

A GILDED PICTURE.

The Black Hills Sketched in Strong Colors and Framed in Printers' Ink.

Its Cities, Towns, Mines and People Freely Outlined on a Shadowy Background.

(Contributed to The Bee.)

The Black Hills of Dakota embrace a district of country about one hundred (100) miles in length by sixty in width, lying in Lat. 45 and 46 North. Long. 103. They derive their name from the Indians and were so-called from their dark appearance when viewed from a distance.

Upon approaching nearer, the cloud seems to grow darker and the outlines more distinct until he arrives within thirty or forty miles of them, when the mountain peaks dispel the cloud illusion and he learns that what he has been regarding as a black cloud is the Black Hills.

The scenery of these mountains are both varied and beautiful.

All around them and in among them are beautiful valleys and parks. There are also beautiful streams of clear, cool water flowing from golden mountains down into the valleys below inviting the tiller of the soil to stick in his spade and reap a thousand fold.

The Indians favorite hunting ground was among and around those hills. No wonder then that he fought so desperately to keep the white man away, for here he found the bear among the rocks, the wild deer mid the parks and forest, the antelope lived among the foot hills and the buffalo grazed in the valleys and upon the plain, and upon the mountain streams the beaver had built his house.

The Indians say they knew there was gold here long before the white man came, but they do not know where it was first discovered. They frequently took specimens of gold into the trading posts.

DEADWOOD may properly be regarded as the metropolis of the Hills. It has an active population of 4,000.

Being the county seat of Lawrence county, the United States district and county courts are held here, and presided over by the able jurist, Judge Church.

There are in Deadwood churches, schools, a number of wholesale and retail business houses, two banks, and is incorporated; also two daily papers—The Times and The Pioneer.

LEAD CITY is situated about three miles southwest of Deadwood, and is noted not only for its mines but for its great quartz mills. It has a population of about 2,000, and numbers about sixty business houses, also having schools, churches and a bank. One paper is published here—The Lead City Tribune.

TERRAVILLE. This thriving camp derives its importance from the fact that the Deadwood, Terra and Caledonia mines and mills are located here. The camp has a population of from 800 to 1,000 souls, with the usual public schools, which are well attended.

CENTRAL CITY is west of Deadwood about three miles, and is also noted for its mines and mills, public schools, churches, a bank, and a large number of business houses; population about 2,000.

SPEARFISH. The Queen City of the Valleys, located fifteen miles northwest of Deadwood upon Spearfish creek, a stream that for volume and purity has no rival. Agriculture and stock raising the principal business, has a population of over two thousand. North of Spearfish is Iron creek, Sand creek, Nigger Hill, and Potato creek, all placer diggings. One paper published here, the Register.

RAPID CITY. A prettier location for a settlement cannot be found in the hills, just outside of the main range, upon the largest and purest stream that assists in draining the mountains, at the head of a beautiful valley. "Also known as the Gate City of the Black Hills." Stock raising and agriculture the main pursuits. The Black Hills Journal printed here. Population 1,800. Has schools and churches and the county seat of Pennington county.

CUSTER CITY. County seat of Custer county, is one of the most prosperous cities of the Black Hills. It is located on French creek forty miles from Buffalo Gap, northwest. Has schools and churches, the principal industries carried on here is mining in quartz and mica, one of the most promising resources of the Black Hills. The Chronicle published weekly by Clark and Kubler.

STUBBS. Located fourteen miles from Deadwood, east on the main stage road to Pierre and Sidney, occupies a beautiful site and contains about 6 inhabitants.

FORT MEADE. This fine military post was established under the name of "Camp Ruhlen," August 27, 1878, Major Henry Larelle, First Infantry, commanding, at the time. It is in fact one of the finest military posts in the far west.

BACKERSVILLE. The second largest town in Pennington county, twelve miles southwest of Rapid and thirty-five miles from Custer, has a population of six hundred. It was located in 1877 and attained its large growth and prosperity in '79-'80. It is surrounded with gulches rich in places from which large quantities of gold dust have been taken.

BAID MOUNTAIN, HARVEY. Hayward, Rockford, Sheridan, Pactola, Hill City, Tigerville and others are strictly mining camps, and naturally very busy at this time of the year.

MINERAL RESOURCES. The minerals or more properly speaking the metals are numerous, consisting of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, salt, petroleum, mica, gypsum, asbestos, and plumbago. The rage had been hitherto for gold, and prospectors who discovered silver float their way. Col. Davy and his son, however, began developing the Sitting Bull mine at Galena shipping his ores to Omaha, it was found to pay for a shipment of gold in order to protect the rich live stock shippers, the gold is being sold in Newark at reasonable

prices. This is due to the action of the Erie road, which transports the dressed carcasses, and has refused to be governed by the excessive rates agreed upon by the other trunk lines to the west. The rates on Chicago dressed beef are now 60 per cent higher than the rates on cattle, but even with this discrimination we have reasonably cheap beef. It is now proposed to greatly increase the rates, with a view of shutting cheap beef out of the eastern markets altogether. Commissioner Fink has prepared a report on the subject, in which he recommends the higher rates on the dressed beef shipments, and a pressure has been brought upon the Erie to agree with them. The plain English of it is that in order that the live stock yards owned or controlled by the railroads may prosper, the people shall pay extortionate prices for the meat they consume. Thus a tax is levied upon business men and workmen in the east to enrich cattle dealers and railroad officials without the least show to pretense of justice or right.

THE CLIMATE is invigorating and healthful. Last year was the coldest ever known here, and yet, owing to the dryness of the mountain atmosphere, we did not feel it so keenly. A peculiar feature here is what miners call the "Chinook breeze," frequently in winter a warm wind will come sweeping over the mountains from the west, melting the snow, and causing very fine weather.

AGRICULTURE. The valleys are rich and fertile and the soil deep. Corn can be raised here but is not a sure crop, except in the southern hills, wheat, barley, oats, clover and timothy, are sure crops and of excellent qualities. At the last Black Hills fair were an exhibition of native green corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, clover, and timothy; pumpkins weighing ninety-three pounds, squashes, melons, potatoes (very fine) cabbage (immense) turnips, rutabagas, and many other vegetables.

STOCK RAISING. Greater strides have been taken in the cattle growing industry pertaining to the hills locality than any other, owing to the large area of excellent grazing land encircling the hills, the favorable climate for stock of all kinds, the superior facilities for shipping to the great markets of the east, and to the speedy, certain and large returns from investments.

There are to-day not less than 264,215 head of cattle encircling the hills, representing a gross value of at least \$5,020,080, and plenty of room for 2,000,000 heads of cattle more.

DAKOTA HOT SPRINGS. These famous springs are situated in Fall River county about twenty-five miles southeast of Custer City and eleven miles west of Buffalo Gap, and on Fall River four miles above its mouth. The medicinal qualities of these waters have been known to the Sioux Indians for years, and they have been in the habit of taking their sick to them when afflicted with chronic diseases. The country around these springs cannot be surpassed for fertility and beauty. When proper arrangements are made they are destined to become one of the greatest attractions of the Black Hills, as a resort for the sick and pleasure seeker. The medicinal properties of these waters consist of iron, sulphur, magnesia, soda, potash, lime, etc., making it one of the best compounds known to pharmacy, and a specific for chronic diseases such as rheumatism, scrofula, erysipelas, indigestion, piles, constipation, syphilis, etc. The present owners at no distant time expect to commence a series of improvements of the most substantial and attractive character. Your townsman the Hon. Judge Dudley is largely interested in them.

The beauty of this place cannot be excelled by the famous watering place of Baden Baden, Germany, having water-fall of seventy-five feet, four miles below those springs, also a cave, groves of cedar and elms, besides the medicinal properties it contains, it is also highly charged with electricity, curing some cases in a very short time.

FACILITIES FOR TRAVEL, between the Black Hills and the east is over the Sidney line owned by Mr. Marsh & Co. of Omaha, (T. H. Russell general agent Deadwood, D. T.). This line runs from Deadwood to Sidney on the Union Pacific railroad, a distance of about 280 miles in 48 hours, persons desiring to go east, or to Colorado, California, or the southern states, will find this the most direct route for them to travel on. It is one of the best equipped routes in the west, large and commodious stations, with every facility for the comfort convenience of the passengers, having been erected on the route at intervals of from twelve to fourteen miles apart.

JOHN KUHLEB, Dakota Hot Springs, Fall River Co., D. T. Do not forget to add your Lemonade or Soda tea drops of Angostura Bitters. It imparts a delicious flavor and prevents all Summer Diseases. Be sure to get the genuine one, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEBERT & SONS.

Changes in the Cattle Trade. It is very evident to the close observer that the shipping of dressed beef from towns like Kansas City and Chicago to the markets of the seaboard, and even back near the points of original supply, has proved a decided help to the cattlemen of the west, because it has rendered the western markets comparatively independent of fluctuations in the east, which at times were so violent and sweeping as to swallow the profits of a season in a very few days, and all because an article so bulky as live cattle is not easily transported from point to point, but must sell when it reaches its destination or eat up the profits that ought to accrue.

Upon this topic, an interesting one for cattlemen, the Drovers' Journal remarks: "For many years Chicago has been famed as the greatest live stock market on the globe, but, notwithstanding that fact, she has been greatly dependent upon the Eastern seaboard and to a less extent, on the intermediate markets. When the New York market was overstocked and weaker, Chicago was weaker in sympathy. Now, New York may be full to overflowing of live cattle and Chicago loaded heavily without any perceptible weakening in this market. New York no longer controls Chicago, but Chicago is more and more getting to control the live stock business of the whole country. It is the one great distributing center. The reason of the market change is attributable to the growth of the dressed beef business of Swift Brothers & Co., Armour & Co., and G. H. Hammond & Co., to say nothing of others engaged in dressing and preserving meats here, exert a greater influence upon the market than the eastern seaboard buyers of live stock ever did. They buy freely not only of good cattle, but of the best that are offered. Some of the finest cattle seen here in months have been bought and dressed here this week at outside prices, for shipment to New York in refrigerator cars. Some of the most high toned butchers in the eastern cities are taking from these Chicago firms. The meat is in vastly better condition on arrival there, after being slaughtered in Chicago, than if sent to New York in a box, that needs but little demonstration. It is patent to all. Heavy trains of live cattle continue to go eastward every day, but the daily trains of refrigerator beef are rapidly growing in number.

The pooled railroads, with Commissioner Fink and his figures, have not succeeded in their recent attempt to destroy this common sense method of transporting beef. We have the authority of the Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call for the statement that "notwithstanding the discrimination of the railroads in the freight rates on Chicago dressed beef, by which the Chicago shippers of this beef, or rather, the persons who purchase it in the east, are obliged to pay for a supposition amount of offal in order to protect the rich live stock shippers, the beef is being sold in Newark at reasonable

prices. This is due to the action of the Erie road, which transports the dressed carcasses, and has refused to be governed by the excessive rates agreed upon by the other trunk lines to the west. The rates on Chicago dressed beef are now 60 per cent higher than the rates on cattle, but even with this discrimination we have reasonably cheap beef. It is now proposed to greatly increase the rates, with a view of shutting cheap beef out of the eastern markets altogether. Commissioner Fink has prepared a report on the subject, in which he recommends the higher rates on the dressed beef shipments, and a pressure has been brought upon the Erie to agree with them. The plain English of it is that in order that the live stock yards owned or controlled by the railroads may prosper, the people shall pay extortionate prices for the meat they consume. Thus a tax is levied upon business men and workmen in the east to enrich cattle dealers and railroad officials without the least show to pretense of justice or right.

GORING'S FIRST LAUNCH. Seven Hundred Busy Workmen in the New Ship-Yard at Port Richmond. Philadelphia Record.

A steel yacht constructed by the American Ship-building Company, for Morris K. Jessup, of Newport, Rhode Island, was launched at Port Richmond yesterday, and christened the "Trove." This is the first vessel that has taken the water from Commander Goring's ship-yard. It is a beautiful specimen of marine architecture.

Many other contracts are being filled by the new company, notably a large iron ship for William H. Starbuck, of New York, which is rapidly approaching completion. Two tugs for the Pacific coast will be launched in a few days, when the construction of two more for use at Havana, Cuba, will immediately begin.

Last week, Commander Goring's states, he contracted for the building of two iron three-masted center-board schooners for Philadelphia parties. One of these—of Captain Johnson—will be 136 feet long, 33 feet beam and 11 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and the other—141 feet long—is ordered by Captain Malloy, who will put it in the West India and coasting trade.

Seven hundred men are employed in the different departments of the yard. Every thing is in readiness for placing in position a floating dock and steam-riveting machine.

FANNIE MILLS' FEET. A Visit to a Farmer's Daughter in Ohio Who Wears the Largest Shoes on Earth. Cincinnati Enquirer.

SANDUSKY, July 7.—Fannie Mills has the biggest feet in the world, so far as known, and they are still growing. Your correspondent came here on purpose to see the wonderful sight, which would, under ordinary circumstances, be a very indelicate proceeding. It seems strange and rather unusual, in a young man to travel 200 miles to see a pair of feet, and those belonging to a woman.

Fannie Mills is 22 years old, and resides on the dairy farm of her father, George Mills, two miles from Sandusky. Your correspondent called at the Mills home at evening, and the head of the household was standing in the yard. His greeting was kindly and he entered into conversation on the subject of his daughter's big feet. He laughingly remarked that people didn't generally believe the seemingly incredible stories concerning Fannie's immense pedal extremities, but to prove that they were really so large he invited the reporter into the house to see for himself. The young woman was called by her father and walked, rather than walked, into the front room. She wore long gowns, which were scarcely long enough to hide the deformity. She sat down in a chair and exposed her feet to view. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the marvellous sight. She removed her shoes and then great white pillow cases, which were worn as stockings.

The feet look like two immense hams. The toes are irregular, and the little toes are represented by two little knobs. There are no toe nails, although the places where they should be are clearly defined. Your correspondent undertook the delicate task of measuring the feet. The right foot is one foot six inches in length, and the left one inch shorter. Over the instep of the right is twenty-one inches, and over the one on the left, the big toe of the left foot is eleven inches in circumference. The right foot is longer than the left by an inch, but the latter is heavier and thicker. The feet are respectively seven and eight inches wide. From this actual measurement of Fannie Hill's feet any can readily imagine what marvellously large shoes she must wear. Heretofore they have been manufactured in Albany, N. Y., but a Sandusky shoe firm has the lasts and a pair of shoes on exhibition which have attracted great attention. Her feet have increased in size since the display in the shoe store window was made.

The left shoe is 16 1/2 inches long, the right 18 inches in length; the left shoe is 7 1/2 inches wide, and the right 8 inches. The right instep of the shoe measures 19 inches, and the left 17 1/2 inches. Fannie Mills weighs 109 pounds, and, although delicate looking, says she has good health. It takes two calf hides to make her a pair of shoes, and all her vitality goes to sustain her massive limbs and feet. The girl had unusually large feet when she was born, and they have continued to grow alarmingly fast ever since. The girls of Chicago, whose big feet are proverbial, must now surrender the palm to poor little Fannie Mills, who bears her hard fate cheerfully.

A Thrilling Scene. A shapely girl appeared at a fifth-story window in Boston. Her long hair was loose, and her gown was white, so that to the uncritical eye she looked like a person right from bed; but she wore shoes and stockings, and as subsequently observed, and there were numerous touches of a careful toilet. She fairly represented a girl hastily aroused from bed by fire. Her movements were rapid, too, and her manner wild. She flung open the sash and climbed out on the sill. The square fronting the building was almost instantly crowded. With a shrill cry, she dropped herself. A thrill of horror ran through the multitude. But the girl was not dashed to pieces on the sidewalk. She descended with great but harmless celerity into the arms of a man, who began at once to expatiate upon the merits of his device, which consisted of a single wire, attached to a kind of harness, and pulled out from a box by the weight of the person hitched to it. The girl was liked, but nobody cared anything about the apparatus, as its ingenious exhibitor did not make a single sale, the people disappearing as soon as she did.

DELUGE OF DRINKS.

Curiosities and Varieties of Summer Drinking—Bottled Beverages.

Boston Herald. "I have been amusing myself by taking a census of the occupations of 500 people whom I met consecutively to-day. "Could you find any 500 consecutive people in Boston who were occupied?" "I took 500 who were doing something."

"What were the results?" "The way I came to do it was through seeing nine men, all in a lump, going in to take a drink. I wondered what proportion of the crowds could go along the streets without "guzzling" on the way. Of the 500 and odd people who were doing something besides walking and talking, 217 were drinking."

"That seems incredible." "I know it does, but it has been a very hot day, and I was in an unusually favorable locality for taking a guzzling census."

The above conversation and a glimpse at the immense shipments from an extensive bottling establishment suggested an inquiry, not only into the drinking tendencies of the day, but more particularly into the quantity and variety of drinks consumed in this vicinity during the warm season. One gentleman interviewed said: "There are well marked eras in this business, and while it may not be said that the progress of civilization in America has been indicated by the drinking habits of the people, it is a fact that society and industry and the general health have been considerably affected by the prevalent drinking habits of each generation. And then, there are the eras referred to, well defined, interesting, and even amusing. The drinking habits of early colonial days in New England were characterized by that abstemiousness which accorded with the severity of discipline and sobriety of life which made the future America possible. In the days of the revolution the habits were more prevalent, although quality, rather than quantity, regulated the consumption. As near as can be learned, for the first century of colonial life in New England, the forefathers drank very little of anything save water, and sparingly of that. In the early days of the last century the West India trade revolutionized the drink question, and the inhabitants of New England became a rum-drinking people. It was plain rum, not whiskey, not brandy, not much wine until after the revolution, when the fancy alcoholic beverage came into use wherever luxury prevailed. Another century epoch came when the Washingtonian movement almost destroyed rum drinking. But alcoholic drinks revived, and since the war lager, etc., in various forms, have had an amazing consumption. Almost everything drinkable is now in demand, and those who drink at all drink a great deal. Americans are said to be fast becoming a nation of guzzlers, and there is some basis of fact for the assertion.

Some one has said that in the days of the Pilgrims two drinks a day sufficed; and that at the time of the revolution men drank five times a day, while immediately after the war of the rebellion the American people averaged thirteen drinks per diem. How far the accelerating ratio will go the gut and dyspepsia of the future will doubtless determine. On one of the scorching days a little more than a week ago, a Boston man drank forty-one times, and that is "small potatoes" of a story when set beside the marvellous absorbing power of a New York Dutchman. Certain it is that drinking or not drinking is pretty much a matter of habit. The writer knows persons who take not a drop of fluid from the morning to the evening meal, and who are in perfect health. It is no question of control nor self-denial, for the question of drink is often thought of throughout the day. The growth of the drinking habits of the American people is evidenced by the statistics covering tea and coffee. The importation and use of these articles have increased rapidly. In 1860, 26,326,928 pounds of tea and 182,095,206 pounds of coffee were consumed in the United States. In 1882, the consumption was 77,113,000 pounds of tea and 435,928,289 pounds of coffee. That is, thirteen years ago, tea drinking in this country amounted to seven-eighths of a pound a year for each adult and infant, while five and three-quarters pounds of coffee per capita was the allowance. One year ago each person in the land used one and one-half pounds of tea and eight and one-fourth pounds of coffee. From 1860 to 1882 the consumption of both tea and coffee decreased each year, on account of the high prices incident to the war, but since then they have yearly jumps in figures. In one year after the war the consumption of tea and coffee more than doubled.

As an evidence of the remarkable increase in lager beer drinking may be stated the fact that in the month of June 1876, a leading firm in Boston sold seventy-eight barrels of lager. During the same month of the next year 2,600 barrels were sold, and the trade has been increasing ever since. This firm is now bottling fifty barrels of lager per day. The expenditure of Boston during the last year for simply intoxicating drinks indicates the immensity of this drinking capacity. The outlay was \$51,000,000.

THE PROFESSION A UNIT. Mr. C. H. Henshaw, of No. 223 Main Street Worcester, Mass., writes the following: "Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kidney disease, I applied to your druggist, Mr. D. B. Williams, of Lincoln Square, this city, and requested him to furnish me the best kidney medicine that he knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was considered the best because he had sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester, and they all speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it always reliable. I took the bottle home and commenced taking it, and find that it does the work effectively, and I am pleased to recommend to all who have kidney or liver disease the use of Hunt's Remedy, the sure cure." April 17, 1883.

WE ALL SAY SO. Mr. George A. Burdett, No. 165 Front Street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point: "Being afflicted with ailments to which all humanity is subject sooner or later, I read carefully the advertisement regarding the remarkable curative powers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicine at January's drug store in this city, and having used it with most beneficial results in my own case, my wife and son also commenced its use, and it has most decidedly improved their health, and we will continue its use in our family under such favorable results." April 17, 1883.

DRUGGIST'S EVIDENCE. Mr. George W. Holcomb, Druggist, 129 and 131 Congress Street, Troy, N. Y., writes April 7, 1883: "I am constantly selling your Remedy for disease of the kidneys, liver, bladder and urinary organs, to my trade and friends, and find that it gives general satisfaction to all who use it."

New Life

is given by using Brown's Iron Bitters. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

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H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881: "Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results."

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