

THE OMAHA BEE.

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St. Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 Pearl Street, Near Broadway. New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday, the only Monday morning daily. BEES BY MAIL. One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

THE WEEKLY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. BEES BY POSTPAID. One Year, \$2.00; Three Months, \$1.00; Six Months, \$1.50; One Month, \$0.50.

A Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of The Bee.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS. R. ROSEWATER, Editor. A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box 483 Omaha, Neb.

How many more lots does the Omaha belt road propose to withdraw from taxation this week?

The city council is taking a step in the right direction in creating a board of building inspectors.

The president has sent in the name of J. C. Perry, of New York, to be chief justice of Wyoming.

JAY GOULD has sailed for Cuba. He will probably try to water the Atlantic before he comes back.

STAR-ROUTE Dorsey and Surveyor General Atkinson, of New Mexico, are packing that territory solid for Logan.

OMAHA has her Chase, and Council Bluffs has her Vaughan. An exchange of mayors would be an even exchange.

IDAHO has been given a Pennsylvania Bunn for governor, and an Idaho Buck for associate justice of the supreme court.

HAVING lost the national democratic convention on account of a shortage of old Kentucky Bourbon, St. Louis is now making an effort to capture the national prohibition convention.

The house committee on judiciary has ordered an adverse report on the McGarran claim. This, however, will not disturb McGarran, who is as persistent as Myra Clark Gaines.

MR. GRIGGS feels happy. His partner Dobbs has been confirmed in the Beatrice land office. But what will Col. Colby say now? Probably he will exclaim, in the language of the disappointed Kenosist, "Oh—!"

The most sensible thing Omaha can do is to make out a deed in fee simple of all the property within the city limits and present it to the Union Pacific, and let that corporation elect its own city council and establish a city government at its own expense.

THE BEE very seldom asks a favor from a railroad, but we will respectfully suggest that the managers can confer no greater favor on the traveling public than by issuing an order to their train men to sit down early and hard on the horse who takes votes on rail way trains as to presidential preferences.

VANDEBILT and Keifer are unanimous in their opinion of newspapers. Vanderbilt the other day said "the newspapers be d—d," and now Keifer says that he "don't care a — for the press." Here is a forcible illustration of two great minds running together in one channel.

The new city directory contains 18,410 names, exclusive of firms and duplications. According to the established rule of estimating three persons to one name, Omaha has a population of 55,230. The directory has been compiled under the direction of Mr. Wolfe, a man of extensive experience in this peculiar work, and who has gotten up the Omaha directories for the last ten years. He is a conscientious and faithful compiler, and we believe that his directory is very nearly correct as to the population of this city. The Bee has always estimated our population at a lower figure than the enthusiasts have done, in order to be on the safe side, and in following our established rule, while not intending to convey the idea that Mr. Wolfe's figures are the result of an enthusiast, we unhesitatingly say and believe that the population of Omaha at the present time is a solid 50,000 and over. In 1880 the census gave us 30,564. A growth of 20,000 in three years and a half is certainly gratifying. This is an increase of 66 per cent in three years and a half, and at this rate we shall certainly have at the end of 1887 about 85,000 people, and by the time the next national census is taken, in the summer of 1890, we shall have from 110,000 to 115,000, provided that our increase maintains the present ratio.

Omaha's growth during the present year promises to be greater than ever. The paving of the streets and other public improvements, the establishment of new business houses and industrial institutions, the building and opening of the stock yards, slaughter houses and packing houses, will draw to this city many hundreds of families, who will here find a permanent home and steady employment at living wages.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, the leading republican daily of Minnesota, has this to say concerning the prohibitory law just enacted by the Iowa legislature:

There are certain contagious diseases which, when once contracted, must run their course before the poison can be eliminated from the system; and prohibition seems to be one of them. Practical considerations, clearly demonstrated, and practical experience of the most unpalatable sort have not banished the fever from the blood or the delusions from the brain of Iowa republicans. The lower house of the legislature passed, on Saturday, the Kennedy bill, which will undoubtedly be ratified by the senate. It did not need this proof to establish the fact that it is impossible to reason with the prohibitionists. As far as remedying the evil of the liquor traffic is concerned, Kansas is near enough to supply an instructive example of probable results. And as far as the effect of the measure in a political sense is to be considered, the results of the last congressional election and the changed relations of the parties in the present legislature are warnings too distinct to be disregarded by any but those intent upon consuming their pet folly at any cost. The absurdity of the prohibitory proposition could scarcely be better set forth than in this vote of the house—where fifty-two members, representing, let us say, a fraction of the people in proportion to their number, announced to forty-one members, and the portion whom they represent, that they would not hereafter be permitted to engage within the state in a particular kind of business, which has been pursued by common consent as long as history records; and moreover, that their private habits, and the contents of their cellars, and the articles placed upon their tables, would henceforth be limited by legislative decree. If it were not, like all other fanaticisms, so dangerous by example, it would be supremely ridiculous. Of course nobly expects the law to be obeyed, and the first step will be to test it in the courts. Equally, of course, the liquor men are delighted at the defeat of high license, the only thing they really fear, and the substitution of something which has been so repeatedly proved to be about ten per cent tyrannical and ninety per cent absurd. The more than satisfactory feature of the situation is that constitutional prohibition is, for the time being, entirely out of the question; and that this little importation from the dark ages will be put on the statute books, where it can be easily repealed when the people of Iowa fully recover their senses, as they fortunately appear to be doing very rapidly, to judge from the change in the fortunes of prohibition in the past two years.

HOUSE SEWERAGE.

Since the establishment of water works and a system of sewerage the plumber has found a profitable field in Omaha, and it is of the utmost importance to our citizens that all plumbing should be done in a thorough and scientific manner. The public know but very little of the plumber's art, except his art in charging what seem to be exorbitant prices. The builder, whether he is a carpenter, a bricklayer or a mason, knows but little more than the general public concerning plumbing work. Occasionally the architect has some little knowledge of the sanitary principles that ought to be followed in the construction of houses. It is a great mistake, however, to trust to the plumber for the efficiency of his work. It is customary to conceal all the pipes from the eyesight, and in this way the plumber, if inclined to be dishonest, can use thin pipe, make bad joints, leave out traps, and insert inferior fittings. Of course we do not mean to imply that all plumbers will do this, but the temptation to do poor work and charge for it the same as for superior work is very strong, as so many excellent opportunities are afforded for such dishonesty. The Philadelphia Record recently discussed the subject of house sewerage and suggested some valuable ideas, which no doubt will interest the people of Omaha. The following is an extract from the Record's article on house sewerage:

When a house is properly planned in the first instance the sinks, baths, water-closets and other fixtures which connect with the sewer will be so placed that the pipes from them shall in all cases avoid the stairs and living rooms, and pass only through closets, bathrooms or passages. Throughout their course they should be exposed to view, or at most inclosed only by a readily removable door or flap. Before the various fixtures are attached to the system of pipes the ends of these pipes should be plugged and the water test applied; that is, the entire length of pipes, large and small, should be filled with water. By this simple and efficient test bad work or inferior material will surely be discovered. A weak pipe will burst, a defective joint give way. The mere knowledge that such a test will be applied before the work is accepted will insure good workmanship, for few men will put in poor work when there is certainty that they will have to take it out and replace it with good work. If, in spite of the test, through unfair usage, wear, or accident of any kind, a leak of liquid or gaseous matter occurs in a series of pipes, the remedy can be applied before health is injured, and the plumber cannot wait in a day or two of time when an hour or two is sufficient.

The sewerage system of a house may be considered as consisting of two parts: (1) The various soil pipes, waste pipes, overflow pipes, etc., to the different fixtures. (2) The house sewer into which these various pipes discharge. Whatever portion of this drain traverses the cellar space under the ground floor should be fully exposed to view, so that any leak can be at once perceived and easily mended. The whole length inside of the house should be of iron, carefully jointed and strong; but the part that leads from the house to the street sewer may be of glazed earthenware. Between this sewer and that of the street there should always be a good S trap, and an inlet for fresh air may be placed on the house side of the trap whenever practicable—that is to say, when it can be located at a distance from doors or windows. To secure the perfect ventilation of the pipes within the house the soil pipe, which should be of iron, should be carried up several feet above the roof of the house, so that all emanations from matter which may remain in the pipes, and all gases which, spite of the precautions taken, may escape from the sewers, shall

pass into the air above the tops of the houses. Care must, however, be taken in the location of the outlet. If near to a chimney, a down draught may lead to its discharge through the flues into the rooms; while if near one of those tiny dormer windows which are now considered beautiful by the bed-room will suffer. Moreover, if, in a row of houses, one is higher than the others, its upper story will be tainted with sewer gases unless the pipes of the adjoining houses are carried sufficiently high. To the precautions enumerated must be added that of placing a siphon or S trap upon the branch soil pipe of each water closet, and upon the waste pipe of each bath, sink, or other fixture.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The startling increase of crime and the vast number of unpunished criminals throughout the country naturally give rise to the question whether the punishment of crime has become a thing of the past. The large cities are now ruled by thieves, thugs and murderers, who combine against society, and are never at a loss for friends and means to defeat the ends of justice. Society no longer seems to have adequate protection, and the conviction and just punishment of a criminal is a rare occurrence. It is true that we have laws, but the trouble is that they are not properly enforced. Every opportunity is afforded to the criminal to escape punishment through delays and technicalities, the leniency of juries, the tender-heartedness of judges, and the lack of backbone on the part of the chief executive. It is a common thing for a Nebraska jury to convict a man, and then turn round and sign a petition, headed by the judge and prosecuting attorney, asking the governor either to pardon the convict or commute his sentence. Such has been the case in two convictions for murder. The petition, asking that the sentence of the doomed men be commuted to life imprisonment were granted by the governor, although there was no error in the trials. Society itself is greatly to blame for this state of affairs, for the petitions have been numerous signed by citizens who well knew that the convicted men were guilty of deliberate murder.

Nebraska, however, is not the only state where criminals receive the benefits of a loose administration of the law. It is so in nearly every state of the Union. Take, for instance, Ohio. There are now confined at the Hamilton County jail forty-two persons charged with murder. Four of the prisoners are confessed murderers, of the most atrocious character. There is no doubt as to their guilt; and their trial, if it ever takes place, can be nothing more than a mere matter of form, yet there are attorneys who are exerting in behalf of those cut throats every possible effort to save their necks. They are interposing every conceivable technicality to secure delay. The same course is pursued in every criminal case, not only in Cincinnati, but in every other city. It is no wonder that the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette becomes indignant at this terrible commentary on justice, and asks whether crime can be punished. The Commercial Gazette remarks that "these technicalities may be in accordance with laws strictly construed, but if this is the case it is perfectly plain that the laws ought to be changed in the interests of justice and society. As matters stand, there is certainly far more due to society than to criminals, and if we would have laws respected the machinery must be modified and made reasonably easy and sure of prompt execution."

Prompt and sure punishment of crime will create respect and fear of the law, and it is high time that such a reform were inaugurated. People are becoming tired of seeing criminals escape punishment, and hence the frequent taking of the law into their own hands.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI.

Seward county has received the cold shoulder from the Union Pacific railroad company. The committee appointed to confer with the officials and find out on what terms the company would build through the county, has been silently snubbed, and the enthusiasm which at first signaled the movement for a competing line has completely subsided. This is a lesson to ambitious counties which should be heeded. The business men of Seward attempted to approach the "high mighties" of the company without the help of the trusty local benchmen of the Carnes and Jones stripe, and the result was a bitter disappointment. The committee has waited since the first of February for an invitation to come to Omaha, and is waiting still. "We do not know why word was not sent," moans The Reporter. "If circumstances prevented any business from being done by the officers of the road with the committee, it would seem as if ordinary courtesy would require at least a statement to that effect. The committee was told that they would be notified at or about a certain time, and after publishing this understanding to the people of the county, it is a queer proceeding that they have not received a word from the U. P. folks."

The citizens of Kearney and Buffalo county are moving for additional railroad facilities. Two committees have been sent to interview the managers of the Union Pacific, the Burlington and the Sioux City & Pacific. It is expected that some one of the three companies will be induced to build through the county. The B. & M. thus far has confined its northern branches to tapping the principal towns on the line of the Union Pacific and it is not likely that the company will build beyond it, unless tempting inducements are offered. If the business men can succeed in working up a little rivalry between the two companies then they would have a dead sure thing on one line northwest through the county. The Sioux City line will doubtless complete the main line to the Black Hills before building any branches southward, and no relief can be expected from that quarter.

The citizens of Kearney and Buffalo county are moving for additional railroad facilities. Two committees have been sent to interview the managers of the Union Pacific, the Burlington and the Sioux City & Pacific. It is expected that some one of the three companies will be induced to build through the county. The B. & M. thus far has confined its northern branches to tapping the principal towns on the line of the Union Pacific and it is not likely that the company will build beyond it, unless tempting inducements are offered. If the business men can succeed in working up a little rivalry between the two companies then they would have a dead sure thing on one line northwest through the county. The Sioux City line will doubtless complete the main line to the Black Hills before building any branches southward, and no relief can be expected from that quarter.

The coal fields of the North Park, Colorado, are said to be second only to those of Wyoming, and in some respects superior. Careful analyses made of this coal shows that it contains 80 per cent of carbon, which is 15 per cent more than the celebrated Rock Springs coal. A faint idea of the extent of the deposit can be obtained from the fact that one section, while another is not far away is thirty feet thick. No exception can be formed as to what future discoveries may develop. This coal basin, as argued a railroad for North Park at no distant day, as the parties directly interested in the development of the coal fields are also interested in the Burlington & Missouri River railroad.

The Kearney canal is not yet open to navigation. About \$45,000 have already been expended in the work, and \$10,000 additional will be required to fully complete the enterprise, including reservoir, flumings, etc. The entire work will be completed early next summer. The undertaking is a most important one for Kearney, and will doubtless prove a prominent factor in the future prosperity of the town. The canal will furnish water power equal to any in the state besides supplying the city with water for fire and domestic purposes. It will also be utilized in irrigating the adjoining land and bringing it under cultivation. If "who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," is entitled to the thanks of his country, the Kearney Canal company certainly deserves a full measure of praise.

The recent death of George Fryer in Denver, from an over dose of morphine administered by himself, recalls Mark Twain's picture of his golden dreams and their realization in Nevada. Fryer made his first strike in 1865, realizing \$40,000. Again in the Leadville excitement he became a prominent figure, and the fabulous riches of Fryer's Hill were heralded from one end of the country to the other. He disposed of his claims before the bubble was punctured and retired to New York in 1879 worth all the way from a quarter to half a million. Here he entered at once upon a life of dissipation and profligacy and got away with most of his fortune. Within a year, past year he returned to Denver and with the assistance of old time mining friends struggled against the passions which enslaved him. But poverty pressed closer and closer and business ventures failed to realize as of old. He returned to his cups with the passion of despair and resorted to morphine to soothe the aching nerves which refused to be stung but a short time when an over dose of the latter drug gave him the rest he craved for. A bride of less than a year is left alone to mourn the close of a purposeless life.

Secretary Teller recently made a very sensible ruling to govern in cases where homesteaded land is found to contain mineral. Some weeks ago two special agents of the government visited Huerfano and Las Animas counties, Colorado, where a large amount of land had been homesteaded and pre-empted as agricultural land, and reported as the result of their investigations, that the land contained valuable deposits of coal. The result of this report would have been the cancellation of the patents, had not a vigorous protest been sent to Washington endorsed by the state authorities. In transmitting this document to the general land office the secretary endorsed it as follows: "My opinion is, whenever an entry is made in good faith, and for the purpose of acquiring a home, and as a matter of course in compliance with law upon lands returned as agricultural by the proper surveyor general, such entry should be allowed, notwithstanding a special agent may report that the land covered by it contains valuable deposits of coal. A distinction should be maintained between a bona fide entry of the character referred to and one made for speculative purpose under cover of either the homestead or pre-emption laws."

All reports agree that the cattle on the ranges of Montana have suffered severely during the present winter, and hundreds are known to have perished. Since New Year's a succession of snow storms have swept the valleys. In the Missouri valley the snow has maintained an average depth of one foot for six weeks. The same is true of the Yellowstone, Musselshell and Judith valleys. "The winter is not yet sufficiently advanced," says The Bozeman Courier, "to form any reliable estimate of the probable losses in cattle, horses and sheep on the ranges mentioned, but we are seriously apprehensive, in common with many stockmen, that the prospect is anything but favorable for a profitable outcome, especially if the severe winter weather keeps on a week or two longer."

Usually we should consider that the most trying period for stock is yet to come—the month of March—and if this occurs this year, as usual, there is no disputing the fact that the percentage of losses in Montana flocks and herds will necessarily be seriously and unusually heavy. As a matter of course the heaviest losses will occur in herds of cattle and flocks of sheep which were shipped or driven into the territory during the summer and fall, as they were not generally in as good condition as the natives when winter set in, and were not accustomed to "rustle" upon snow covered ranges for a living. But unless the weather speedily moderates, the severe mortality will not be confined to recent importations, as native cattle and sheep cannot long exist where their only subsistence—bunch grass—is buried beneath one or two feet of snow, and the thermometer for weeks together is playing hide and seek with zero."

The grasping avarice of the cattle barons of the plains is likely to be put within bounds by specific United States law. A bill has been introduced in congress by Senator Ingalls to prevent the fencing of public lands, and to speedily punish trespassers of this class. It provides that all persons who enclose public lands, or maintain an enclosure, shall be fined \$100 for every day such enclosure is maintained. "If any person, by force, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to prevent or obstruct any person from peacefully entering upon or establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land, and subject to settlement or entry under the public land laws of the United States, or shall prevent or obstruct free passage or transit over or through the public lands, such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby. The district, circuit and territorial courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this act." This will give the rich and poor, the large and small, an equal unrestricted right to the water courses and ranges of this public domain.

The Northern Pacific has taken a large share of the contract to boom the Cour d'Alene mines in Northern Idaho. So far all disinterested accounts agree that there is more money to be made out of town lots and provisions than will be taken out of the ground. The financial condition of the Northern Pacific is sadly in need of a boost of some kind, and no better way to improve it can be found than a huge mining excitement. The inaccessibility of the diggings during winter favors a scheme of this kind, and the ground being covered with snow a thorough examination cannot be made till early summer. The company has issued a gilt-edged folder proclaiming the "fabulous" wealth of that region, and setting forth the important fact that the Northern Pacific is the only direct route to the mines. On the back of the folder are the letters G. O. L. D. on jet black background. The title page has the representation of a miner's pan filled with gold-dust and nuggets, pictured on the front side with a dollar piece dated 1840, followed by the words "per pan," and on the black background in gold letter, "in the field of the Cour d'Alene." The artist might have added the picture of a cadaverous miner on the return, his pockets empty and his tattered coat tails struggling to shelter the barren prospect.

Among the most interesting of recent rumors are those relating to the new relations that are to exist between the Union Pacific and the Oregon railway and Navigation company. It is said that the former desired to secure control of the latter, but, failing in that, now proposes to lease the property, and that this lease is likely to be made. As a confirmation of this report, says The Railway Register, the announcement is cited of the determination of the Northern Pacific to at once complete its main line from Wallula Junction to Tacoma. But it is more probable that the object of this construction is to make sure of the land grant which was made to this portion of the road. But stranger things have happened than that the Union Pacific should succeed in leasing the Oregon railway and Navigation company's lines. The Oregon Short Line would be extended to Portland and could thereby secure a large share of the valuable Oregon business which is no desirable. It is probable that these plans be carried out to the earnings of the Oregon Short Line would soon show a marked increase. Meantime the ambitious Oregon Transcontinental, which was organized to control both the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company is in the throes of dissolution.

WAGES AND RAW MATERIALS.

St. Louis Republican. The argument of the protectionists is that wages are higher in this country than abroad, and that, therefore, manufacturers of the United States cannot compete with those of Europe. It will occur to the careful reader that the chief element in manufactures is the raw material. The value of the manufactures of the United States in the census year was \$5,369,579,191. The cost of materials was \$3,596,283,049, while the total amount paid in wages was \$947,933,795. It will be observed the raw materials amounted to nearly four times as much as the wages. If we take the special industries which are most clamorous for protection it will be found they are the very ones in which wages bear the least proportion to the cost of materials. For example, the materials used in the manufacture of drugs were valued at \$24,389,568, while the amount paid in wages was only \$4,557,163; the materials used in the manufacture of iron and steel were worth \$191,281,000, while the wages paid amounted to only \$55,470,735; in leather, carried, the materials used were worth \$59,506,509, while the wages amounted to \$4,845,418; in leather, tanned, the materials were worth \$85,942,207, while the wages paid amounted to only \$9,204,243; in lumber, the materials were worth \$146,155,385, while the wages paid amounted to only \$31,845,794; in paints the materials used were worth \$17,062,552, while the wages paid amounted to only \$2,192,255; in sugar and molasses the materials were worth \$144,698,499, and the wages paid amounted to only \$2,875,032; in worsted goods the materials were worth \$22,013,628, while the wages paid amounted to \$6,683,627; in woolen goods the materials used were worth \$100,845,611, while the wages paid amounted to \$26,830,392. It must be apparent to any reflecting person that manufacturers of this country are barred out of the markets of the world on account of the cost of raw materials, much more than by the higher wages paid here. The raw materials used by manufacturers, when they are the product of our own country, are made dear made dear by the universal system of taxation which prevails. We are doing business on an artificial basis, which must be reformed, and no doubt the earlier the reformation takes place the better for all.

Post Office Changes.

In Nebraska and Iowa, during the week ending March 4, 1884, furnished by Wm. Van Flock, of the post office department: NEBRASKA. Established—High, Custer county, Wm. Daggett, P. M.; Locust, Franklin county, Benj. D. Stephenson, P. M.; Berne, Webster county, John Baine, P. M.; Hartwig, Kearney county, Irving R. Hays, P. M.; Burlington, Otoe county, Irving R. Andrews, P. M.; Discontinued—Lonelm, Sherman county; Snowflake, Kearney county. Postmasters appointed.—Barnston, Gage county, A. G. Keys; Eling, Sherman county, Edw. W. Lindsay; Hampton, Hamilton county, J. H. Sauls; Melroy, Gage county, Thomas Neaker; Prairie Home, Lancaster county, Jos. L. Ryona. IOWA. Established.—Burdurat, Polk county, Horace P. Brown, P. M. Postmasters appointed.—Deerfield, Chickasaw county, Ruth A. Pelton; Earling, Shelby county, Edward C. Brown; Georgetown, Monroe county, Jos. W. Lewis; Longrove, Scott county, George W. Curtis; Loy, Page county, C. W. Dennis; Hartwig, Humboldt county, F. W. Hamick; Seymour, Wayne county, James H. Ware. Discontinued.—Watson, Alamakee county.

STEELE, JOHNSON & CO., Wholesale Grocers! H. B. LOCKWOOD (formerly of Lockwood & Dwyer) Chicago, Manager of the Tea, Cigar and Tobacco Departments. A full line of all grades of above; also pipes and smokers' articles carried in stock. Prices and samples furnished on application. Open orders entrusted to us shall receive our careful attention Satisfaction Guaranteed. AGENTS FOR BENWOOD NAILS AND LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO

HENRY LEHMANN JOBBER OF Wall Paper and Window Shades. EASTERN PRICES, DUPLICATED! 1118 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

WILLIMANTIC THE BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES WILLIMANTIC Willimantic Spool Cotton is entirely the product of Home Industry, and is pronounced by experts to be the best sewing machine thread in the world. FULL ASSORTMENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale by HENLEY, HAYNES & VAN ARSDEL, Omaha, Neb.

Double and Single Acting Power and Hand PUMPS, STEAM PUMPS, Engine Trimmings, Mining Machinery, Balting, Hose, Brass and Iron Fittings, Steam Packing at wholesale and retail. HALLADAY WIND-MILLS, CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Corner 10th Farnam St., Omaha Neb.

MAX MEYER & CO., IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS! AND JOBBERS OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES & SMOKERS' ARTICLES PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING CELEBRATED BRANDS: Reina Victorias, Especiales, Roses in 7 Sizes from \$6 to \$120 per 1000. AND THE FOLLOWING LEADING FIVE CENT CIGARS: Combination, Grapes, Progress, Nebraska, Wyoming and Brigands.

WE DUPLICATE EASTERN PRICES SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES. MAX MEYER & CO. GUNS OMAHA AND SPORTING GOODS NEB.

C. F. GOODMAN, Wholesale Druggist! AND DEALER IN Paints Oils Varnishes and Window Glass OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

J. A. WAKEFIELD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, & STATE AGENT FOR MILWAUKEE CEMENT COMPANY. Union Pacific Depot.

P. BOYER & CO., DEALERS IN Hall's Safe and Lock Comp'y FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, LOCKS, &c. 10510 Farnam Street, Omaha

M. HELLMAN & CO., Wholesale Clothiers! 1301 AND 1303 FARNAM STREET COR. 13TH OMAHA. SPECIAL NOTICE TO Growers of Live Stock and Others. WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO Our Ground Oil Cake.

It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the Fall and Winter, instead of running down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Inlaymen, as well as others, who use it can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price \$25.00 per ton, no change for cash. Address WOODMAN LINSEED OIL COMPANY Omaha, Neb.