BEAUTY ROBED IN SNOWY GARB

The Filmy Flutterings that Lures the Unwary to Matrimony.

TO MEN A SWEET APPEALING GRACE

Bise With the Lark in the Morn and Worship Nature in Her Most Charming Mood-Gossip About Women and Their Work-Fashion Notes.

Such a white summer as it is-white duck and linen fr mournings, white lawn and pique for afternoons and white muslin and chiffon for evenings, And because it is a white summer there are, according to the New York Sun, rumors rife of fall weddings galore. Who can trace the analogy? There seems to be to men a sweet appealing grace, a charm essentially feminine and winsome in the simple frock of white unattainable to the richness of silk or the lustre of satin. It was in white the Napoleon loved best to find his empress waiting to receive him, It is white which King Humbert chooses ever for his sweet consort, Marguerite-gowns of muslin, sheer and white, with chains of her favorite pearls about her neck. It is the softly falling, aweetly simple frock of snowy lawn that jures the guileless youth into thinking that his fair lady's tastes are in sweet and modest accord with the limitations of his saiary. It is pathetic to thick how mistaken he is, for the filmy, fluttering gown has linings of silk, fine and firm. The big, drooping hat that goes with it, rough and ready as it is, with only a scarf of gauze, would keep him in Derbys for two years. The porcelain bandle of the gauzy sunshade which frames her face so enchantingly cost more than his Toxedo coat, and the price she paid for getting the gown made would spoil a month's salary and make him sad. There's another thing about white; it takes a pretty woman to wear it. A plain face must have the color reflections, the richness of deceration; a protty one is fairer, shining, starlike, in clouds of white.

People in warmer climes than ours shake their duties and business hours so as to al-tiow them a rest in midday heat. Their ex-ample is worthy our imitation as far as may be consistent with our various duties. Many fair ones take their "beauty sleep" between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m., and thus deprive themselves of the most delightful part of the say. A little later than 5 a. m.

Fair Aurora lights her golden ray
And all the ruddy orient flames with day.
However sultry has been the previous
hight, the air of morn is fresh and sweet;
the leaves flutter in the trees above, and mid
concealing shades the chartering birds seem making love. One listens to the low call of the modest brown thrush and the answering note of its little mate. Birds are less timerous in the carry dawn; so busy are they with household cares, they fail to notice your near approach, and seeing a shy little wren demurely scaled upon her nest and a robin sing gayly near recalls the nursery rhymes: "Jennie Wren feil sick upon a merry tune." In came Robin Red Breast and brought her sops and wine; Eat well of the sops, Jennie, drink well of

the wine. Thank you, Robin, kindly, you shall be mine. Then Jennie sne got well and stood upon her And told poor Robin plainly she loved him

The ingratitude of the fickle fair is sup-posed to be here illustrated. But who shall say that Mr. Robin was not a gay little flirt himself, and Miss Jennie was only taking a proper revenge in behalf of some little sister vren. Be that as it may the birdies do their share to charm the hour. When "saffron morn with early blushes spread" in wid'ning waves across the eastern sky, and sunlight falls in glowing beams a-thwart the hill and woody dale, and thirsty flower cups open wide to drink the morning dew, watch the cute little humming bird in search of sweets, thrust his long bill into the drooping bell of the sweet red honey-suckle. See the brilliant yellow butterfly with spotted wings of gold and brown, flit from flower to flower.

As I sit and write the garden in my sight a splendid mass of flowery bloom. The air is laden with ambrosial fragrance from crimson china astors, orange marigolds and snowy day lilies, the old-fashioned fouro'clocks forget-me-nots and blue and yellow eyed pansies show their faces in the sunhine, while the sweetest of all odors, that of the sweet pea, perfumes the atmosphere. How happy it makes one to be alive, how grateful to have an existence in such a per feet world of beauty. One out wongers why nature makes all these beauties so perianable. They come and go in their allotted time each scason, and we, for the most part, regard them but lightly. Yet what wonderful laws of nature must govern their production, and with all our pretenged wisdom and supposed knowledge, what one of us human can explain the wonderful secret of life contained in the little flower seed not so large as a pinhead. Why should each seed bring forth at birth a certain shape and its peculiar color. These questions come to all and are to all since the days of that wise king, Solomon, as fresh, as fascinating as unanswerable as if propounded but yesterday. With such strange and unexplained mysteries, how can we but yield homage to the God of Nature, that source of Knowl-edge, that Infinite Wisdom, far beyonn any we can hope to attain, that supreme power that rules the universa by immutable laws, from the tiniest blade of grass to the great

revolving suns of heaven.

Rise then at dawn of day nor let soft sleep blind down the curtain of thine eyes and blind the sight to beauties of the morning hour. But learn to worship nature in her most charming mood. GRACE H——.

There be bold men in these effeminate days, and two of them are Profs. Lombroso and Richer of Turin, Italy. The former prepared and the latter read at a recent meeting of the International Congress of Experimental Physiology a paper on the "Sensibility of Women." Women have always believed themselves to be acceptable of the second of th lieved themselves to be exceedingly secsitive creatures, feeling every way more keenly and deeply than their coarser fellow creature, Poets have supported the idea in all but now Prof. Lombroso comes for ward to show that in general sensibility, in-cluding sensibility to pain, women are greatly inferior to men; that is to say, they have far less feeling.

"If pain was the greatest source of our mortality," one of them ventures to assert, "women ought to ie much earlier than man, who was her tyrant, but she survived him because on account of her inferior sensibility she resisted pain better than he did. The reason which had made people believe in the greater sensibility of woman was her greater irritability and the louder expression she gave to her suffering."

Mrs. E. S. P. Ward has computed that there are several thousand women physicians is the United States. "It is impossible to average their incomes correctly, but they probably run from \$200 to \$20,000 a year. The last figures are, of course, rare. They are the great lights of the profession, even among men, who cars from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year and upward; and women are still crushers and reformers. A \$10,000 to come for a saders and reformers. A \$10,000 income for a well educated, gifted and healthy woman doctor is less care. Five thousand, I think. is not at all uncommon; and so on down. I know one woman, an invalid, who earned \$5,000 the first year that she practiced. The next year she received \$5,000, and maintained growing success until she dropped dead ne night and put an end to calculation on what promised to be a brilliant career. But this woman, after graduating from the medi cal school, and before she began to practice, spent for several years eight hours a day in

overe private study.

American housewives when struggling with the perenntal demestic service question, are apt to think of a place where that question has been settled and screnity prevails in the relation between mistress and maid. But Lady Jeune in the Fortnightly Review, tells a different store. Lady Jeune in the Fortnightly Review, tells a different story. She declares that the question is becoming one of serious import. In England as in America, the more intelligent and capable classes of working women repudiate demestic service, and for the same reasons—the dislike of control, the menotony of housework, the desire for the freedom and independence of factory and office employment, the wish to have Sundays and avenings to thomselves. At the same time, she says, there are over twelve thousand are says, there are over twelve thousand servants seeking employment in London alone. Most of these are doubtless had and U-trained, but the love of change has pro-

duced a class of real nomads among domes-tic servants. Is this one of the results of trying to abolish class distinction in England?

The election of school officers in Flatoush, L. I., took place last week. Being the one day in the year in which women exercise the franchise, they were abroad in full force. It was a strange spectacle, says the New York Herald, to see women buttonhole voters approaching the polls and use their persuasive powers and testow the most bewitching smiles, endeavoring to cajele the voters to cast their ballots for their candidates.

The women were far more energetic than

the men and nustled about the town, drawing out the full vote. Vehicles of every description were impressed into service and were sent out in all directions over the sur-sounding country to bring the laggards in to vote. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this excitement was intense. The women were rushing frantically about the town, and almost every other woman voter was challenged by the opposition and compelled to swear in her vote. Many of the women while approaching the polls were accused of repeating, and were otherwise reproached by their opponents. Policemen stationed at the polls had their hands full in trying to preserve the peace. There were several scrimmages be-tween the women, and not a few actually came to bair pulling. If it had not been for the interference of the men the result in some instances would have been serious.

Some people complain of very moist hands during the summer season, which destroy their delicate kid glaves, and nearly ruin the fabrics of their dainty fancy wors, to say nothing of the personal discomfort entailed by this affliction. To improve this condition of things, bathe the hands occasionally in hot water in which slittle sub-explanate of not taker, in which a little sub-carbonate of soda has been dissolved. Dry them, and then dust with a little powdered alum and tannin in equal proportions. A sulphur tablet occasionally will be found useful. Dust a little of the powder into kid gioves putting them on.

The working girls of Detroit at one time had the largest and best trade union of any city in the country, except, perhaps, Troy. They were a power not only in the management of their own affairs, but in compelling men into trade unions. Their methods were simple. They refused to dance with a scab. simple. They refused to dance with a scab. Before that name, which every connoisseur in epithets knows is a triumph of art in its way, strong men qualled when it came be-tween a pretty girl's lips. When coupled with a refusal to dance, it sent them tumbling over one another's heels in their effort to get inside of some union, which shows what women can do when they have convictions strong enough.

You may take it for granted that the man who tells you that he likes to see you smoke does not care any more for you than the small boy does for the harlequin which rings every time he shakes it, and which he throws away when the bells are broken. Men laugh about women drinking tea, but a man who cares for you would rather see you drink a gallon of tea than one cocktail. Men may say that you look Spanish as you smoke, but you can be pretty sure that he is an awful fool of a man who urges his sister or his wife to take to cigarettes.

A club of Providence working girls has seen trying to dress each girl on \$50 a year, but it seems that the outcome of the effort is not encouraging. Only one girl admitted that she thought it might be done. In fact, she said she had succeeded, with not a cent to spare. The most interesting point in the matter is the one girl's achievement in getting along a whole year with only four hats, costing \$10. Think of that!

Late Fashion Notes, The latest style-the nightgown.

The latest thing in French shoes is patent

Entire chapeaux of gold and silver lace may become a part of the summer toilet. High-heeled shoes are now worn more than for years, and it is a fashion to be regretted. Young matrons have secured a pretty

ancy in the black lece slip which is worn over melon-green silk. Turquoise tinted flannel lined with pink

and cascaded with lace is fashioned into charming neglige garments. Indian cottons, in their bright hues and patterns, are extreme novelty for shirts and blouses and even for loose vests.

Chestnut brown is to be a fashionable color the coming season, and some shade called Cleopatra, which are reddish wood colors. The deep rich Cleopatra colors will be in narked favor next season, the tawny golden browns, russets, and the chaudron or copper

The fancy for white ribbon ties around the braided knot of hair still continues. The ribbon should be about an inch wide, of

grosgram with a corded edge. Cout busques cut off at the waist and pro-onged in coattails at the back are being made up in beavy and serviceable material for early autumn street wear.

Attractive luncheon and tea-gowns are made of fine silky Henrietta cloth or Clairette in palest mauve, tea rose, sea green, or a very delicate shade of corn yellow.

A fancy button to be used this fall is a large ornamental circle, covered with tan, kid or leather, with a medallion of white lace in the center. They are to be used on white or black coats. Ribbed, striped, and pleated stuffs are only waiting the disappearance of thin sum-

mer gowns to resume their popularity. Plain colored silk or velvet promises to be their decoration.

It is said by those in authority that the fashionable coat of the future will be the long redingote, cut double breasted, with wide directoire reveres, big buttons and a touble or triple cape. White gowns of all kinds keep their color

best by being tied up in bags of blue paper inside bags of Holiana. The gauze or chiffon trimming should be removed and kert separately in tissue paper. The most picturesque of gowns for mountain climbing or pedestrian tours across

country is that copied from the regular Scotch dress and made in some of the gay tartans belonging to the chiefs. Cream and ecru guipure laces and Irish

linen and silk crochet edgings, insertions, neck pieces, and bands are most effectively used to trim every sort of summer gown excenting those which emanate from the tailor Ladies, it may interest you to know that "ancestral breastpins" of large size and showing the features of your great-great-grandmothers will be very fashionable this Your jeweler will have a full supply.

A novelty in hats has the square, mortarboard crown with a brim of medium width just curving up at one side. The trimming most liked for these hats consists of a narrow twist of velvet and a shaving-brush pompon at one side near the front.

A veli that is found becoming to brunetter is a fine black tulle with tiny white chenille dots upon it. The border is formed of the dots put together a little more thickly, al-though as the veil is drawn up under the

chin this bordering scarcely shows. Little girls are prettier than ever this ummer. The prevalling style of arranging summer. The prevailing style of arranging their hair will permit it to curi and wave unconfined about the face and neck, and is most becoming, often giving just the touch of color and softness needed to complete a

very picturesque effect.

A sleeveless jacket, quite long and tight fitted, of black serge, opens to the waist in front and back and is faced back with wide revers of black satin, which are very broad on the shoulders and taper to a point at the waist. This odd garment is worn over a silk waist of any chosen color and is stylish and original.

The "stocking sachet" is the latest in the list of scented toilet accessories. It is quite a large silk bag, lined with quilted satin and having the odorous powder scattered with interal hand between the lining and the silk. It is hung in the wardrobe and receives the stockings as they come up from the wash and before they have gone to the mender. Some of the very sheer or sepit-transpa-rent toilets of the season are unlined and worn simply over petticoats of daintily tint-ed taffeta or surah silk. This gives a pretty "twa-toned" or shadow effect, and greatly improves the general appearance of the dress, as the color of the silk shows deli-cately through the siry fabric.

The "gypsy tie" is very fashionable this season as an accompaniment to the tennis

season as an accompaniment to the tennis blouse. The ties are made of the targe Chi-ness silk handkerchiefs that come in new, indescribable colors rather difficult to class-ity—pale greens, for instance, that are nearly veliow, reds closely bordering on terra cotta or deep orange, crushed raspberry, looking very much like mashed lobster, and so on.

Serge is the most useful of all fabrics for

peretofore been produced almost exclusively in pavy blue, black or cream, but this season it is shown in all shades, and a charming de sign is in "shot serge," in which contrasting threads of color are run, giving almost a changeable effect. Old rose and soft shades of brown and gray as well as electric and light blue are now produced in serge, and make very pretty as well as serviceable gar-

The pretty fashion of flower-hung neck laces which has been carried out with enamelled blossoms hung on a slender gold chain, is gorgeously reproduced now by Parisian jeweiers in diamonds and precious stones. The encircling chain consists of a single row of brilliants, from which hangs a diamond trumpet flower, with a large penrshaped stone depending from its center. shaped stone depending from its center. Jewelled collars in floral designs, set with diamonds and rubles, are also worn, of course by ladies with long and thin necks.

The skirts of pretty flowered and striped French cambries for morning uses are made with a deep hem, or more usually a single small rufle of the goods put on with a heading, or a bias band with a piping each side, of cambrie the color of the flower or the stripe. The corsage is pleated and stripe. The corsage is pleated and is very often completed by a large cape collar of Irish point or fine linen lace. The sieeves are very full on the shoulders, and gathered to a long cuff covered with the lace. The waist is sewed permanently to the skirt and a ribbon bett, with many streamers at one side, covers the joining.

Gossip About Women. Missouri has a woman 93 years old who can jump in and out of a buggy without

assistance. Women dentists have proved so popular in ondon that a scholarship has been founded for assisting women without means in the study of their profession.

Mrs. Bishop, teacher of Delsarte, insists that "if we want to keep young we must learn how to rost." And some old persons would be very apt teachers of the specialty. Turkish women, all of whom wear earrings from their seventh year, derive the use of these jeweis from Hagar, who is held in veneration as the mother of Ishmael, the founder of their race.

"Good health, calm nerves, good friends and a modest opinion of herself" are the results of a college education to a girl, in the opinion of Mrs. Alice Froeman Palmer, and no botter judge can be found than the expresident of Wellesley. Peeresses of Great Britain, Scotland or

freiand, by birth, marriage or creation are free from arrest or imprisonment on civil process; and in the event of a peeress being charged with a criminal offense she would be tried by the House of Lords.

A woman of Port Huron, Mich., has taken out a patent for a device to secure glass in the doors of stoves and furnaces to allow the process of baking in ovens to be watched without opening the doors, and also to save fuel by preventing needless opening of doors, More than 200 women are studying at the five great universities of Switzerland— Berne, Geneva, Zurich, Lausanne and Basic.

The greater number of these students are from Russia, and only eleven are from Amer-ica. One hundred and fifty-seven are studying medicine, sixty-two philosophy and five Seven women now hold the place of regi-mental chief in Prussia, and five of these have been appointed by the present em-peror. The oldest of these women colonels

s the ex-Empress Frederick; the latest to be appointed is the queen regent of the Netherlands. The Empress Augusta is com-

mander of one of the regiments. A pretty story is told of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, to the effect that when she was a child of only 9 she was so charmed with the melody of the Italian language, as she heard it in a class of other girls, that she secretly procured a grammar and studied by herself until she had gained sufficient facility to write the Italian teacher a letter in his own tongue asking permission to join his class.

Women are eligible under the school laws of Louisiana to office. They can be parish superintendents of education and members of the city and parish school boards. There are few of those places which have any salaries attached to them, city and parish super-intendents being the only ones; but what-ever may be their honors or emoluments, en are now lawfully eligible to all or any

There is an odd little oraze this season among young and pretty women for appear-ing in public accompanied by some satellito or acolyte, in the person of a tiny, quaintly dressed child, for whom they do sweet, graus service, and upon whom they lavish casses calculated to fire with envy the heart of the cavalier who, through conventionality or caution, keeps at tiresomely respectful or cautio

It was Heien Hunt Jackson, it is said, who named "The Gargen of the Gods" in Colo. rado. Riding past the cabin of a prospector from the south in one of the early days of the settlement, she was attracted by a beau tifully kept garden in which two negro servants, a man and a woman, were working. In answer to a question the man informed her that his name was Jupiter, and the woman's Juno; whereupon she exclaimed:

"Then this must be the garden of the gods." One of the first women to whom a place was given in the Treasury department is Sophie Holmes, a colored woman, who, before her promotion, was engaged to sweep the floors of the building. When sweeping one of the rooms on one occasion she found box containing \$50,000, and, not daring to trust it to the night watchman, she stood guard peside it herself until relieved by General Spinner himself at 1 o'clock in the morning. Another time she found \$80,000, which she promptly returned to the officers of the treasury. For her honesty she has received for more than thirty years a salary of \$50 a

Some Fritts of Fashion Ornamental pins for the hair are shown in

A late noveity is unbreakable imitation pearls for scarf and stick pins. Long gold chains with pearl work, suitable for lorgnettes or watches, are being adopted. Insertions of guipure are laid in the skirt of gingham toilets and frequently stripe the

Very charming croquet costumes in rose yellow are exquisitely garnished with wide black velver ribbon. Exquisite gold and silver corselets along with the white silk crepes which are fashioned into evening robes.

Green in all its shades has found a place in the blonde's wardrobe, where it is brought into companionship with pair Frenchy greys dashed with pink, and dusky, dull-surfaced blacks.

Siender Dresden sticks to the parasol, garlanded with flowers and finished with a knob showing the powdered head of some favorite of the French court, are a beautiful caprice

Sho we for coaching uses are handsome parasols of white chiffon, topped with white ostrich plumes or embroidered white mousseline de soie, embroidered with garlands of pink roses or clusters of forget-me-nots.

The prettiest Japanese fan of the season is gold and silver flecked, open-worked spaces filled in with net on which is painted a foli-The outside is cord taced up and down.

Belts have become atmost as much of a craze as the ubiquitous bow-knot. When the summer belie starts out on the warm weather campaign she will be very careful to supply herself with the latest and prettlest fancier in waist protectors.

Comb and brusb trays are such a conpretty embroidered covers so much, once using them nobody can do without. At improvement is the new comb and brush basket, a silver standard, with handle over the tor and a long narrow dish fitting in it, either in Dresden or other choice percelain.

BURLINGTON, 1a., April 4,1891. Dr . J. B. Moore-Dear Sir: Have been Dr. J. B. Moore—Dear Sir: Have been troubled with catarrh in my head and face for three years—at times as unable to hear had a constant ringing in my ears and for two years was almost deaf. Have tried several so-called remedies and been treated by regular physicians and noted specialists, but failed to get any relief. I tried one bottle of Moore's Tree of Life Catarrh Cure. It gave immediate relief and effected a permanent cure. I heartly recommend it to all sufferers of this disease and will cheerfully give any further information on being addressed at my home, No. 223 Sweeney ave., Burlingon, Ia. For sale by all druggists.

Respectfully,

Respectfully, R. L. Reib. For sale by all druggists.

Reports from the summer resorts give ta-surances that a huge crop of marriages will be harvested the coming fail.

IN KING CORN'S TERRITORY

Ex-King Cotton Welcomed to the Realm of Nebraska's Sovereign.

KEARNEY'S COTTON MILL IS NOW RUNNING

And Gives Every Lyidence of Having Come to Stay-Notes Here and There of Nebraska's Manufacturing Industries.

A notable incident of the Kearney conven tion was the distribution to the visitors of badges made from cotton cloth woven it that city. Many people have the impression that the Kearney cotton mill is merely the delusive ignis fatuus of a real estate boomer's scheme, but a visit to the mill will disper that mistaken notion. It will disclose the fact that there is a substantial two-story brick building, 104x408 feet in size, and that t is filled with expensive machinery, eviidently placed to stay and much of it already in operation. The conclusian is inevitable that a new industry has been loaugurated in Nebraska by men experienced in its conduct and sufficiently confident of the outcome to risk an investment of several hundred thousand dollars.

A brief account of the plant will carry conviction. There are two great rooms, 1043 368 feet in size, which are filled with machines as closely as they can be placed and leave just room enough for the operatives to walk between them. The list of machinery includes 100 ninety-inch, 370 thirty-six-inch and fifty forty-inch looms; forty-eight spinning frames, 192 spindles each; four pairs mules, 1,500 spindles each; forty-two English cards, twenty railway heads, siy pickers, two

openers, four slubbors, ten drawing frames, thirty-two fly frames, a three-process mill, six spoolers, five warpers and one slasher.

There is a wheel house, 30x93 feet in size, with two mammoth turbine wheels of 800 horse-power. An engine room, 40x75 feet, has been added recently, and in it are now being placed an engine of 450 horse-power and six boilers of 100 horse-power each. By having both water and steam power interruptions to business will be guarded against A machine shop is connected with the plant, and it also has a system of cooling and moistening he air of the mill rooms by which the temperature can be reduced thirty

degrees. The mill has been in operation about a month and is employing 125 hands. Some of these were brought from eastern and southern mills and others are Kearney boys and girls who are being trained to the work. When the machinery is all set and in full operation it will give employment to 300 per-sons. The owners expect to add another building of the same capacity, and have provided sufficient power in anticipation of that

Mr. W. W. Cumnock, who is in charge, declares the mill one of the best equipped of its size of any in the country. It has the only ninety-inch looms west of New York. It has another advantage in having a double ment by which it ean make either sheeting or hosiery, enabling the owners to vary the output to lake advantage of favorable markets. The raw cotton is received from Texas and St. Louis. It take \$11,000 worth to fill the machinery and keep

it in operation.

Mr. Cumnock is confident he can go better than a similar mill in New England on account of favoring freights, but his ambition is to match the record of his old mill at Henderson, Ky. Both plants are owned by the same parties and they naturally will expect both to do their best. The Kentucky mill has been carning from 10 to 20 per cent on its stock and operating capital. It has on its stock and operating capital. It has an advantage over the Nebraska enterprise by reason of cheaper labor in the south, but Mr. Cumnock, who has been in the business from boyhood and learned every branch of it, is confident the Kaarney mill will be a

This enterprise has been set in motion without any flourish of trumpets, but it has been successfully inaugurated, and Nebraska has a new industry that begins with the strongest assurances of permanency, Man-ager Cumnock says there is no mechanical obstacle to the manufacture of cotton goods in Nebraska, and the only difficulty may be in getting trained help at the outset. The Kearney mill can get cotton about as cheap-ly as the New England manufacturers, and in selling to western dealers has the advan-tage of the freight from the east to the Missouri river. A part of its first loom was taken by an Omaha bag factory.

What Nebraska Factories Are Doing. The Manufacturers and Consumers association feels greatly encouraged in its of-forts to promote home industry in Nebraska. Herman Kountze believes in ratronizing herman Kountze believes in fatronizing home industry. He recently bought a \$500 carriage made in Omaha. Kutz-Nevens report business good. Will be in the exhibit next year without fail and are sorry that they were not in this year.

H. O. Todd, manufacturer of paper boxes, is way behind in orders.
Rhodes & Seivers have an eighteen compartment continuous brick kiln experiment-menting on the manufacture of vitrified Our bottled cabinet beer delivered to any part of the city, 1007 Jackson Street.

Jacob Jaskalek.

BOXES

TORY.

CARRIAGES.

THE OSTERHOUDT

Nebraska City, instead of going abroad, gave the contract of repaying the whole city with vitrified brick, furnished by Miller &

Egan of their city.

Billow & Doup report business very good for the seasou. They believe that mills for the manufacture of excelsior would pay if parties would only take hold and start here t Omaha. Four to six car loads are used

Osterhoudt & Co., dealers in spring wagons, Eighteenth and Cass streets, con-template enlarging their plant as soon as a location can be found. Business is good, and instead of carrying over ten wagons, as they did last year, they are cleaned out en-

Mr. Black, manager for S. F. Gilman, re-ports \$1,000 more business in July, 1892, than or the same month in 1891. The Omaha box factory just put in a new atias engine of 104 horse power, also new Sturdeavnt fans, keeping their factory as clean as an office. They are just shipping a carload of 6,000 Argo starch boxes to Ne-

raska City.
The Adament Wall Plaster company have done more business since January 1 than four previous years, almost wholly outside of Robinson & Stokes report good business

for the season. They have one of the best lighted and ventilated factories in the coun-

martin & Morrissey have just completed a new hay press, which works splendidly, one horse doing with ease ithe work of two. They will apply for a patent and manufacture very largely at their factory in East Omaba.

Undeland & Co. report business in their line very good with a new man on the road and are unable to get, experienced help for their business, even offering \$22 per woek. The Silicon Wall Pinster company reports that it is eleven cars och and in orders the first of the month. Thirty cars of plastering, to be used on the injustrial school at Lincoln,

were sold in one order. Don The Columbia Metal Polish company report spiendid sales, the article being new. Mr. Frazer, their traveling man, is now in St. Joseph. He reports excellent sales there and also at Lincoln, Nebraska City and Reattries. Beatrice.

Mr. Toft says that hy January I his company will be in readings for the manufacture of stroking tobacco...

Haarman Vinegar company reports trade

good. The pickle crop being very short this year makes its demand for vinegar. The obbers are handling it very freely.

Business for the Morse-Coe Shoe company is very good. Their customers speak in the highest terms of the benefit derived from the

exhibition.
M. E. Smith & Co. report their business as exceedingly good.

King & Smead, who started April 1 in the manufacture of overalls, are well pleased with their coming to Omaha. They have not covered but a small portion of the territory and still are behind with orders.

Remis Quanta Bay company reports thirty Bemis Omaha Bag company reports thirty days behind in orders. It is understood that the McNamara people

will soon return and make a proposition in writing in regard to the starting of a plus obacco factory in Omaha. Farrell & Co. report business good; so much so that they are obliged to pit on in extra force of men and are now running

OLUMBIA

But two weeks now remain for us to close out the balance of the Hellman stock, We are closing it out fast at

Half Administrator's Price

If you can be sized you will be able to secure a suit for about one-fourth its real value,

Our new goods are coming in every day now and some of these fine days we will show them to you.

Hellman's Suits at Most Any Price.

Columbia Clothing Company,

Successors to M. Hellman & Co.,

Cor. 13th and Farnam.



D. Durchasing Goods Made at the Following Nebraska Factories. If you

		ind what you w	ant, communicate dealers handle t	with the mannf	
AWNINGS.			DYE WORKS.	MATTRESSES.	1
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