock, per 50 box. 1 We handle the Genuine Nevada,

size Nevada Perfectos, per 50 box 3

WHISKIES.

Here is Where We Do Cut Prices.

Washington, per gallon.......\$1

Glenmore, per gallou ..... 2

Adams, per gallon.....

lefferson, per gallon.....

Elkhorn, per gallon.....

Pop Cern Whisky, per gallon.....

T. B. Ripy, per gation.....

Monogram, per gallon.....

Kentucky Club, per gallon.....

Bell of Anderson, per gallon.....

Boon & Knotl, per gallon.....

Old Taylor, per gailon.....

Edgewood (old), per gallon.....

W. J. Frazier, 1879, per gatlon....

American Club, per gallon .....

Old Pioneer, per gatlon.....

Tea Kettle, per gallon..... 2

Silver Wedding, per gallon ...... 1

Whiskies in Quart Bottles.

### Instructions to Out-of-Town Gustomers:

We assort bottled goods, putting in just such an assortment as you may wish. We do a strictly cash business.

Do not send in an order without money remittance, as goods will not be shipped until mone In sending money to us remit by postoffice order or bank draft. Personal checks will n

be accepted. Express companies will not receive wines or liquors for shipment C. O. D. So to avoi

delay send money with order. We make the following charges for packing: Each package of one dozen bottles or or

gallon jug, 25c extra over quoted prices. IMPORTANT --- From now until the 1st of February our out-of-town orders are very ni merous, and while we try to pack goods and ship promptly, we are sometimes so crowded the orders are delayed; hence we advise customers who contemplate ordering from us to order few days ahead so goods will be sure to arrive when wanted. No attention paid to orders up less money is remitted.

Los Angeles Wine, Liquor and Cigar Co 1313 FARNAM STREET,

OMAHA, NEB.