#### PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES

Retail Dealers Should Push the Sale of Nebraska Goods,

ANY ONE CAN SELL WHAT PEOPLE WANT.

Trunks of the Best Kind Are Made in Omaha-The Manufacture of Compressed Yeast Resumed-Electrical Appliances.

Consumers have been asking for Omaha goods to such an extent that the majority of the dealers of the city have been compelled to put in a line of home made goods. This has accomplished considerable good in the way of stimulating the manufacturing industries and giving employment to labor. The amount of good accomplished, however, has been small to what it might be if the dealers would take a different course.

True, they have put in home made goods and they hand them out when the consumer demands it, but they do not all of them push the sale of such goods.

Said one dealer in speaking of his small sales of a certain home made article, "My customers do not ask for Omaha goods." This dealer has been setting groceries in Omaha for eight or nine years, and during all these years has been educating his customers to use eastern goods. Now he complains that he can't sell them anything else and that he does not think it his place to urge them to take home made goods.

It is a strange thing that dealers who have een advocating the superiority of eastern goods for years suddenly discover, when asked to push home goods, that it is not good form to try to influence a enstomer's

The complaint "I can't sell this or I can't seil that brand because the people are ac customed to use some other" is an excuse which any business man ought to be ashamed of. Any one can sell what people ask for, and the only man who is worthy of bong aslied as less worth of the control being called a salesman is the man who can sell what people do not ask for. A salesman is a man who can introduce a new article to the public, he is a man who can sell an ar ticle made in Omaha as well as one made in some eastern city, even if his customers are better acquainted with the name and make of the eastern goods.

"We do not sell more Omaha goods because more people do not ask for them" will not be accepted as an excuse coming from business men. Dealers must admit either that they are not salesmen, and hence ought not to be in business, or ease that they do not care to help build up the industries of the city that are giving them a living.

There are exceptions, of course, and some dealers have not only put in full lines of home made goods, but they are selling them. and, best of all, their customers are pleased

It is said that the majority of Omaha retail dealers have put in a line of home made goods since the home patronage movement was started, but some of these lines are very was started, but some of these lines are very menger. Take cigars for example. A good many dealers say, "O, yes, we have Omaha made cigars, but on closer inquiry it frequently transpires that their stock consists of one box of Omaha cigars and ten or twenty boxes of eastern make. That is not all, the one hay of Omaha relies in frequently is transported. box of Omaha make is frequently a very cheap 5 cent cigar. Imagine the result when a man, who has been smoking eastern cigars that retail at 10 cents or three for 25 cents, determines to patronize home industry and is given one of these cheap cigars!"
Dealers who handle home made goods in this way do the cause of home patronage a

great deal of harm. Making Trunks in Omaha, A branch of manufacturing which is carried on to a considerable extent in Omaha, and of which little mention has been made to the manufacture of trunks and sample

this work, C. H. Forby at 1406 Douglas street and H. H. Marhoff in the Millard hotel block. Eight men are employed at present and as trunk making is a trade requiring experienced labor, the wages are high. At ousy seasons more men are employed and the trunk manufacturers distribute in wages not less than \$8,000 in the course of a year. The average citizen, though he may have traveled quite extensively, and in such cases been compelled to pack his belongings in a trunk has very little knowledge of trunks or

the method of their manufacture.
As is the case with many other articles in common use, there are trunks made to sell and trunks made to wear. In the cheap sale trunks nine lumber is used, and nine that is none the best quality. When papered on the inside and bound with tin on the outside, the purchaser can hardly distinguish them by appearance from those of better make.

These cheap trunks are mostly manufactured in or near the lumber regions, as at Racine or Milwaukee. The use of machinery chean labor and poor materials reduces ir cost very materially, and though they are retailed at very low price there is sufficient margin for the dealer to make a very bandsome profit. Such trunks usually break up after one or two trips, much to the disgust of the purchaser, who is apt to lay the blame on the wicked baggage smashers employed by the railroads.

The cheap trunks are really nothing more than pine boxes covered with tin, or some

other material, and the method of manufacture is in many respects similar to that employed in an Omaha packing box factory. When it comes to the manufacture of the better grades of trunks, such as are made in Omaha, basswood is used in place of pine, It is a tougher wood, not so liable to check and split out and is free from knots and

cracks. Instead of machine work, experienced trunk makers are employed who cut out each piece by hand and fit it into the proper place. One of these Omaha hand made trunks will last for years where a cheap sale trunk would break up after a very little rough handling. Styles in trunks have changed very ma terially during the past few years. The split isather covered trunks so common a few

years ago have been replaced by those hav ing a tm or sheet iron covering. The split leather used on those old trunks was so thin that a very little bruise would break it and Leather is still used to some extent on ex pensive trunks, but it is very strong and

thick and is known as case leather. The tin or sheet iron covering has many advantages over the old split leather covering, as it imparts additional strength to the trunk and is not easily torn off. The metal used for this purpose is often made to imitate some other material, as leather of some

sind or canvas, and at a little distance the imitation is perfect.

It is said that there are only two factories In this country which turn out trunk trim-mings, that is the iron corners, stays, etc.,

and that they even supply the American frunk manufacturers of London. The Omaha factories make a specialty of the manufacture of the sample trunks and cases used by traveling salesmen. At the same time Omaha jobbers sometimes go east to buy these trunks, although they can save nothing in price and the trunks are no more durable. Omaha trunk manufacturers can compete in their line in price and quality with the manufacturers of any other city. They do not attempt to compete with the cheap sale trunks, as they cannot afford to lower the standard of their goods by turning

out anything so cheap and filmsy.

The majority of people when they buy a trunk want a good one and if they would patronize the home manufacturers they would not only get what they want but they would also be aiding in the building up of home factories. All jobpers and manufac-turers who employ travelling men should not think of going out of Omana to buy their sample trunks, at least so long as prices are as low here as elsowhere. Both trunk man-ufacturers have joined the association to

help along the home patronage movement.

It might be added that there has been quite a change in the trunk trade. Many people will remember when the would-be surchaser of a trunk went in search of one a harness or saddlery store, but dealers in this line no longer handle trunks. The sell ing of trunks has become a business by itself and most every large city has trunk stores. Many large department stores also carry a line of trunks. It is said that in Baltimore the harness men still retain the trunk business and the same is true to a great extent in Washington, D. C. There are perhaps some other cities in which the rade still remains in the old channels.

Yerst Men Re ume Work. The Omaha Compressed Yeast company,

whose factory on South Tenth street was burned out some three or four weeks ago, has started up again. Their new plant is located at Thirty-fourth and Richardson streets, and is in every respect superior to the one burned out. While the company was idle the eastern manufacturers advanced

was idle the eastern manufacturers avanced
the price of compressed yeast in Omaha 5
cents per dozen, thinking perhaps that the
Omaha company would never start up again.
As has been pointed out before, the competition in this line of manufacture is very
sharp. One or two large eastern concerns
have a monopoly of the business and they
have followed the policy of enting prices have followed the policy of cutting prices below the cost of production and by that means driving out all would-be competitors.

A firm tried to make compressed yeast in Lincoln, but was soon crushed out. That was, however, before the home patronage movement was started and before the neople

learned that manufacturing industries must be incouraged for the benefit of the city. About 150 pounds of compressed yeast are sold in Omaha every day. Is there any reason why this should not be made here! It can be made here if the consumers and dealers of the city will buy the home made active of the consumers. made article in preference to that made in he east. The bakers of this city depend upon he patronage of the citizens of Omaha for a iving. Why should they not return the compliment and natronize Omaha citizens by purchasing home made yeast! The same question could be asked of the grocers with

equal propriety.

The grocers and bakers will remember that
Omaha compressed yeast is sold in New
York city and delivered to customers in wagons bearing the inscription, "Omsha Compressed Yeast." If this yeast is good enough to meet the requirements of bakers and procers in New York there can be no question as to its quality, and it ought to find its way into general use in Omaha.

If the bakers and grocers allow eastern competition to kill the home factory, no one

competition to kill the home factory, no one will sympathize with them when the eastern manufacturers put up the price again and

compel consumers to pay it. A New Factory.

The Omaha Consolidated Electrical comany is the title of a firm doing business at 112 Howard street and that has been organized for the purpose of engaging extensively in manufacturing in Omana. As indicated by the title, the company will devote its energies to the production of electrical speciatios and appliances and electric light and power supplies. The manager, Mr. Kin-ney, does not believe that there is any good reason why copper from the Omaha smelting works should be shipped east and there made up into electrical supplies and then shipped back to Omaha for use in this city. He proposes to buy the copper at the smelling works and manufacture it into the different electrical appliances in Omeha

If his plan succeeds, as it must, this branch of manufacture will be an important addition to the industries of Omaha. In Chicago there are several establishments of this kind, and they are giving employment to a large

NEBRASKA STARCH. It is understood that the Beatrice Starch

Co. will put a man in Omaha before very long to bring their goods to the attention of the retail dealers of this city. The factory is located at Beatrice, Neb., and has a capacity of 19,000 pounds of starch per day. The manufacture of starch is an industry that is peculiarly fitted to a state like Ne-braska, which produces the raw material in such abundance. In that respect it resembles the beet sugar industry which promises to utilize so much of the farm lands of the

The people of Omaha are very much interested in beet sugar and are using aimost entirely the product of the Grand Island and Norfolk factories. Now let them extend their interest to Nebraska starch. If Beatrice sends a man up here, et every dealer receive him courtcously and let him go back impressed with the gener-osity of Omaha business men. Let every dealer give him an order; a small order is better than no order. Place the goods up in front and do not allow any customer to leave the store without calling her attention to the Nebraska starch, and urge her to try a package. Out of curiosity, if for no other reason, people will try it, and, finding it a first-class article, they will use it from that

Beatrice is a large consumer of Omaha goods. Return the compliment and let Omaha become a large consumer of Beatrice goods. Omaha is sending thousands of doilurs every year to eastern cities for starch, and the money once sent there is lost to the This money state, where it will aid in developing the re-

ources of Nebruska.

Money sent to Beatrice will be paid out to the farmers and laboring men, and will eventually find its way back to Omaha in exchange for some other kind of goods prouced here, and both cities will be fited by the exchange.

> NEW THINGS IN JEWELRY. Ladies' Home Journal.

A gold pencil-case, representing a quili, rith diamonds and rubies studded in the center in the form of a clover, is among the

A rich appearing pendant and lace pin consists of a heart of pearls circled with small conch pearls, and having in the center a eautiful diamond.

An odd conception for a ring is a bright garnet, set in the head of an oxydized silver izard, which is coiled so that its tail is held etween the teeth. Among bracelets six different colored

earls, each divided by a small ruby and a hamond, and the whole circled with minute meralds in skeleton setting, form an exceedngly rich combination. A small diamond heart, having a pigeon-

plood ruby in the center, and surmounted by a coronet of diamonds and sapphires, forms the mounting of a ring that cannot fail to nease those artistically inclined. An elongated odd-shaped pearl, that was

recently imported, bas, by taking advantage of its unique form, been transformed into a very pretty fish face pin, by having a gold head and diamond tail attached to each end, espectively. Watches are now worn suspended from chatelaine brooches attached to the breast,

and some exquisite designs are seen for this urpose. One of the most attractive is ormed by a number of artistically curved feathers, in which small diamonds and sapblires are intermingled, In jewelry it often happens that when two

old and time-worn designs are shown com-bined they form a very pretty combination. Thus it is that a crescent brooch, having a daisy in the center, the whole being of pure white, small diamonds, make a very exquisite and attractive ornament.

Two moonstone cupids, with diamond-ipped gold bows and quivers swinging from heir shoulders, and nolding on high between them a heart of diamonds, from which is ap-parently dropping three small rubies, consitutes a lace pin that shows much thought and skill in workmanship.

LABOR NOTES.

Nashville colored barbers organized. Author Stockton was an engraver. New York has 12,000 telegraph boys.

Cincinnati carpenters won 30 cents an The average cost of raising a boy is esti-New York building workers won a strike

against nonunion men. New York architectural iron workers struck for nine bours. The Denver clerks are fined 50 cents for moking nonunion cigars.

One of the biggest of the insurance comcanies in this country pays to a woman manager \$10,000 a year. The Brotnerhood of Railway Trainmen

paid \$36,000 last month for death benefits. The receipts amounted to \$35,800. The next union to be organized in Sacra-nento will be the inborers', and its membership will include all unorganized labor.

The American Federation of Labor, in nunal convention, passed a resolution favoring a woman suffrage amendment to the con-

A recent report on the rates of wages in the mining industry abroad shows that about 55 per cent of the total value of the coal and iron ore mined in Great Britain in 1890 was received by labor, the total wages amounting to over \$200,000,000, or an average

The San Francisco Coopers union has de-cated that its members shall not work for any cooper doing business with liquor deal-ers and import kegs. All but two of the dealers who have been buying their kegs in the east have agreed to patronize home in dustry, and the coopers will try to make the practice general.

Dr. Cullimore adjusts glasses, B bidg are served. The first at 9 o'clock, which is

#### BILL OF FARE FOR PAUPERS,

Manner in Which Douglas County's Charges are Fed and Kept.

SCENES AROUND THE BANQUET BOARD.

Idiocy, Ignorance and Indigence Eat the Provender Provided by the People and are Merry as Princes.

An even hundred paupers might be supposed to form an uninteresting and even repulsive crowd, but when gathered together inside the walls of the Douglas county poor house and under the rules and regulations of that institution they constitute an assemblage, somewhat motley, of course, in character and appearance, but vastly different from what the popular idea makes them out, based upon observations in the more

wretched quarters of the city. The five score county charges were in spected the other day by a reporter of THE BEE, who went out to "see the animals" of the county menagerie at the feeding hour. An elegant dinner with the official staff of the institution in the superintendent's dining room paved the way for what was to follow, and thus fortified the visitor started his tour of the wards to see the little army of unfortunates who had become discouraged by the supercilious glances of the tickie goddess, and had given up the fight against adverse fortune.

To the citizens of Omaha and Douglas ounty their poornouse is known as the "county hospital," though there is no state law that recognizes the existence of any such county mstitution. The name, however, is in this case, fully as appropriate as any other could be, as of the 100 inmates now there, thirty-five are under the care of the physician and thirty are insane. The remaining thirty-five are paupers pure and simple with no additional aggravations or alleviations or utside complications of any kind,

The building itself has had more notoriety han any half dozen structures in the county ombined, but leaving all the charges of job-ery and boodlerism to slumber in the vault of the clerk of the district court with the thousands of pages of typewritten manuscript adduced in proof thereof, there is no getting around the fact that the pian of the ouilding is first class. It is constructed with especial reference to nospital work, and it would propably be dif-licult to erect a structure in which the same number of inmates could be cared for more easily or in better shape. There are accommodations for 250 inmates, so that there is little probability that the other buildings contemplated in the original plan and nearly loubling the present capacity will be ren dered nocessary for some years to come. The great north wing is as yet unused, the south wing and the center furnishing all the room that has thus far been needed.

Each floor of a wing constitutes a ward, and

It was intended to have the men on the first floor and the women on the second, but Douglas county statistics demonstrate that male and female paupers are to each other numerically as two to one, and in this case theory fails to pan out in prac-tice except to a certain extent. It has been found necessary to put a couple of dozen men in the upstairs or women's ward, and still there is from to spare, as a large room in the center is set apart for the very old and infirm women, and the lying-in department is also located in the main portion of the instution.

There are now out half a dozen women in this ward, and some of them will remain in the institution but a short time, as they are not county charges and under ordinary circumstances are able to support them

Of the insane patients the majority are in curables who have been under treatment at the state asylum at Lincoln and have been sent back here to make room for others whose cases may not be as hopeless. They are for the most part harmess and are quartered with the other jumates, sick, insane and indigent occupying the same corridor, but care being taken as to then occupying separate rooms at night. This plan admits of the utilization of the well ones to care for the sick and insane, and saves unnecessary expense for attendants. One of the insane patients, an old man named Keyser, was observed with his arm in a plaster cast, and inquiry elicited the information that since his return from Lincoln he had evinced a decided mania for running away and escapes periodically, only to be followed into the city and taken back. His last escapade was to smash out the glass and jump from a second story window, breaking his arm. At the time of the reporter's visit he was industriously puffing a very black cigar, which he said had just been sent out to him by relatives in the city, and he gleefully enumerated the other articles contained n the package, which had apparently given him as much joy as a child would derive

from a box of building blocks.

Among the inmates are a half dozen or so idiots, who are of more trouble to the attendants than double that number of any other class. One of them, a gibbering female of unknown age, hovered for some time around the re-porter and his guide and finally the long, bony arm; encircled the neck of the scribe and constricted with a vigor that squeezed the breath from his body and threatened serious mishap to his internal economy, With what seemed an almost superhuman effort and with little deference to the feelings of the unconventional creature, the em braces disengaged himself from the ani mated ropes that bound him and turned to the superintendent with the remark that ladies were not in the habit of greeting him

thus warmly.
"Ob, the poor girl is an idiot or shwouldn't have thought of such a thing," was the soothing reply, and with this rather questionable comfort the reporter was forced to be content.

Another cheerful creature, whose grinning countenance was as innocent of expression as a new born baby's mouth is of teeth, displayed a curiosity as to the contents of the visitor's pockets that was truly appalling. The superintendent's log book credited her with twenty-five years of life, "but," he added apologetically after giving this bit of information, "she hasn't used her time to good advantage, or she would as soon think finding the proceedings of the city council in the old testament as of looking for any of this world's goods in the pockets of a news-The reporter called it a horse on the idiot

and passed on.

The serving of the afternoon meal was full of interest, not only to the regular boarders but to the visitor whose appetite had been satisfied some time before.

The dining rooms were two in number, and were in a two-story sub-wing, extending back from the center of the wing proper, thus affording a convenient half for

Two long tables extended lengthwise of the room, and on them were placed the plates and cups of tin and the iron knives and forks that the county furnishes for its guests. The food was sent up from the basement kitchen on small elevators, and was taken in charge ny employes, who dealt it out with an impar-tial hand. The amount intended for each individual was placed upon his plate and all were thus served before a single one of the hungry but orderly crowd was admitted to the room. Tee attendant in charge of the ward dispensary was getting in his work meanwhile, and whatever order had been given by the physician were now carried cut doctoring the food instead of the patient n some instances, and in mixing up more or less disagreeable doses in others to be taken before the commencement of the meal. When all ready the signal was given, and after a few minutes of orderly confusion the seats were filled and the warfare on the edibles began There was less noise than would ordinarily be expected under such circumstances, as each one had his whole meal right under his nose and there was no waiting or passing of

aishes to delay matters. Huge cups of sirup were about the only pieces of table ware that traveled around very much, and the watchful eye of the at tendant saw that everything moved along without a hitch. The insane folks had a table to themselves, and those who were un-able to leave their beds were, of course, looked after in their rooms. At this time of year, but two meals a day about as early as the immates can be gotten out, and the second about 3 o'clock in the af-

The county's charges get meat six days in the week and fish on Friday.
It takes about sinety, pounds of meat, a bushel and a half of potatoes bushel and a half of potatoes and seven gailons of coffee at a meal, and the institution also manages to get away with

,700 loaves of bread every month. Many of those who apply to the county for aid raise their hands in holy horror if it is suggested that they had better go to the poor house, but its terrors seem greater in appreiension than in reality. The fare is better in the majority of instances, than the paupe has been accustomed to, and even if ther are those who have met with great reverses they are not the ones who complain. The kickers are invariably those to whom the fare is princely compared with what they have put up with the greater part of their

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

Los Angeles, Dec. 9 .- Special to THE BER. |-The pending decision of the supreme sourt on the legitimacy of the grand jury now sitting in San Francisco, is exciting great interest throughout the state. The case hinges on the doubt whether, at the time Judge Wallace appointed an elisor to traw the names of the grand jury, any disability rested on the sheriff, to whom primarily belonged this duty. Meanwhile that body, strongly upheld by the reputable press of the state and by the best public pinion, continues its work of purification. Having found "true bills" against the thieving political bosses, and legislative oodlers," it has now turned its attention to nunicipal affairs, beginning with the assesor's office. It is claimed that not only has he property of wealthy owners been systemmatically undervalued, but that Assessor Siebe and City and County Attorney Duret have daringly tampered with the assessment roll itself. For these practices or kindred ones the history of the office would appear to offer many precodents. Assessor after assessor has entered it poor and gone out of it rich. The dear public has allowed itself to be robbed with a compliance comparable to that of Fagin when he "made a little play for Oliver." For many years it has carefully refrained from turning its head, much less laying a detaining grasp upon the nands busy with its pockets. That a body of men has at last been found courageous enough and honest enough to bring these official thieves to justice is a matter of sincere thankfulness and at the same time an appail ing commentary on the general state of

Thanksgiving day some colonists arrived in San Francisco whose advent was halled with feelings suitable to the unniversary by orange growers throughout the state. These colomists took up very little room and were exceedingly quiet. Their presence, in fact, would never have been suspected by fellow-passengers on the ship which brought them from Australia. They represented five new species of lady bug and are warranted to clear off the red scale effectually as the vedalia cardinalis did the less deadly white, or cottony cushion scale, a few years ago. Unfortunately, out of a consignment of 2,000, only twenty-eight reached San Francisco alive. I have often heard accounts of the marvelous rapidity of the deliverance from the white scale effected by the vedalla cardi-nalls. "You never saw trees look as ours did," said a near neighbor. "Every leaf, every bit of bark was covered—the white, tuzzy growth even reached out upon the fuzzy growth even reached out upon the ground. John brought a few of the lady bugs in an envelope and put them on the trees. In three days not a bit of scale was found, and it has never returned since. It was like magic, it seemed as if the lady bugs must have scared it away. It seemed incredible that these few small creatures could have asten it in Hayler. seemed incredible that these few small creatures could have eaten it up. Having accomplished its work the vedalla cardinalis quietly disappeared from public life. You rarely see one more. But they have preserved and propagated them at the state farm, ready on any recurrence of the past, to let loose an army of these winged destroyers upon it. They can also furnish them for foreign service. An agent of the Orange Free State, South Africa, is even now here to procure colories of them for the orchards of the Transynai.

of the Transvani. San Francisco naving lost the republican convention, is now making eyes at the democratic. Saturday's Examiner says: "Omaha does not offer very promising ground-Inicago, Indianapolis or St. Paul and San Prancisco are the places pointed out by the political situation." Disposing summarily of the claims of the others it continues: "San

Prancisco remains alone with the sole objec-tion of distance to be urged against it." A spasm of honesty has seized the railroad ticket agents on Montgomery and Market streets. On no account would any of them cut a rate eastward and there is no prospect f a return to their normal state of morals until the modest agent of the Inter-state Commerce commission, who has been content to circulate incognito among them, shall be known to have shaken the dust of this coast from his immaculate feet.

The Friday Morning club of Los Angeles.

having a membership of 250 ladies, has lately received somewhat vigorous handling from the Times, which fears not man "nor woman neither." The club is a most democratic one in theory, attaching no restriction to admission into it, save a geographical one. "Any woman of Los Angeles or vicinity" is eligible to membership. Actually, it is composed of the flower of the sex, either because only such women cared to seek admission into a club of avowedly serious and intellectual aims, or because such women naturally or curred to the highly cultivated ladies who formed the nucleus of the society, and who had the right to propose new names for membership. Some months are several ladies were summarily dropped from the roll of public school teachers. The Friday Morn-ing ciub, feeling that these ladies ought at least to know why they were di-missed, decided to stand by them and accordingly a strong committee bearded the Board of Education in its den to inquire why this was thus. In many of the cases the board, having no valid co plaint to prefer, yielded gracefully to the quiet eloquence of the committee, and the teachers were reiostated. The papers good homoredly, if with that note of condescension which characterizes nearly all masculine appliance of feminine achievements, approved the action of the club. Some months later, the club-which is willing to "prove all things"-invited William Q. Judge, the apos-tle of Theosophy, to address it. Although a majority of its members did not regard his utterances as either weighty or convincing, a kindly report—descriptive, not critical— was sent to the papers. Several weeks later a few words in the Times brought out a severe and rather tasteless attack on Mr Judge's talk before the club, coupled with the warning that if the managers of the club wished to "run it into the ground, the surest way was to persist in inviting such charia-tans to address it," or words to that effect. The club was naturally indignant, con-sidering not only its right of free inquiry assailed, but its guest-whose weakenesses even should have been hidden by the mantle of hospitality-insulted. To be sure, the fact that the writer of the report was not a member of the ciub relieved it of all suspicion of complicity in the affront, but it held that its proceedings were no more to be subjected to rude reportorial buffetings than the gonfidential talk in its individual members' own parlors. The Times stood by its reporter—a lady belong-ing to its regular staff—advised the club that it could not accept publicity when it was praised, and decline it when it was blamed—that it had a perfect right to keep its doings as secret as those of the Leasons and kindred organizations, but no right to entrench itself behind its private character and the present "cooked" reports to the pubtic prints. For itself the Times would have none of them. Through nearly two columns it poured out a flood of half good humored. half arrogant banter, now closely approach-tirade, now valling the pervading sneer un-der a fatherly tone, and proffering advice nen club members or otherwise,

might well pender daily. How to Break Up a revere Cold. m the Virginia City (Mont.) Madis nian. When we find a medicine we know to pos ss cenuine merit, we consider it a duty and we take pleasure in teiling the public what it is. Such a medicine we found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have retieved in a few hours severe colds, and in the pourse of two or three days entirely broken them up by its use, as have several of our facturers. If you have a cough and want to stop it, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg | tili death.

#### GROWTH OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

Major Barrows' Interesting Story of a Con-

tury's Railroad Evolution.

FIRST ENGINE BUILT IN AMERICA.

Samples of the Iron Horses that Astonished the Natives When the Nation Was an Infant-Some

Modern Specimens.

The prolifleness and versatility of Mr. B. H. Barrows, the advertising agent of the Union Pacific, is a source of constant wonder. Not only has he a literary finish of high order as a writer, but he has a genius for planning publications that will attract and interest al classes. A long procession of valuable pam-phlets owe their being to his creative effort,

panets owe their being to his creative effort, and among the latest is one of special interest. It is entitled "The Evolution of the Locomotive," and the passenger department has taken particular pains to enhance its value with numerous special cuts to illustrate the subjects mentioned in the text.

This book fixes the date of the lirst locomotive enging of commercial penelli at 1813. motive engine of commercial benefit at 1813. It was operated by steam and used flat wheels, depending on friction for adhesion to the rails. This was constructed by William Hedley in England. It had a cast from boller, with a single internal flue, a single cylinder eight inches in diameter, and a fly-wheel. The boiler was deficient in steaming or evaporating power, and much inconven-lence was felt for the want of a second cylin der. It was called the "Puffing Billy," and

its general appearance was something like the modern farm engine used in threshing. "The Rocket" was one of the famous early engines. It was the result of an offer of a prize of \$2,500 made by the Liverpool & Manchester railway in 1829. It ran on four wheels and its general outlines suggest a modern steam fire engine reversed.

The first locomotive run in America was the "Stourbridge Lion." It looked even more like a modern farm engine than the "Puffing Billy." It was built in England for the Delaware & Hudson Canal company and reached New York in May, 1829. and reached New York in May, 1829.

The first locomotive constructed in this country was built in the summer of 1830 by Peter Cooper, and was called "The Best Friend," In a lecture delivered in Battimore in 1858, the Hon. John H. B. Latrole, general counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio rallway, gave some very interesting facts connected with this first. American Lecture.

onnected with this first American locomotive. Mr. Latrobe said:
"In the beginning no one dreamed of steam upon the road; horses were to do the work; and even after the line was completed to Frederick, relays of horses trotted the cars from place to place. From this the Relay House, at the junction of Washington branch

btained its name. "When steam made its appearance on the Liverpool & Manchester railroad it attracted great attention here. But there was this difficulty about introducing an English engine on an American road. An English road was virtually a straight road. An American road had curves sometimes of as small radius as 200 feet. There was not capital enough in the United States applicable to railroad pur-poses to justify engineers in setting nature at poses to justify engineers in setting nature at defiance. For a brief season it was believed that this feature of the early American roads would prevent the use of locomotive engines. The contrary was demonstrated by Peter Cooper. He was satisfied that steam might be adapted to the curved roads which he saw would be built in the United States, and he came to Baltimore, which then possessed the only one on which he could experiment. the only one on which he could experiment to vindicate his belief. He had another idea which was that the crank could be dispensed with in the change from a reciprocating to a rotary motion; and he built an engine to demonstrate both articles of his faith. The machine was not much larger than the hand-carls used by workmen to transfer themseives from place to place; and, as the speaker now recalls its appearance, the only wonder is that so apparently insignificant a contrivance should ever have been regarded as competent to the smallest results. But Mr. Cooper was wiser than many of the wisest around him. This engine could not have weighed a ton, but he saw in it a principle which the 40-ton engines of today have

but served to develop and demonstrate,
"The boiler of Mr. Cooper's engine was ot as large as the kitchen boiler attached many a range in modern mansions. It was of about the same diameter, but not much nore than half as high. It stood upright h the ear and was filled above the furgace, which occupied the lower section, with vertical tubes. The cylinder was but three and one-bulf inches in diameter and speed was gotten up by gearing. No natural draught could have been sufficient to keep up steam in so small a boiler, and Mr. Copper used, therefore, a blowing apparatus triven by a drum stached, to one of the car wheels, over which passed a cord that in its ara worked a pulley on the shaft of the

"And this was the first locometive for rail road purposes ever built in America, and this was the first transportation of persons by steam that had ever taken place on this side

f the Atlantic.
"Mr. Cooper's success was such as to induce him to try a trip to Ellicott's Mills, and an open car, the first used upon the road already mentioned, having been attached to his ngine and filled with the directors and some friends, the speaker among the rest, the first purpey by steam in America was commenced The trip was most interesting. The curves were passed without difficulty at a rate of fifteen miles an hour; the grades were as eended with comparative ease; the day was fine, the company in the highest of spirits, and some excited rentlemen of the party pulled out memorandum books, and when at the highest speed, which was eighteen miles an hour, wrote their names and some con-nected sentences to prove that even at that great velocity it was possible to do so. The return trip from the mills, a distance of thir-teen miles, was made in 57 minutes. This was

the summer of 1830." Mr. Latrope omits to say that in this trip it became necessary for Mr. Cooper, who acted as engineer, to hold down the safety-valve of his engine in order to accomplish all the results which he desired.

In 1831 the Dewitt Clinton was built at Mr. Cooper's foundry for the Mohawk & Hudson railroad. The engine weighed four tons and could run forty miles an hour. In that same year the "John Buil" was imported for the Camden & Amboy railroad. It was the first locomotive resembling the modern machine in general appearance. It

ontinued in service until 1866. Locomotives soon came into general use. Baldwin commenced building them in 1833 and Morrison soon after. Then came the Lowell shops in 1835, Rogers, Ketchem & Grosvenor of New Jersey in 1837. Then Winans, Mada, Hinckly Drury, and the Taunton, South Boston, Manchester, Montreal, Lawrence, East Bridgewater and numerous other works; all of which were busity occupied in furnishing engines for our

rapidly extending railroad syste The first locomotive west of the Mississippi was brought west by the Missouri Pacific in 1852. It was called "Pacific No. 3" and came from Taunton, Mass. It was carried by sea to New Orleans and thence up the Mississippi to St. Louis. It was hauled by horse power from the river up Chestnut street to the

ompany's machine shops. It is stated the Fontaine engine has drawn a train on the Pennsylvania railway at the ecomotive is about thirty years. Some of the smaller parts require renewal every six months. The boiler tubes last five years, crank axles six years, tires, boilers and fireboxes seven to ten years; the side frames, axies, and other parts twenty-five to thirty years

On June 18, 1888, the Pennsylvania com-pany built a full-sized anthracite burning motive at the Altoona shops in 16 hours 55 minutes. The locomotives of the Inited States burn about 25,000,000 tons of coal per year.
There are in the United States, 29,398 icco

motives, 21,425 passenger curs, 6,827 baggage, mail and express cars, 1,005,116 freight curs. There were in operation in the United States in 1830, 28 miles of railways, in 1890, Engine 827 of the Union Pacific, built at the Omaha shops in 1890, made the run from Grand Island to Council Biuffs in 2 hours and 45 minutes, making eight stops and slowing down for crossings, the distance being 156 miles. Her dimensions are 52 tons weight, 5

feet 1) inch drivers and 18x26 cylinders. She wast and he was 7. He wanted he to promise to marry him. He offered candy the cream and outs but she was obturate Finally he said he would give her a bottle of Haller's Sure Cure Cough Syrup. She ed, laid nor hand in his and said, yours

# SPECIAL SUIT SALE.

## The Reason Why

The continued warm weather has been very bad for the clothing trade, and we find ourselves with a much larger stock of suits than we should have at this time of the year. So in order to get this stock reduced as low as possible before our annual inventory, we have in-

## Special Sale on Suits

Beginning Saturday, December 26th. It is desired to have it fully understood that this is the most thorough cut price sale we have

> Not a Sale of Certain Kinds of Suits, Nor of a Certain Number of Suits.

The entire stock has been gone over and the prices on all suits marked down to a price that will get the piles down to where we think they ought to be. This knifing has been done

On Men's Suits.

On Boys' Suits. On Children's Suits

We have never before thrown down the bars and invited the publie to help themselves to any suit in our superb stock at

# Such Ridiculously Low Prices.

marked down. These suits consist of

Every one knows that our stock is too large and varied to permit of quoting all the prices in a newspaper. Let us repeat it again; The price of every suit in our store (except clay worsteds) has been

Fancy Cheviots in stripes and checks, Black Cheviots, Plain and Fancy Cassimere, Unfinished Worsteds, Homespuns, Meltons, Scotch Tweeds, Etc., Etc.,

and they are, in every way-cut, make and finish, all 'our own

It will Pay Every Man in Omaha To Investigate This Sale.

Browning, King &

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS, Southwest Corner 15th and Douglas.

Store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Saturday

# Dr.DOWN

TALKS OF THE TODDERS.

What is learned at home comes out at school, as in this case reported by the New York Tribune:

In the infant class the lesson was about disobedience and its penalties:
"Little children have to mind or they are not nice," said the teacher. "Older people have to obey laws or be punished. Do any "Oh, yes, I know," answered one little girl. "The husbands scold their wives and the wives scold their husbands."

Governor Campbell tells a good story or nimself, says the Cleveland Leader. Toward the close of the campaign, he had an engage ment to speak at Westeraville in this county and thought it would be a nice opportunity and thought it would be a fined opportunity to give a day's outing to his bright little son, Jim, an enterprising block-house builder at Miss Phelps' school. Jim didn't know whether he wanted to go or not. "What are you going to do up there?" he asked his papa. "I'm going to make a speech," was the answer. "Then I guess I shan't go," said Jim. "I've heard you make a speech."

He was trying to amuse Clara's small sis ter, says the Washington Star, and pleas-"Yes, Noah built the ark."
"Mr. Van Giggle," the little one aske!
earnestly, "were you trying then!"
"Why-er-ah--what do you mean!"

"Nothing much, only asser said she didn't think you could tell the truth if you tried." Teachers are obliged to know many things by intuition, says the Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. C ...... the teacher of a primary school looked up from her desk and saw her young est pupil standing before her in a spick and pan new suit of clothes. Without any ore

"They cost just as much as our big bible." A mother was calling the attention of her, little boy to the moon, which was to be seen clearly, but pallidly, in the early afternoon, says Babyhood. "Why, you can't see the moon in the daytime!" replied the youngster. "Oh, yos you can -there it is over the trees!" The little fellow looked, and had to

A little West Philadelphia girl, relates the Record, got her language mixed up and be came tangled on the word "hiccough," call-ing it "she-cups." The child was corrected repeatedly, but with little success. "Mamma, Iv's got them again," she said one day. "Got what, my dear!" "Why, the who-cups."

dmit the fact that he saw it, but he added

'Tain't lighted, anyhow.'

Little Willie - You know that little tene-nent house boy, Mamma! I took the package of candy I got for Christmas around to him today, and gave him half. Mamina (fondiy)-That was a good boy, Willie. What did the little tenement house boy say to that! Willie (proudly)-He let me lick him.

"Now, Lucy," said Uncle William in a casual manner, "if I were going to buy a doil for a little girl, what kind of a one do you think she would like?"
"O, Uncle William," answered Lucy, with undlagulated interest, "there is nothing like

Teacher - What tense is food ! Boy-Present tense. Teacher-What tense is fed! Boy - Past tense. Teacher-Correct Give an example.

Boy-After the man feed the waiter he got "Your mother, I understand, has been vory Hi, Thomas P.

"Is she mending, Thomas!"
"Mendin'! No. indess!! She said I could go without clothes before she would saw anther duroud stitch.

Sometimes a tired mother thinks of heaven as a place where her children will want to go to bed when bed time comes. FORTY DOLLARS FREE.

How many words can you make, using only the there in the words "HAT IDENTIFIER." 1st

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ity of patents. Prosecute and defend infringency suits, etc., etc. Hyon have an invention on hand send THE BESS BUREAU a sketch or photograph thereof, logather with a brief description of the important features, and you will be once advised as to the best features to pursue. Models are not necessary unless the invention is of a complicated nature. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infrincement by others, submit the matter to THE BUREAU for a reliable OPINION before acting on

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use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of lonstanding have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two northise energy with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any suf-forer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.

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