WINTER REST OF A RACER

How the Great Race Horse Hamburg Spends the Co'd Season.

FLENTY OF REST, FOOD AND A VALET

Attention Paid to Marcus Baly's Costly Beauty-American and English Training Methods-No Violent Exercise.

"How is a crack race horse cared for during winter time?" was the question recently
put to William Lakeland, one of the foremost trainers agree with
William Lakeland, there is still a small, but
sturdy, minority holding opposite views. For
instance, Hardy Campbell, who wains all Mr. most twiners of America, and just now in

decades. The old notion (which still prevails in conservative England) was that plenty of hard work and early morning gallops were what a horse particularly needed 'n winter. methods as she is in most of the sports inherited from Eugland. Experience has taught us a thing or two, and on this side of the August Belmont, holds similar views. Atlantic the advocates of sending a cacer. Each stable has a veterinary surgeon out for exercise before sun-up are few end specially attached to it. Of late years par-

means 'slow' or so hard to prepare after their winter's rea; se they used to be. This 'bard training' time starts out with physicking the horse. I expect to give Hamburg his annual dose and get him well in hand about the first week in April. That will terminate his winter season proper, and when racing begins you will see that his time has by no means been wasted."

Dry Tortugas, the Drill Ground of the North American Squadron.

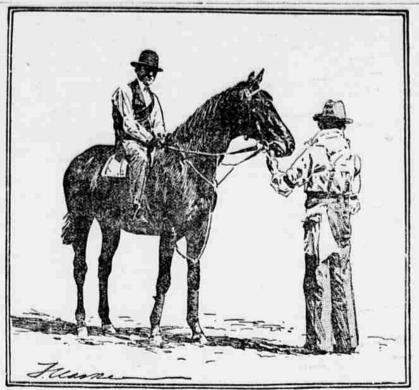
At this point in the interview a visit was paid to the great Hamburg in his loose box. The high-priced horse seemed to have thriven upon Mr. Lakeland's training, and the air of Brighton Beach. He-looked as fit as a fiddle; and the evidences of over-condition were only such as must necessarily follow upon the period of rest.

TRAINER CAMPBELL'S IDEAS. On the subject of early morning versus midday exercising for horses in winter time,

the public eye as care-taker general of the equine monarch Hamburg.

Trainer Likeland thought the matter over the matter over touts.' I firmly believe that the morning stitute the Tortugas group, writes a corresponding to the control of the matter over the control of the matter over the control of the con judicially before answering. "The methods air is more healthy and better in every way employed in looking after race horses during quite follow the English idea, which favors the cold season," he said, "have un lergone exercise before daylight, but I think that very considerable change during the last few very econ after sun-up is the time to send horses cut.'

Wydham Walden, trainer for the Morris brothers, agreed with Trainer Lakeland, senting an unequal and sugge "There is no need for being in a hurry." From Tortugas a fast stear he said. "I think the genial warmth of noon Morro castle in a few hours. America, however, is as radical in her racing is the proper time and I look upon raw methods as she is in most of the sports infogs, as particularly dangerous to highly trained animals." John Hyland, trainer for



HAMBURG READY FOR NOON RUN.

far between. You see, we do not fear the ticu'ar attention is paid to race horses tout' or dread to have the public know our teeth. horser' true form, as they seem to do over in England. The average American trainer would not core if every sportsman in the country were looking on when he sent his 'string' out for exercise. We have no use reason we do not adopt the dangerous plan

American trainers look at it, are to rest end refresh the horse after the fatigues of the racing season, and to build up his constitution for the struggles of the coming year. Consequently, according to up-to-date belie's, the winter race horse is, first of all, given plenty of rest and food. There will be after he has been duly 'physicked' and the stance, the case of Hamburg-a horse that, ever since Mr. Marcus Daly bought him, has been keeping the sport-loving tongues of American wagging. Homburg is now in my stable at Brighton Beach. He has safely ac-complished the long and orduous journey to New York, and the memories of his great victories as a 2-year-old are still as wreaths upon him. We all confidently believe that he will fulfill the promise of his second year in the third year just approaching. For this reason we are nursing Hamburg as dearly as

we would nurse our own children, and valethim as nicely as any gilded member of the '400' is valeted. HAMBURG'S ORDINARY DAY. "Just take by way of specimen an ordi-nary day out of Hamburg's life. The great

horee sleeps in a box, comfortable, but not luxurious. When you hear of certain millionaires outting their steeds into golden cubi cles you can feel sure that either the owner are not worthy of their horses or that the horses will be so much the worse for such pampering. Hamburg's box at present is about twelve feet square—but this is by no means a rule in regard to the size of his quarters. High up in one corner is his hay rack into which the fodder is loosely pilel; below this stands the manger, containing his

allowance of oats.
"The box is not artificially warmed. When the temperature falls below the desired point the horse is clothed in the light, or ord rary blanket. The heavy blanket-rarely used—is brought into requisition only in exceptionally cold weather. In fact I don't believe I have used the heavy blanket in stable during my entire career. It is, how ever, a favorite of the trainers who follow the obsolete English method of early morn-

"The box is strewn with etraw, renewed every morning-just as the bed of the New York gentleman of fashion is renewed and quite as carefully.

'As regards food. Hamburg eats, usually, about four quarts of oats three times a day. In other words his dally allowance le in all twelve quarts, and his meal times are more-ing, noon and night. Hay he is given ad lib, and we keep no exact record of how much he

Exercise is taken in anything approach ing decent weather. Indeed, it must be a pe feet blizzard which will keep a horse like Famburg in his stable. Last season there was only one day on which my horses were and that was on the occasion of a trainers, the McCaffertys, had a similar experionee. The snow kept their 'string' in-doore-a fact which bothered the trainers

greatly, as in that bunch were two horses destreed for the English Derby.
"When bad weather keeps Hamburg and his stable companions from the tracks we exerci c them in the she's. Nowadays these sheds are built very large. Indeed, the c-v-ered exercising ground at Morris park meas-ures eight laps to the mile. The ground is covered with tanbark. But sheds exent be said to offer a complete substitute for the open-air tracks. The fresh air itself is a wonderful tonle which any amount of le

door exercise cannot supply.
"Our invariable rule is to avoid violent exercise in winter. Hamburg is never pushed boyond a walk. I have already mentioned that most Americans object to early morning exercise. Persocally I prefer to wait until afternoon, when the sun is well up and there is absolutely no danger of chills. Just before the noon feeding hour is also an ex-

cellent time to take the horses out EACH HORSE HAS HIS OWN VALET. "At my Brighton Beach establishment Hamburg has a large number of stable com-panions. Of course this calls for an equally large staff of grooms and stablemen. Each It is this man's duty to watch over the horse by day and by night, to groom and rub him down twice daily, and to attend to his food supply. If there are twenty horses, there are twenty 'rubbers' to wait upon them.

Also there are stable boys who look after the cleaning up and rough work generally. Last year Mr. James R. Keene informed me that his stable of thirty borses necessitated the employment of about forty men, exclu-

"As spring approaches the horses are taken in hand. This generally occurs about April I nowadays. Formerly we had to start a getting our charges ready much earlier, but the new system of light exercise has proved so successful that horses are by no palaces.

This splendid ornament will cost thousands of dollars. A Queen Anne cottage of many rooms could be built for the price of it. When it is placed in position the hallway of the house at Lakewood will remind one of the descriptions of the splendors of ancient palaces.

CARING FOR RACERS' TEETH Colonel Boykin Ford, a well known racins authority, remarked in this connection The old racing men were careless of the hole-and-corner methods, and for that thought an animal so strong as a corse would some we do not adopt the dengerous tian not mind a little thing like a toothache. But now we know the poor begats suffer untold agony from bad molars and lacerated

"Take the case of Orme, the great English winner, brother of Ormonde and son of Ben d'Or. The duke of Westminster, who owned him, thought that the horse had been lie's, the winter race horse is, first of all, given plenty of rest and food. There will be poisoned and all England was in a ferment over the affair. Quiet investigation, how after he has been duly 'physicked' and the ever, revealed the fact that Orme's teeth had others lying dismantled within the walls. been neglected, resulting in the symptoms which had so alarmed the racing public "As a result dentistry operations are fre quent in all big stables, and horses like

Hamburg have their teeth carefully inspected at least once a month. American race horse spends his winter sea

UP STAIRS OF GOLD.

Aladdin's Drenm Surpassed in George Gould's Lakewood Home.

Gold has been used in house decoration but here is something which in splendor exeeds anything ever seen in an American house—a gold plated railing. The railing of the spiral stairway and the balcony is George J. Gould's new house at Lakewood N. J., will be plated with the most preclouall metals,

Much has been written about the splen ors of this palace which the young million aire is building down there among the pine says the New York Herald. The foremore architects and artists have contributed to it out this stair rail and baleony will surpas anything of the kind ever attempted in thi country. There are legends of palaces where the soft light was reflected from lamps of solid gold and shades of alabaster. dwelling down at Lakewood will equal in splendor the palaces described by wrote the "Arabian Nighte Aladdin might have pictured such a ballway as that which forms the entrance of the house at Lakewood. No slave of the lamp ould have called into being so splendid or apartment as the hallway of this modern

There are many beautiful stair rails wrought and pollshed from in the houses o New York's millionaires. Some of these rails have gold plated ornaments. The state rall in the Gould house will surpass all these for it is gold plated from the first tep of the stairs to the last wreath of the

balcony front.

In design the etaircase itself is a mode graceful architecture. There may be even some of the old New York houses stairs which are similar to it. It used to be said that stair building was a lost art. The stairway in Mr. Gould's house to a constant refu-tation of th's theory. The race of stair builders has certainly not become extinct if there are men who can still design and build such marvels of art. Even if the rall of this stairway were not gold plated the light and airy structure which leads to the second floor of the house at Lakewood would

Workmen have been busy upon the stall rail for several months and it will be a monti longer before the rail will be ready for the plating process. In design this cemarkable ornament of the millionaire's hallway closely follows the style of Louis XIV. Bruce Price he architect, has not followed the style slavishly. There are some variations which be noticed by the close atudent of

architecture. Both the rail of the stairs and the balcony along the second floor are the same in de sign. The balcony itself rests upon four classic piliars and the space between these supports is filled with the graceful railing. There are four sections in the balcony, all of the same design. The panels curve grace-fully outward and they look not unlike the fronts of opera boxes, except that the curve is not so marked. Garlands and torches er

the principal ornaments used. There is no newel post at the bettem of the stairs. The railing ends in a rem's horn, after the manner of the railings of the Louis XIV period. The general design is wonderfully chaste and simple. The gold ploting will enhance its classic beauty. Several skilled artisans are now devoting

their time to fashioning the patterns from in Fort Jefferson, and the prison life was, block tin. The railing will be cast and plated all reports to the contrary, not severe. There at the foundry of the John Williams com rany, in West Twenty-seventh street. The various parts of the design have been made of block tin. The soft metal is placed upon a wooden form and bent to the required cueve. After this model is completed a mold will be made from it and the railings will be cast in brass. Then there will be the tedious process of cleaning and preparing the brass for plating.

GIBRALTAR ROCK OF AMERICA

STRATEGIC VALUE OF THE ISLAND

Site of the Most Southern Fort in This Country_Old Time Fortifications with a History_A Garrison Tragedy.

The concentration of the Atlantic squadrot at the Dry Tertugas (why Dry no one knows, as it is very wet) has drawn attention to a Michael Dwyer's horses, holds that early unique corner of the country, which occupied morning is the only time for exercise. "It is an important position during the war, and stitute the Tortugas group, writes a correfor horses than that of the afternoon. I don't spondent of the New York Post, lie about this direction, literally the jumping-off place -Key West, Havana and Tortugas representing an unequal and suggestive triangle. From Tortugas a fast steamer can make

> Here on this sand bank, originally the whim of the gulf hurricanes, stands one of the largest forts of the old type in the world, a monument to departed greatness and obsolete ideas. No more forcible illustration of the wonderful advance in modern war appliances could be imagined than this great fortress, with its three tiers of guns, carefully designed arches of brick, its half-mile of cron-framed portholes, and its turreted bastions, all of which any one of the white cruisers lying off its long protecting reef could reduce to a pile of crumbling brick and morter in an hour. Yet the fort and the location are of great value to this country, and by the expenditure of more money could still be made a fort which would defy the fleets of any possible enemies.
>
> The Tortugas group consists of a number of low keys—Long Bush, East, Middle, Bird, Sand, Garden and Loggerhead Keys being the principal ones. East Key is the largest and Luggerhead the longest, the latter bear-ing the light, so well known to all mariners who cross the gulf. The entire group is a coral reef, in almost the center of which is Garden Key, thirteen acres in extent, which was selected as the site of the most southern fort in this country.

> DANGEROUS CHANNELS. Before the invention of long-range gum the island was well adapted for the purpose as it was the center of a most bewildering reef reached by a narrow and circultous channel. The main entrance is from the east. From a distance nothing is seen but a long line of rollers, which break on coral reef several miles in extent. The ship channel enters here between East and Bush Keys, passes Sand and Middle Keys, then almost doubles on itself, running by shoals which at extreme low tide are almost bare. The channel is in some places hardly a ship's length in width, and the large cruisers would have difficulty in going in, if indeed it was possible. This channel is deep and a rich blue, in marked contrast to the reef. It turns gracefully around Garden Key, pageing between it and Long Key, then passing Bird Key, so completing the circuit and affording an outlet to the southwest and northwest by Loggerhead Key.

It will be seen, then, that Fort Jefferson is a coral bank, in the center of a great lagoon, protected by coral reefs and sur-rounded by a complete miniature harbor. It was begun in 1847 and was built mainly by slave labor employed by the governmen through the slaveowners in Key West, the north. The work is elaborate in every way, and how many millions were expended on its walls it would be difficult to state. The others lying dismantled within the walls.

The fort rises directly from the water, a the available land being in the interior, and is surrounder by a most, with the exception of one acre of made land for wharves and Within the fort are fine brick offices and men's quarters, tall buildings adapted to the climate, which is intensely hot. At the present time a small corporal's guard of a few men constitutes the entire garrison, the officer in charge being the surgeon of the quarantine station.

KEY OF THE GULF. Tortugas is literally the key of the gulf and valuable as a coaling station and seat of supplies during war. It could be brought up to a state of comparative defense filling in the most with coral rock, taken from the reef, and bays of sand from the adjacent Islands, thus forming around the walls a graded bank of sand and stone many cet thick, similar to the bank which constitutes the defense at Fort Wadsworth Thus equipped, with an impenetrable sand or concrete bulwark, and supplied with disappearing guns, the old fort could again take its place among the great fortresses

The writer visited Fort Jefferson first in 1859, when it was about half completed. It had no garrison, but an army of masons carpenters, and laborers, and the govern ment, while apparently opposed to the slave system, was lavishly pouring money into the coffers of the Key West slave-owners. Then came the war, and the writer well renembers the arrival of the first troops, for with the late General Meigs, stood on the parapet and watched them disembark

It was expected that the fort would be seized at once when Sumter was fred on, and it is singular that the confederates did not visit the spot, as they could have taken the fort with a dozen men, as there was not a gun mounted, and property valued at millions of dollars was at their mercy. During this anxious time, before the troops which had been sent for arrived, a steamer hove in sight one day, coming directly for the channel. A barge was sent out with the health officer, with the understanding that if it was a confederate cruiser he was to make a certain signal. An exciting moment it was, all belo ng that the vessel was a confederate, particularly as it did not stop, but moved directly on, passing the health officer and steaming into the harbor, while those within the fort proposed to close the drawbridge and fight it out with As the steamer came up to the wharf and the uniforms of the United States artillery were seen, a shout went up; Fort Jefferson was saved.

Guns came presently; then vessels loaded with shot and shell, and gradually the fine fortress, which had been almost a quarter of a century in building, assumed a warlike appearance. Soon after the arrival of the first troops it was garrisoned with a regiment of volunteers, and during the war soveral regiments were stationed there, among them the One Hundred and Tenth New York, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Seventh New Hampshire and detachments of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth United States artillery and "Billy Wil-son's zouaves." At one time there was also

a negro regiment. A WAR RELIC.

As soon as the war was well under way a great prison for bounty-jumpers, deserters, etc., became a necessity. Fort Jefferson was selected, and became the famous son was selected, and became the famous Dry Tortugas, about which so much was written. At one time there were 800 or 1,000 prisoners within its walls, and a guard of over 1,000 soldiers, making a population of perhaps 2,500 on a sandbank of thirteen

Some remarkable characters were confined in Fort Jefferson, and the prison life was, were so many prisoners that all could not be kept at work, though an attempt was made when they arrived to segregate them into trades and make them work, so that they had almost precisely the same life that the paid engineer workmen had. As in all there were some instances of The writer eaw men walking in the tropical sun with a knapsack loaded with not the disagreeable place it has been plo-tured.

The sand on which the fort stands is so shallow that by digging a foot or two any-where salt water can be reached; and during heavy storms it rose so that the writer ealled about within the fort on a raft. De-spite this, the parade ground in the center was covered with grass, and little lawns of Bermuda grass were seen in various yards. The path from the sallyport to the officers' quarters led up by tall cocoa palms and through a grove of mangroves, while at various portions of the key cocoanuts grew and flourished, their roots deep in the salt water. The cottages of some of the officers were covered with vises, presenting an at-tractive appearance and fully justifying the name, "Garden Key."

THE WATER SUPPLY. As there is no fresh water on any of the islands each casement on Fort Jefferson was over a cistern. During the war, when 2,000 men had to have water, the supply gave out and a condenser was kept running day and night to supply the demand. Long lines of men stood at the cistern waiting for water. and when the colored troops met the white troops there was usually a dispute, and at this place the writer saw the first fatality which occurred at the Dry Tortugas. The blacks had reached the pump first, but a white soldier, coming immediately after pushed one of them aside. The black re-taliated and the corporal of the guard came running to put down the disturbance. The leader of it was a gigantic negro, who now snatched at the gun of a guard, upon which the corporal gave the order to charge. The writer stood not ten feet away and saw the bayonet slip into the man's side. He seized it and backed until he restel against the wall of a building, and there, still fighting,

Many of the prisoners spent their time it watching for an opportunity to escape. One morning the writer found a dead man in the water near his boat. He had lower 4 him self down from a porthole, hoping to swim moat and reach a vessel that was lying in the harbor, but had failed. Sadly enough, his pardon came a day or two later. Other prisoners set sail in sail boats and were never heard from, and must have been at sea. One man swam to Loggerhead key en a ladder, a distance of three miles, over a rough channel, there hoping to steal a boat and make his escape, but he was quickly recaptured. The guards routed others ou of coal hears, from furled sails, from the interior of cannons and various places. Por escaped from Dry Tertugas until they wer pardoned by Uncle Sam.

The old fort shows the wear and tear time and weather. Guns ore dismantled, the roofs of bastions have been blown away by burricanes, the useless gun carriages stand like ghosts, cracking in the sun, holding the more than useless guns which were never fired. It is a picture of desolation and decay.

TOLD OF WELL KNOWN MEN.

A member of the house went to Speaker Reed the other day, relates the Washington 2-st, and said that he had been selected by his delegation to deliver a eulogy on a deceased member. "I did not know the mem ber very well," remarked the congressman "and so I thought I would ask you what should say."

"Well," said Mr. Reed, with his inimita ble drawl, "say anything except the truth."

Many good stories could be told of the alertness which senators display in secur-ing well-placed desks, siys the Washington Post, but the experience of Mr. Vest is especially worth reating. When, in 1883 the civil service law was being discussed Mr. Pendleton, ro Ohlo democrat, rod Mr. Dawes had presented bills. By a shrewd bi of politics the republicans abandoned theis support to the Dawes bill and votel for M: Pendleton's measure, their votes, together with the votes of the democrats favorable to the measure, being sufficient to pass it. As the bill was about to be voted on, Mr. Cockrell moved that its title be changed co as to read: "A bill to retain republicans of a claim for Mr. Pendleton's seat. "The author of such a bill," said he, "will never me back to the senate."

Mr. Vest was right, and at the beginning the next congress he moved into Mr

President Grant appointed Philom P Bliss of Michigan chief justice of the ter ritorial supreme court of South Dakota, who since then has held meny responsible positions, but who, up to that time, enjoyed no legal education. He was a cabinetwaker by trade, and just before going to Dakota he manufactured for himself a very nice office desk, which he took with him. Shortly after his arrival, says the St. Paul Pioneer Prezs some one discovered his private memor nis and they were passed around among the memorrs of the bar. He had noted thus 'Ult, means last month; inst, means this nonth; prox. means next month," etc. On car ous occasions when the attorneys would object to his rulings as not being law or good sense he would reply: "Gentlemen. is is the law as laid down by the chief justice of the supreme court of Dakota Ter-ritory, and it goes." He was nicknamed 'Old Necessity," because necessity knows no

"This story," says the Washington Times "is told in relation to the recent visit of Hon. J. D. Eigar, speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, to Speaker Reed. After Mr. Reed had escorted his distinguished guest through all the interesting portions of house end of the capitol, on the gallery and house floors, they descended to the basement, explored the different depart ments and even went down under the ter race. Leaving the terrace they clambered up the stairs, instead of going back to the elevator. 'We will now enter the rotunda said the speaker, 'and go from there to the senate, for I want you to meet Vice Presi-dent Hobart.' To this the guest acquiesced. Gaining the rotunda Mr. Edgar expressed a desire to look at the pictures, and in doing so they made a half-circle of the place, and preoccupied with thoughts of entertaining his guest, the speaker did not notice that when they entered the corridor it was the one leading to the house. Tals fact did not dawn on him until he stood directly in front of the main door, which a messenger opened to admit him. Gazing about in amazement, the speaker exclaimed: 'Bless me, If th' im't the house, and turning with a comfeal twickle in his eye to Mr. Edgar, he added It's no use. I've been trying to get to the senate for twenty years, and I fall down

"If I had plenty of money to do with as I wished." said Senator Lindeay of Ken-tucky to a party of friends at the Hotel Wellington the other morning, "I'd have music played at all of my meals and get lgars made at \$50 a hundred. Those ar two luxuries I would most surely indulge myself in. I'd have the music played by a small orchestra, say a horn and two or three violins and a flute and a bass viol, and I'd have it play soft, harmonious airs while ate, and now and then I'd have some vocal music given by colored voices. There's a peculiar harmony in a negro's singing tone. I'd have 'em sing such things as 'When the Watermelon Hangs Upon the Vine.' That's a song calculated to inspire the most singgish appetite. I remember hearing it calc on a Mine saippi river boat. A lot of us were aboard, and in the party was Hooker of Miss'es:ppi There were some darkies aboard who played instrumental music with banjos, guitars, and a fiddle. I saked 'em if they ever sung, and they said they did sometimes. Well, they struck up 'When the Watermelon Hangs Unon the Vine.' Hooker had never heard it before and it nearly cet

Representative Tate of Georgia says that ex-Representative Candler will undoubtedly be the nominee for the governorship. A nomination is equivalent to election.

Mr. Candier is well remembered here, says
the Washington Post, as the independent

who fought Emory Speers, at that time the leading member of the Georgia delegation, He is a genuine colonel, having lost an eye in one of the battles of the war. He is an able and bright man, and many stories are told of his ready wit when he was in con-One of Mr. Candler's latest sayings, by the

bricks; one man was once lashed up by the thumbs behind his back until the surgeon interfered, and ordered him down, on the ground of humanity. But in these cases the prisoners had attacked or threatened officers and had utterly refused to obey orders. Dry Tortugas was invested with many horrors in the northers mind by prisoners; but it was way, is said to be the cause of his certain nomination. Down in Georgia a 'possum

JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF OMAHA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

ininger & Metcalf Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

Darlin, Orendorff & Martin Co

Jobbers of Farm Machinery. Wagons and Buggles - Cor. 9th and Jones.

ART GOODS

Hospe

Picture Moldings. Materiala. BJOTS-SHOES-RUBBERS,

American Hand

Sewed Shoe Co Wfrs Jobbers of Foot Wear

WESTERN AGENTS FOR The Joseph Banigau Rubber Co.

H. Sprague & Co.,

Rubbers and Mackintoshes. 1107 Howard St., OMAHA

P. Kirkendall & Co

Boo's, Shoes and Rubbers Salesrooms 1102-1104-1106 Harney Street.

T. Lindsey,

RUBBER GOODS

Owner of Chief Brand Mackintoshes

Morse-Coe Shoe Co

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, AT WHOLESALE.
Office and Salesroom 1119-21-23 Howard St.

BAGS

Bemis Omaha Bag Co

BAGS

614-16-18 South 11th Street

BAKING POWDER-EXTRACTS.

Farrell & Co.,

SYRUPS. Mclasses, Sorghum. etc., Preserves and Jellies

Also tin cans and Japanned ware, CHICORY

The American Chicory Go.

Chicory Omaha-Fremont-O'Neil.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE M. H. Bliss,

Crockery. China, Glassware,
Bilver Plated Ware, Looking Glasses, Chandellers, Lamps, Chinneys, Cutlery, Etc.
1410 FARNAM ST.

CREAMERY SUPPLIES

The Sharples Company

Creamery Machinery

to the host of the occasion, "is not the place

The remark west all over the state, the hostile gurs were spiked, the supper falled to unite the opposition, and the shrewd cue-eyed man, who had sight enough to see through the designs of the enemy, will be governor of the state.

for a one-eyed man.

CHARMED THE SAVAGE EYE.

tility Corment of an Early Settler Tickled the Redskins' Admiration. 'It was interesting to notice the way in which the Indians looked upon early settlers around here," s. id the old-timer to a Kansas City Journal reporter. "Each white family as it arrived and set about the task of making a home in the great American desert was scrutinized and passed upon, passed favorably or otherwise, by these 'original inhabitants' very much as a newcomer now-adays is talked about and estimated by the good people of any little town in which he makes his appearance. To be sure, the In-dians' stand.rds were a little bit peculiar, but they applied them in much the same spirit of egotism that we do our own. "For example when we started west my mother, who was pre-eminently a sensible

woman, who did and who refrained from doing things only on good and sufficient rea-son, soon saw that the long full skirts in vogue at the time had little to recommend them from an emigrant's point of view and adopted a garment, consisting of a medium FRUIT-PRODUCE.

WHOLESALE Commission Merchants. S. W. Corner 17th and Howard Sta.

Members of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States.

FURNITURE

1115-1117 Farnam Street

Cord-Brady Co.

13th and Leavenworth St. Stable and Fancy Groceries,

Daxton and

AND JOBBING GROCERS.

HARDWARE.

Wholesale Hardware, Omaha.

ee-Clark Andreesen Hardware Co

Bicycles and Sporting Goods. 1219-21-23 Harney street. e us for purposes of inspection, as I have already said wis their custom, and, incidentally, to trade for—or better, beg—any article among our belongings which might strike their fancy. My mother was, as usual, dressed in her 'utility' garment and this soon caught the eyes of the Indians, who immediately, and a great jabbering of admiration, nominated her the 'white squaw' and from that time on showed our household many marks of esteem—a preferment which had its drawbacks."

paid in the form of interest upon railroad paid in the form of interest upon railroad bonds or guaranteed stock and from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000.000 paid in the form of dividends to stockholders. The railroads indeed are the great disbursing agencies of the country, says the New York Sun, handling never less than a billion dollars in a year, and disbursing it all, or practically all, for railroads as a rule do not keep large bank accounts, and do practically a cash business, turning money racidly. money rapidly.

An estimate made by one of the scientific papers a short time ago gave as the average annual expense of American railroads in maintaining the condition of their roadbeds \$75,000,000 besides \$55,000,000 for the pur-

rallroad expenses are to be subdivided, supposing, probably that the largest items of expenditure are for cars and engines, fuel, employes and terminals. Such is the fact, but there are other large items, and one of the largest in her 'utility' garment and this soon caught the eyes of the Indians, who immedistely, and a great jabbering of admiration, nominated her the 'white squaw' and from that time on showed our household many marks of esteem—a preferment which had its drawbacks."

WHAT RAILROADS SPEND.

They are the Great Disbursing Agencies of the United States expend in a year a sum more than \$160,000,000 in excess of the total expenditures of the United States expend in a year a sum more than \$160,000,000 in excess of the total expenditures of the United States government, and this computation does not include nearly \$250,000,000 paid in the form of interest upon railroads or the united States government, and this computation does not include nearly \$250,000,000 paid in the form of interest upon railroad and the great of the subdivided, supposing, probabily that the largest items of expended and temployes and terminals. Such is the fact, but there are other large liems, and one of the largest of them of taxes.

Hallroad expenses are to be subdivided, supposing, probabily that the largest items of expended in the largest items of expended and temployes and terminals. Such is the fact, but there are other large liems, and one of the largest of these is the fact, but there are other large liems, and one of the largest of these is the fact. But there are other large liems, and one of the largest of these is the fact. But there are other large liems, and one of the largest of these is the fact. But there are other large liems, and one of the largest of these is the fact. But there are other large liems, and one of expenses and terminals. Such is the fact. But there are other large liems, and one of these is the largest items of expenses of the subtilet and the largest items of the largest items of the largest ordinarily put at about \$5,00,000. A serious accident may entail on a railroad company damages to arge as to offst many months of profit, and some railroads have been crispled for long periods by such cases. There are in the United States \$00,000 railroad employes, \$60,000 station men, \$5,000 engineers \$4,000 firemen and be pers, \$5.00 conductors and dispatchers, \$5,000 trainmen, \$0,000 machinists, \$0,000 telegraph operators \$0,000 machinists, \$0,000 telegraph operators and their helpers, \$5.00 victumen, \$5,000 telegraph operators and their helpers, \$5.000 such machinists, \$6,000 telegraph operators and their helpers, \$5.000 such machinists, \$6,000 telegraph operators and their helpers, \$5.000 such thems, \$6,000 telegraph operators and \$6,000 telegraph operators an machinists, 19,600 to egraph operators and their helpers 25,000 switchmen, flagmen and watchmen and 175,000 trackmen. The daily pay tell on all American railroads combined, officers and elerical staff included, amounts to about \$2,00,000 a day.

LIQUORS.

LIQUORS.

East India Bitters

Golden Sheaf Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskey.

Willow Springs Distillery, Her & Co., 1113

Wholesale

Liquor Merchants.

Wholesale

Liquors and Cigars.

1118 Farnam Street

WHOLESALE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

411-415 S. 15th Street

LUMBER

^{*}hicago Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE

LUMBER ...

PLANING MILL,

store and saloon fixtures, Estimates on any kind of mill work. Tel. 1179. Mill 25th and Davenpor, Sts.

OILS-PAINTS

Air Floated Mineral Paint

J. A. Moffet, 1st Vice Pres. L. J. Drake, Gen Mgr

.... OIL S....

Gasoline, Turpentine, Axle Grease, Etc.

PAPER-WOODENWARE.

Carpenter Paper Go.

Printing Paper,

Wrapping Paper, Stationery.

STEAM-WATER SUPPLIES.

1014-1016 Douglas Street.

Water Supplies of All Kinds.

1108-1110 Harney St.

Crane-Churchill Co.

Ctandard Oil Co.

and Paint Co.

Manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds, office, fore and saloon fixtures, Estimates furnished

1001 Farnam Street

Diley Brothers,

John Boekhoff.

814 South 14th St.

National Oil

amilton Bros.

ler's Eagle Gin

Walter Moise & Co

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods Proprietors of AMERICAN CIGAR AND GLASS WARE CO. 214-216 South 14th St.

DRUGS.

902-906 Jackson St.

Frick & Herbertz, Chemical Co.

E. Bruce & Co.

Druggists and Stationers, "Queen Rec" Specialties, Cigars, Wines and Brandles, Corner 10th and Harney Streets.

Company

Electric Mining Bells and Gas Lighting Wolf Electrical

Supply Co WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

1804 Parnam St.

Dewey & Stone Furniture Co

Furniture -- Draperies

TEA AND COFFEE ROISTERS, Etc.

Meyer & Raapke,

FINE GROCERIES

1403-1407 Harney Sareet

GAS COFFEE ROASTERS

HARNESS-SADDLERY

H. Haney & Co.

We solicit your orders 1315 Howard St.

Rector & Wilhelmy Co

Wholesale Hardware.

Great Western Superior Copper Mixed Type is the best

ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY. 1114 Howard Street,

DRY GOODS.

E. Smith & Co.

AND NOTIONS.

Dichardson Drug Co.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Prest. C. F. WELLER, V. Prest.

The Mercer

standard Pharmaceutical Propara Special Formulae Prepared to Order, Send for Catalogue. Laboratory, 1112 Howard St., Omaha

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES. Western Electrical

Electrical Supplies.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Branch & Co,

GROCERIES.

Teas, Spices, Tobacco and Cigara.

Gallagher Co

HARNESS, SADDLES AND COLLARS Jobbers of Leather, Saddlery Hardware, Ktc.

United States Supply Co . . .

Steam Pumps, Engines and Bollers, Pips, Wind Mills, Steam and Piumbing Material, Belting, Hose, Etc. TYPE FOUNDRIES.

Type Foundry