## THE GMAHA BEE.

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S. ROSEWALES. Editor

THE city wants another detective at \$100 per month. Where is Hazen?

HASN'T the city about enough hydrants by this time, in view of the fact that its hydrant rental already amounts to about \$25,000 a year?

An Omaha revivalist the other evening preached a sermon upon the subject of "The Old Hen." He ought to be able to hatch out something interesting.

THE first notes of military service reform come from the secretary of war, who proposes in his annual report to dispose of two thousand mules, which are enisted for the war.

that will be constitutional.

being fixed at only \$3,000. Possibly some of his friends will halt some ex-

The moonshiners of South and Nort-Carolina will rejoice that they have in Senator Butler a man after their own heart. Mr. Butler has come forward to their relief with a bill to repeal all inter nal revenue tax laws and make whisky as free as the mountain dew. It is a good antidote for the prohibition amendment introduced by the cold water senator from New Hampshire.

which is declared he Likeme to be a diamal fraud and chiefly useful as a nuisance. The new charter gave to the city eighteen councilmen, who fixed their own salaries at five hundred dollars a year. In this connection the Tribune says the city of Denver needs a committee of tax-paying citizens to look after its interests, and until it has this, local affairs will be at the mercy of any one who cares to "work" the council. The "proxies" of the people are evidently lining their pockets, as usual.

The St. Joe Gazette is in an awful dilemma. It claims to be the leading democratic organ in northwest Missouri, and its edit or went to Washington on a mission to assist Randall into the speaker's chair. He reached the national capital more than a week ago, and at once entered into the work of log-rolling for Randall, with a fair prospect, if successful, of being put on the pension roll as a committee clerk at six dollars per day. Incidentally he was also to becompensated with railroad patronage for his paper as a reward for his good work. So confident was he of Randall's election that he sent bombastic special dispatches to the Gazette from day to day, regardless of expense, predicting Carbale's defeat. And now all is gloom and wretchedness, and gnashing of teeth and tearing of hair and profamity in the Gazette office. To relieve the disaster Editor Edwards telegraphs from the seat of war the following laconic dispatch:

Washington, D. C., December 3. To the Gazette: All the excitement over the speakership struggle is over. The talk of the capital to-night is the speech made by Carlisle, when he took the chair. If Randall had made it no one would have been surprised, but coming from Carlisle, it is a little remarkable. He took bold ground against the tariff agitation, and gave the democrats to clearly understand that as far as he was concerned nothing in the shape of tariff agitation would be permitted. The free traders are indignant at this position, while the conservative men feel relieved. If he perseveres in this work perhaps he may be able to keep the house somewhere in decent bounds, otherwise everything is lost, J. N. E.

Managing Editor Edwards' aubatitute an editorial that fully describes the bereavement which afflicts the Gazette office. The following is an extract: dential campaign need not create sur- ment. prise. This is a dismal view, but it is not overdrawn. Its effect, too, will be paign, the chances are unquestionably in and Sullivan claims he can do it at the must be renedie!."

EDMUNDS POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill to establish experimental postal tele-Conveil Binffs Office, No. 7 Pearl graph lines, in competition with the existing telegraph system. Four trunk lines of postal telegraph are to be built connecting the national capital with the principal cities of the northwest, west, southwest and southern parts of the gnion. These lines are to be operated ur -

than there would be for three cabinet officers to control the post office. During the war one head controlled the military telegraph system with great efficiengeneral is competent to manage it through telegraph superintendents just Superintendent Thompson

when the country demands that the control of the entire telegraph be taken part of the postal service. The primary object of his scheme seems to be to afford "dditional facilities for communication between Washington and the principal cities of the union. The existing teleready for such intercourse, but it is the smaller towns and villages, which now South Carolina, first in nullification enjoy postal facilities, that lack proper states and the Pacific coast will not are inferior to the whites in equipments and secession, is now the first state to telegraph connections and prompt sermake war on the negro. She is already vice. The telegraph companies construct at work to secure the repeal of the civil their lines mainly with a view of secur rights bill passed by the state legislature ing the business of the large cities. They in 1870 under the reconstruction regime. maintain offices only where the income South Carolina is a little too previous in exceeds the outlay, but the postthis matter. Congress may pass a bill al telegraph could make near ly every postoffice a telegraph office road issue. He shows the cloven-hoof without much additional expense in the following comment: COL. FRANK JAMES, the Missouri hero, The village postmaster could operate the is now within reach of liberty, his bail telegraph. There would be no additional rent or any expense beyond the trifling outlay for telegraph instruments and batpress train for his benefit. Perhaps it tery. At present all the small stations wan'd be cheaper for the express compa- depend on the railroad telegraph lines, posing thei, messengers to needless danrailroad business. As a consequence the could take up the work at the point of limit people at these stations are virtually without telegraph facilities. Senator Edmunds' scheme would not better their condition. The proposition to operate telegraph lines by the government in competition with private telegraph lines would work injustice, and if carried on with a view of simply paying actual expenses would be equivalent to the con- controlling in whole or in part the facilifiscation of private property, which is contrary to the spirit of our government. It would be impossible for existing telegraph dealings with the public to diverse meascompanies to meet the United States in wes, unjust and oppressive in their char-DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF within the

states where congress has no jurisdiction. on the parallel lines established by the government, and make up the loss by exacting higher rates than they now charge between points where the postal telegraph would not compete. It is, moreover, unreasonable for a great government like ours to force itself into possibly be equal to those of the United

If we are to have a postal telegraph, it should be for the purpose of establishing uniform and cheap rates, with increased facilities and a reliable service. It is self-evident that the only rational, practical and defensible way of establishing the postal telegraph is to take the telegraph business out of the hands of private corporations by purchasing their lines. There is money enough in the treasury to do this. This was the way England established her postal telegraph and gave to the people of building competing telegraph lines is cer- abuses exist in the matter of transportagovernment of its white elephant by buy- sage? Is it necessary for him to inform even by the government.

SENATOR BLAIR, of New Hampshire, stitution to prohibit the manufacture of ing with its sneers about the fisheries and next morning and found the letter has introduced an amendment to the conliquor in the United States. Mr. Blair has a heavy contract on his hands if he at home supplements the despatch with proposes to pass his amendment through the house with its two-thirds democratic majority. But even if they should accommodate him he would have to wait a \*Though hard times have been experienced this year, the worst is yet to come, the legislatures of thirty states to concur the most successful Indian fighters, and as found to be Paris green, and three times

Some New York sports offer to bet Seen through the smoke of this last came an ox with four blows of his bare fist, late to repair some of the injury that has considerable on the blow. He asserts been wrught. It is lamentable that that he once knocked down a horse consider for r. p. r. abould have come so Omaha sports are willing to bet that the lem. His suggestions, which are the ing every part of the human body through results of many years experience among the blood, giving to all renewed life and van out on the first round.

LAMPOONING THE PRESIDENT.

of this city is disgruntled over Preside t that is not sensible, practical, and con-Arthur's message. The eminent states. sistent, man at the head of that readerless concern takes exceptions to the whole mesthe president says in particular. According to the Republican the message "is in style hardly comparable to his previous that is the supreme authority, and the der the control of a board of three cabinet efforts, because it is verbose, and m some individual or agent representing this officers. To pay for the construction of respects almost meaningless." As a matsuch lines and the right of way Sena- ter of fact, the previous message of Presi- power which is sufficient to control and tor Edmunds proposes to appropriate dent Authur was fully one-fourth longer. punish or protect them, and respect the The jimpled and disjointed mess which individual holding this power-but the This is a very crude and ill-digested the Republican palms off as the preside abstract idea that this man merely reprecheme to establish a postal telegraph, dent's message may be meaningless in sents the government, and that his There is no more use for three cabinet many points, but the document as printed promises, or actions or recommendations officers to control the postal telegraph by reputable newspapers reads as smooth are liable to be disallowed by higher ly as if it had been written by Seward or authority, they cannot understand.

Evarta. in a gratuitor's fling at the president by capital is invested and cattle cy. Three heads would have caused a a sarcastic allusion to his enjoyment raisers, prospectors and farmers conflict fatal to its success. If we are to of angling. He says: "Knowing the swarm where, comparatively, a few years have a postal telegraph, the postmaster habits of the man, the few people who ago the foot of white men never trod. will read the message will not wonder These new interests must be protected. that he chooses the subject of fish and In the settlement of this question, leav-Senator Edmunds proposes to make other practical matters are made to wait methods, either the Indians must be expropagation is exhausted."

subject precedence.

road, with whom true republicanism and | white man. the public welfare are secondary, ap-

president is ambiguous to anything but a de-lightful extent. It would have probably been better had he not touched this subject, about railroad abuses, he vaguely alludes to a cer-tain inability of the states to correct them. reached by the states, he utterly fails to indi-cate. The solution of the railroad problem is evidently to receive no a-sistance from President Arthur, either in the way of intelligent discussion or of recommendation to a congress which itself is all at sea." Now let us quote what the president

did say on the subject of railway abuses: Complaints have lately been frequent and urgent that certain corporations, ties for the inter-state carriage of persons and merchandise upon the great railroads of the country, have resorted in their have attacked and suppressed these will but in others they have been unable to afford adequate protection because of the They would operate their lines at a loss jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the federal constitution. The question, how far the national government may lawfully interfere in the premises, and what, if any, supervision or control it ought to exercise, is one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway systems of the country, and their great and benecompetition with a private telegraph ficial influences upon the development of company, because its resources cannot our material wealth, we should, on the other hand, remember that no individual and no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interest of other citizens or class of citi-

The right of the railway corporations to demand a profitable return upon their in their regulations must be recognized, but it seems only just, so far as its conacts of injustice which the state governmin s are powerless to prevent.

Now, is there anything ambiguous or meaningless in this presentation of the railway problem? Is it not clear enough Great Britain better facilities, and more that the president has a definite opinion efficient service at reduced rates. Any on this question, and that opinion scheme that attempts to experiment in is clearly expressed when he says that tain to prove a costly failure. There will tion over the trunk lines, which require be so much pressure brought upon the a remedy through legislation? Is there postmaster-general to keep the rates up anything "delightfully ambiguous" in and afford no relief, and there will be the the president's conclusions, that "conmost ingenious schemes foisted upon the gress should protect the people at large abinet officers, who know absolutely in their inter-state traffic against acts of nothing about telegraph management, to injustice which the state governments make the running of the experimental are powerless to prevent?" What more line so costly and inefficient that finally it should the president say? Is he expected would have to be abaudoned. Mr. Jay to draw up a bill to regulate inter-state Gould would then step in, relieve the commerce and submit it with his mesing the lines for old wire and fence posts, congress where their jurisdiction over and make his monopoly of the telegraph railroads begins and where that of the stronger than it now is, by holding up to states ceases? Was he expected to inthe people the abortive effort to compete clude in his message a recommendation them what the man had said, adding of railroad laws to be passed by the statea for their local traffic!

the remainder of the message is in keep- the mail going out from Madison the the railway monopolies. Coming from a son informing him that the offi ponent of simon pure republicanism, this found where Wilson was, and went to lampooning of a republican president is, Ord, where he was arrested. to say the least, in decidedly bad taste.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

and a panic before the close of the presi- in a prohibitory constitutional amend a pacificator he has never had an equal. a large dose. The owner thinks it was All the Indians whom he has ever too much, and that the horse would not whipped have the utmost confidence in eat the food. him as a man of his word and as a wise adverse to the democratic party. \* \* \* \$1,000 that Sullivan cannot knock down counsellor, and wherever he is known among the Indians he is feared and who need a medicine to build them up, respected. In his annual report of the give them an appetite, purify their blood favor of the enemy. Still it is not too first blow. This looks as if Sullivan is department of Arizona, of which he is and oil up the machinery of their bodies. the commander, he enters into a discussion of the solution of the Indian prob Sarsaparilla. It works like magic, reach-

as very valuable in the solution of the The self-styled leading republican organ Indian question. He suggests nothing

General Crook says that there are certain points which arise at once in all sage in general, and to nearly everything dealings with the Indians, and one of the most difficult for them to understand is the distinction between the government,

We really no longer have a frontier; The editor of the Republican indulges and an immense amount of

as he manages the railway service through fisheries for his opening and presumably ing out, entirely, the normal aspect, most important topic. The finances and General Crook says there is simply two postal telegraphy a costly experiment, until the subject of trout and trout terminated, or they must be treated with justice. In almost every Indian war the President Arthur's fondness for trout prime cause therefor has been, either the away from private corporations and made angling hardly furnishes an excuse for failure of the government to make good such stupid and pointless wit. The its pleages, or the wrongs perpetrated president very properly opens his mes- upon them by unscrupulous whites. sage with with a general review of our This condition of affairs can no longer foreign relations, as he obtains it through continue. The Indian has now sufficient the department of state. The subject of knowledge of the needs of the country graph system affords ample facility al- fisheries is a matter of vast import in to force us to deal justly with him, and our dealings with Great Britain and her if he is not so dea't with he will go upon American colonies. The New England the war path. The Indians no longer sneer at the president for giving this and munitions of war, and, in his own country, and with his own mode of war-The organist of the Union Pacific rail- fare, he is more than the equal of the

General Crook maintains that, with pears very much disgusted over the all the interests at stake, we cannot afpresident's recommendations on the rail- ford to fight them, and it follows, inasmuch as we are culpable, as a nation, for the existing condition "In the matter of railroad legislation the of affairs, that we must satisfy them that hereafter they shall be treated with justice, and protected from the inwhich he seems to know nothing in particular, and concerning which he has no opinion. Starting with the assertion that there are the reservation system offers at present the easiest way to secure this end. They should be taught the methods of agriculture, and stimulated to industry by a market for their crops. The Indian should own land in severalty under a burned with the other property. patent, so that it cannot be taken from him, and when he realizes that he is independent, there will be no further need of the tribal organization. The next step, as suggested by General Crook, would be to give the Indian the ballot, which will make him the white man's equal politically, and enable the two to

have a community of interests. armament of the Indians as the first step a while at least, and if disarmed they can easily procure new guns and ammunition. It would seem then that General Crook concludes that disarmament would only be advisable when the Indians become convinced that arms are no longer needed, and then they would naturally disarm themselves.

A "TUG" IN THE JUG.

A Would-Be Bank Robber Captured at Ord, Neb.

Correspondence of THE BEE. Madison, Neb., December 4 .- It is rumored around that Frank Wilson, alias investments and a reasonable freedom Harry Clayton, and pard, intended to rob the bank at Madison. "Tug" Wilson, as stitutional authority will permit, that he was called, came here to Madison some congress should protect the people at time about the first of July and left the rge in their inter-state traffic against first week in October. While here he some times acted suspicious, but no thought was taken of it until he was captured at Ord. They had arranged to rob the bank at 4 o'clock p. m., as the deposits were being put in the vault.

He, living here for three months, was well acquainted with the place. The detectives and officers came here, taking a room in one of the hotels. Calling the landlord he asked, showing him son e pic tures of Wilson and the woman with him. "Can you identify them?"
"Yes; I can."

"Well, where are they?" "I do not know, but I can find out. A gentleman received a letter from him a week or two ago."

"Well, you see if you can find out." The landlord then called the gentle man and asked him if he had the address of Tug Wilson He declared that he did not know where he was.

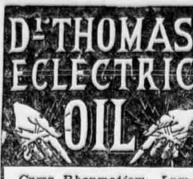
"I did receive a letter from him," said he, "but I lost the letter, and I honestly do not know his address. The landlord then returned to the room where the officers were and told "I guess he 'don't know, or he would

It seems, however, that his address was The comment of the Republican on known, because the officers overhauled paper that prides itself on being the ex- cers were on his track. In this way they

> A large, nice team of horses were nearly poisoned here. The owner fed them in pails, and in some way happened REPORTER.

> > Hoods Sarsaparilla

Is designed to meet the wants of those the Indians, will no doubt be regarded energy. \$1 a bottle; six for \$5.



Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Caterrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

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### STATE JOTTINGS

Humboldt is illuminated with gas. Threshing still continues in Furnas county. Nebraska City feels the need of better fire

Orleans is assured of a creamery and cheese factory combined. North Bend voted to bond the town \$3,000

worth for fire apparatus. A cheese factory is one of the prospective improvements of Humboldt. The new Masonic hall of Lincoln will be thrown open to the public this week. Foss & Mitchell the Lincoln pork packers

will endeavor to kill 200 hogs daily.

to the acre.

Freeport, Ill. capitalists, with a roll of \$200,000, are about to start a bank at Bloom that region will average ninety-eight bushel

J. M. Cotton, who fell from a train in North Platte, Monday, is recovering from the inju ries received.

There has been considerable laying on

hands throughout the state since the standard time was inaugurated.

T. J. Patterson, a prominent citizen of Rising City, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs last Tuesday. The sheriff of Yankton swooped down on

horse thief at Battle Creek last week and lugged him off to the embryo state. The Home for the Friendless in Lincoln i

in need of supplies. The \$5,000 appropriated by the legislature has gone into buildings. The "Omaha Theatrical Company" is sail ing through the state with a great flourish o trumpets. Omaha might feel proud of then if they were acquaintances. Alexandria needs an opera house, a build

ing association, water works and fire appara-tos, and the wide-awake men with money to invest in manufactories. Mr. Plumer, living about nine miles north west of Minden, has been burned out of house and home by a prairie fire. Three horses were

The new branch of the B. & M. from Odel to Washington Kansas, it being constructed rapidly and with the continuance of favorable weather will be completed ahead of contract

Wahoo is building high hopes on the possi bility of the Cherry and Northwestern com-ing down that way from Fremont, thus com-pelling the B. & M. in self-defense to build north from Ashland.

The Falls City Journal calls loudly for an rave a community of interests.

General Crock is opposed to the disarc buckets, muscle and wells. The ladies are to hold a festival to raise funds to pur-

The Enterprise, of Arlington, Washington

state. The publishers promise a red-hot paper. A few copies in every house will paralyze stoves and coal bills at one swoop. The engineers of the Soux City & Pacific have located the line for ninety miles. The general direction is west, the terminus of the located line on Antelope creek, being nearly due west of Valentine.

A youthful couple who had been married by a minister of the Dunkard faith found their parents kicking vigorously, and The Beatrice Democrat says Justice Littlejohn annulled the contract and sent them home to the arms o

contact and sent them home to the arms of their respective mammas.

A few days ago the B. & M. passenger from the west collided with a wagon a few miles beyond Hastings. The driver was rolling in the bottom of the wagon when the engine struck the hind wheels and scattered them and the box in splinters over the praise. The driver was found unconscious when the train stopped and picked him up. He was taken to Hastings and made as comfortable as pos-sible in the station. Shortly after he opened his eyes for the first time, stared at surround-ing objects and shouted, "Flat's the number of the car that struck me?" He was sent

From Maine to California. CINCINNATI, O .- H. C. Hall, of the Christian Standard, one of the most widely read religious papers, states that after having visited nearly every state and territory in the Union he is pre pared to endorse St. Jucobs Oil as a wonderful pain relieving and healing remedy. He cites remarkable cures.

Perley Hale, a Burlington, La., architect, ffers to furnish the design, superintend the instruction, and manage sugar works (1.0% bu.) for a divide of profits over and above 10 per cent on capital invested, the building of which in Beatrice is being agitated.



Lumbago, Backsche, Headache, Ioothache, are Thront, Navrilings, Sprains, Hanises, Harris, Senads, From Biles, AND ALL OTHER HAPPEN FALS, AND ASIES. THE CHARLES A. A OFFICER OG.

Coal

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Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA CITY PROPERTY. No. 36—Residence property, 4 blocks from street car line, near Hanscom Park, house of 9 rooms, lot 60x300. \$2,000 cash, balance long time. \$3,600.

No. 47-Warehouse, 66x90, on U. P. R. R. side track. Best location in the city. \$15.000. No. 94-4 lots on S. 10th street. Easy terms. Each, \$300.

No. 102—House and lot. House, 5 rooms and basement. Lot, 60 x140. S. 10th street, near Charles, \$800 down, balance in 2 years.

No. 84-5 lots, 66x132 each, S. 10th st. Must be sold altogether. \$4,000. No. 77-3 houses, 2 brick and 1 frame, on lot 66x132, S. 11th st., \$4,900 cash, balance long time. \$7,250.

No 101-One acre lot, with house of 4 rooms, near Hanscom Park. Easy terms. \$3,700. No. 40-One acre lot and house, 4 rooms, 4 blocks, S. St. Mary's avenue street car line. Very cheap. \$3,500. Liberal terms.
No. 11-3 houses and lots, 50x140, S. 16th st., N of railroad. This is the best bargain for an investor ever offered in the city. \$7,500. No. 90-A good house of 5 rooms, with basement and other good

improvements. Lot, 50x150. Fruit and evergreen trees 6 years old. Nice residence property. Easy terms. \$3 200. No. 19-New house and barn. Lot, 132x148. This is a very desirable residence property, and is offered at a low price. Will ex-

change for form property. \$4,500.

No. 51-2 lots in Low's 21 addition, very cheap and on easy terms. No. 12-100 acres of improved land in Hitchcock county, Nebraska, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre.

No. 17-640 acres of good farm land in Dawson county. Will exchange for city property. \$3 50 per acre. No 29-Au 80-acre farm near Watson, Missouri, Atchison county. \$27 00 per acre.

FARM LANDS.

No. 116-Farm of 184 acres, 2h miles from Believue, in Sarpy county, 2 houses, barn and other first class improvements, well watered, and has several acres of timber land. \$40 per acre, # cash, balance long time at 8 per cent interest. This is an extra bargain. No. 22 - The best farm in Nebraska, 7 miles from Omaha, contains 150 acres, 2 houses, wells, cisterns, barns and all other first class improvements. Also orchard matured and bearing. Will exchange for city pro; erty.

No. 107—Several valuable and low-priced tracks of land in Madi

16 farms within from 2 to 19 miles of railroad, and 23 piaces of im proved lands, near Table Rock, Nebraska, all conveniently near market, and in many instances offered at great bargains. Particulars can be obtained by writing to us, or by calling at our office.

In addition to the above we have for sale hundreds of residence lots in all parts of the city, and residence and business property. Also a number of valuable farms and thousands of acres of unimproved lands in all parts of the state.

In addition to our Real Estate business proper we rent houses and farms, pay taxes, and loan money on first class real estate "ecurity. Having an agent in nearly every town in the state, land buyers who wish to make investments in Nebraska will find our facilities for furnishing descriptions and location of lands, and any information of this character more satisfactory than can be obtained elsewhere. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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