

THE OMAHA BEE.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Sunday morning daily. TERMS BY MAIL. One Year \$10.00 Three Months \$3.00 Six Months \$5.00 One Month \$1.00 THE WEEKLY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. TERMS POSTPAID. One Year \$2.00 Three Months \$1.00 Six Months \$1.50 One Month \$0.50 American News Company, Sole Agents, Newsdealers in the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS. A Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of The Bee. BUSINESS LETTERS. All Business Letters and Communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, OMAHA, Nebraska. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

SENATOR PENDLETON is virtually beaten for re-election. Civil service reform killed him.

Our Val is not dead. He is only rusticating on the Pacific slope, where he has planted several Nebraska barnacles in Uncle Sam's orchard.

OMAHA will invest over half a million in grading, paving and sewers this season, but we are to get along without a market house for another year at least.

The president has bravely got over his aversion to alkali water and Montana mud baths. He is now out of danger, angling for mountain trout and ham sandwiches.

A CONSOLIDATION between the two monopoly papers at Grand Island would be in order. It is a reckless waste of brains for one man to grind editorials through a double-barreled organ.

If we can't use Colorado sand stone for paving we may be able to dump a few thousand carloads into the rip raps if congress can be induced to make an appropriation for the relief of the sand stone ring.

The burning issue of the campaign in Iowa should be "Did Governor Sherman drink in Chris Hill's saloon in Keokuk?" but "What did Governor Sherman drink?" (Chicago Herald).

Suppose Governor Sherman ordered a sherry cobbler, a gin cocktail ora schooner of Budweiser, would that make him ineligible for re-election?

The Denver Tribune has discovered that the exorbitant freight tolls exacted west of the Missouri constitutes a very excellent system of protection for the farmers of Colorado, who can sell their surplus products at home at high prices because eastern producers can't compete. The only trouble with the Colorado farmers is they don't raise enough produce to feed themselves.

This citizens of Hastings are to be congratulated upon the advent of the daily Gazette-Journal, a paper that will compare favorably with dailies published in any city of 25,000 population. It affords a striking illustration of the marvellous growth of Western Nebraska, and especially of Hastings, which is destined to become—if it is not already—the great commercial emporium of that section.

"In union there is strength," therefore all women in Nebraska whose lives are made wretched because they cannot vote, sit on juries, run with the fire engine, drive a hose cart, parade with the militia, or wear cavalry pants, are urged to meet at Hastings during the reunion of veterans, and hold a rip-roaring conference to demand their inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The great political organs in Ohio are now impressed with "the duty of the hour." The republican editors insist that this duty imposes upon every voter the solemn obligation to vote for Foraker and the straight republican ticket. The democratic organs on the contrary conceive it to be the duty of the hour to stand by Hoadley, and vote the democratic ticket without a scratch.

That five year contract for 300 additional street lamps at \$34 a year per lamp, was a neat little job. Last winter the parties that have bought our gas works offered to supply the gas for \$25 per lamp. On 600 lamps, this difference of nine dollars per lamp will add to our taxes \$5,400 a year, and in five years the gas company will pocket \$27,000, clean profit above what they can earn on \$25 per lamp.

BUFFALO BILL was chief mourner at Brighton Beach last week, Tuesday. It was the occasion of the burial of Emma Sans Souci, wife of O-hi-walk-ke-i-se, of the Omaha tribe, who was starring with the "Wild West" combination, which is giving out-door exhibitions at that fashionable watering place. She succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, refusing to let a white "medicine man" prescribe for her until too late, and she now sleeps on the sea shore where the wild waves chant her requiem.

"The mayor of Topeka has shut off the street gas, closed the electric trolly, cut down the fire department a little and the police a good deal, discharged the street commissioner and his force, and in other ways reduced expenses at the rate of \$80 a day. He says this stroke of economy is better than issuing script; and must be submitted to for a couple of months or so, when revenue from the tax levy will come in. In the meanwhile the expenses of the city must be met by the saloons and police court." And this naturally suggests the query. How can the Kansas capital derive revenue from saloons when Kansas has enacted absolute prohibition by constitutional amendment?

ANOTHER TOWNSHIP REFORM.

A consolidation of the Postal, American, Rapid and Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph companies is spoken of here, among telegraph people, as being almost certain. It is stated that negotiations are now going on between the controlling parties of these three lines, for the formation of a powerful opposition to the Western Union company. Those who are skeptical about opposition lines, predict that if the consolidation is accomplished the new company will be a second American Union.—Washington Special.

This simply means another great stock jobbing raid on the Western Union from which the patrons of the rival telegraph companies can hope for no permanent relief. There will be competition and lower rates between great business centers for a few months to be followed by combination pooling and finally consolidation.

The history of all the powerful telegraph rivals, no matter how or by whom organized, is the same. The corporation procure charters that bind them never to pool or consolidate with any parallel lines of telegraph, but the stock jobbers have never failed to find a legal way to evade such restrictions by making combinations that destroy competition as absolutely as consolidation could do it.

A few years ago Jay Gould came forward with his grand American Union telegraph scheme. It was purely a benevolent scheme, that was to revolutionize telegraphic communication in this country and reduce the cost of dispatches almost to letter postage.

Within less than two years Jay Gould's telegraph anachronism swallowed the Western Union, and the mammoth consolidated became a greater monopoly than ever. Gould and his partners in the raid on Western Union, cleared a few millions through Credit Mobilier construction companies, that built lines for the American Union at enormous profits, and by a liberal watering of stocks that were merged into Western Union after the consolidation. And the poor lambs, whom Jay Gould came to rescue from the rapacious Western Union wolf, are fleeced worse than ever. The reduced rates had to be mixed in order that the inflated and watered stock should yield a dividend on fictitious capital. This is not merely the experience with the American Union, which swallowed its great rival and was it swallowed in the end; but it is the history of all rival telegraph lines that have come into existence and have been consolidated out of existence during the past twenty years.

Some of these enterprises were doubtless launched with honest intentions, to establish effective telegraph competition but they invariably were either frozen out, bought up or consolidated with the Western Union system and formed the basis for more inflation and stock watering.

How Western Union has been watered was graphically told by Mr. Seymour yesterday before the senatorial committee. The testimony should be put into the hands of every member of congress.—New York Star.

Every member of congress carries a Western Union "frank" in his pocket and that carries more weight than a cart load of testimony.

WITHIN three months General Sheridan will assume command of the army, and locate at Washington. Who will succeed Sheridan at Chicago? Will it be General Schofield or the bombastic Pope? Schofield does not want to leave San Francisco, and it is therefore more than probable that Pope will be assigned to Sheridan's Chicago headquarters.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Experiments in Paris have recently demonstrated the entire feasibility of applying electric motors to street cars. By means of four accumulators, weighing 2,500 kilograms (5,500 pounds) and going at a rate of seventy-two horse-power, a large three-horse omnibus was driven at a better pace than it could be drawn by horse, and was controlled with great ease. This, taken in connection with another experiment with an electric motor in a launch on the Thames, which carried enough stored lightning to drive it forty-five miles, shows that the difficulties of storing and applying sufficient electricity to run street cars are being rapidly overcome. In these experiments the points that excited the most praise were their absence from heat, smoke, dust, steam, smell or noise. In every way they exhibited the right kind of power for street car propulsion. Now the only question that stands in the way of their adoption is that of expense. It is shown to be below that of the cable, with its obnoxious slot, the days of the grip car will be numbered, and we will have to bid it a regretful adieu.

A Venerable Married Couple.

In the village of Downville, N. Y., live a couple who have probably enjoyed a longer wedded life than any other couple in the state, if not in the union. They are the venerable Peter Bogart and his wife, who were married in 1808. There is but a few days difference in their ages, both being nearly ninety-six. The venerable couple recently celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of their marriage, when there were present descendants to the fifth generation. A sister of Mr. Bogart's, aged nearly seventy-nine, lives with them, with facilities so well preserved that she remembers the occasion of the wedding, although she was not four years old at the time. Delaware county seems conducive to longevity. Corn St. John lived for three-quarters of a century here, and died at the age of one hundred and three. Aunt Prudence Larkin of Pease Eddy died recently at one hundred and seven.

They Can't Bleed Him.

In a recent interview Jay Gould says: "The railroad management of to-day is much better than it used to be. Why, when I was a boy the doctors used to treat every disease by bleeding. The theory was to take away the blood until the disease should have nothing left to feed upon. One of my arms is covered with scars where the blood was let out of me. All this is very different now. Doubtless it is different. Now they might puncture Mr. Gould at every pore and not a drop of blood would come. Mr. Gould has learned how to sweat ice-water.

SALT SOLUTIONS.

Thayer county has 65 school districts. The Catholics at Madison are talking of a sister school.

W. W. Latta, banker at Tekamah, died last Saturday night.

Rapoleon's Hornet seems to have the entire field in the Fillmore county.

The Sherman County Times says "Lake, the Olive Judge, must be a very good fellow. Transfers of real estate in Thayer in one week recently amounted to \$19,000.

The corner stone of a new Methodist church was laid at Blair last Thursday with appropriate ceremonies.

It is estimated that wheat in the vicinity of Wayne will yield 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, and oats from 35 to 75.

The plans of the new Catholic church for Wood River are about complete. The building will cost about \$25,000.

The corn crop in Dakota county is regarded as assured. Two weeks of good weather will put it out of the way of frost.

Another large drive of sheep, 4,200 in number, moved by Badger and south to Grand Island, Utah, are on their way to Grand Island.

The Torchlight of Tecumseh wants a remedy for the snuff-box nuisance. Take a sharp syringe, young man, and develop your muscle.

Among the special premiums offered for the Douglas county fair is one for the best patch of jobs in the elbow of a man's coat, by a lady under 22 years old.

At Lincoln on the 13th, Etta Wheeler, an abandoned woman, died suddenly of a heart attack. She was pumped out in time to save her life. Her particular friend had deserted her for another charmer, and Etta thought there was nothing left worth living for.

Mr. Luke Lavender, who the owner of what is known as Lavender's addition to Lincoln, lives in a small shanty just southeast of the 13th street bridge. The land upon which the shanty is located is only leased. At one time Mr. Lavender's possessions in and about Lincoln were worth about \$100,000.

Increase of Machine-workers.

Pioneer Press. Every year brings new refutation of the idea that the machinery is the working man's enemy. Smarting under the injury, real or fancied, of the capitalist whose machinery he operates, the workman often fails to distinguish between the effect of each upon his own condition. The machine is sometimes made a scapegoat in his bad logic for the wrong-doing of the employer.

But in the survey of the whole broad field of labor it is seen that machinery has been as good, if not a better friend to the workman, than capital, and a more powerful agent for the improvement of the laborer's condition in life than he has himself been collectively. Labor unions and strikes, ostensibly inaugurated to better the pay, lighten the work, or diminish the hours of labor, have done incalculably more injury to their members than has the multiplication of machines. The semi-proletarian dreads with the individual weaver or shoemaker saw his work taken away from him, and by the use of machinery and the division of labor given to a dozen operators—each of whom do but a fraction of the whole process, and none of whom performed all the steps in the making of a pair of shoes, or a coat, or a pair of shoes—has nearly passed away. It did not take long to establish the fact that more and not less men were called into "bread-winning" by the introduction of machinery. The machines turned out a large product which could be sold cheaper than the hand-made goods. Consequently the purchasing class was increased, and the market was broadened.

It is no wonder that the inventor became the demand for mechanics. There is no working man who now need fear that he will starve if new devices are invented to supplant him. Labor-saving machines save in the cost of production, not in the number of laborers required; for it is so in a saving in cost the increase of demand for the goods to be made, the need of laborers is great as ever. If a society were one individual. When that individual must work ten days to make his shoes, carrying on every step in the process from tanning the green hide; and must work a month to shear, card, spin, weave, cut and sew to make a suit of clothes, he is necessarily deprived of many things that he might have had if he had machines to make boots and clothes for him, and leave him much valuable time to supply other equally necessary wants. Nothing is plainer than that the less time and labor put into the making of necessities the cheaper they can be sold, and the more universal becomes the employment of them. It is now appearing from statistics that society, as the individual, is spending more of its time and strength in manufacturing what it wants. In other words, the number of people engaged in manufacturing is increasing each year. This is especially apparent in the way manufactures are changing in the larger cities. In 1870 in the city of New York 13 1/2 per cent of the population were engaged in manufacturing, and in 1880 the percentage of the population engaged in manufacturing was 19 per cent. In Philadelphia the population in 1870 was 22 per cent employed in manufacturing; in 1880 there were 22 per cent so employed. The proportion of the population of all the large cities now engaged in productive industries is equally suggestive.—17 per cent of Baltimore's population, 21 per cent of Cincinnati's, 23 of Pittsburgh's, and 16 of Boston's. Chicago, with a large percentage of population engaged in the handling and shipping of farm produce, shows a percentage of 11 engaged in manufacturing industries, which is comparatively small; but the number is 70,912—a number exceeded only by New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. It is apparent that the number of people who can earn their bread as operatives is gradually increasing. The amount earned annually by them is also increasing. In 1880 the 227,202 persons engaged in manufacturing earned \$27,030,021, or \$247 each for the year. In this number of wage workers is of course a considerable number of children, women and unskilled workmen, who do not command first, or even second class wages. The average of earnings is thus cut down by these inferior classes of operatives, yet it is a surprising good one. In Philadelphia the average was \$346 for the year, or about \$24 a week for men and \$5 for women. Statistics taken forty years ago show the average weekly earnings to have been about \$5 to \$7 for men, and \$2 to \$3.50 for women. The causes which have produced such changes are, first of all, the division of labor by the use of machinery, rendering each workman more skilled in a limited number of processes, and so capable of turning out a greater amount of work. Beside this, the variety of things now made by machinery has increased a hundredfold, making it possible not only for the manufacturer to increase in numbers, but for the employer to pay better wages than were paid in the days of hand work. With improvements in the organization of labor and the introduction of better machinery, the result could not be otherwise. The rapid accumulation of capital, while it may appear to be an injury to the laboring man, has really been a benefit. Money has been put into the banking profitable investment. Merchants in all the

large cities have been led to embark in manufacturing enterprises, often undertaking a score of different manufactures, connected with their own line of business.

It is a fair question whether the manufacturing population is not growing too rapidly. In 1870 the producing proportion of our population was 32.43, or 12,505,923 persons. In 1880 the aggregate number of persons returned as having gainful occupations was 17,392,000, or 47.31 per cent of our whole population. The number of persons ten years old and over occupied in manufacturing and mining in 187 was 2,707,421; in 1880 it was 3,837,112. The increase in the number of persons ten years old and over in the ten years was 23 per cent. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing pursuits increased not only at this rate, but so as to have an excess of 311,238 persons over and above the number required to keep even with the increase of population. The number of persons engaged in agriculture fell off during the ten years, lacking 42,341 of keeping even with the increase of population. Statistics taken later than 1880 show that in some of the large cities the percentage of persons engaged in manufacturing is larger than of those engaged in all other classes of occupation. In Cincinnati the manufacturing class is 21.4 per cent of the entire population; the percentage of other occupations is 17.6. The percentage of the same classes in Milwaukee was 14.1 and 17.2; in Newark, N. J., 22 and 13; in Philadelphia, 21.9 and 19.5; in Pittsburgh, 23.6 and 9.7; while in Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Louisville, New York and Providence, about three-fourths as many people are engaged in manufacturing as in all other pursuits. These figures would be alarming, if the old and the young were not in a sorry condition in a condition of serfdom now prevailed. But the contrary view is everywhere manifest. Working people are enjoying in the aggregate a greater liberty, a greater degree and extent of comforts, and are happier on the whole than they ever were in the simple days of the ante-machine era. If it were true, as was charged in an earlier part of the century, that machinery was the poor laboring man's enemy, the ranks of manufacturing operatives would not be beyond the natural increase of population in the country. And it should be remembered that much of the increment of the total population is by immigration—an unnaturally large source of increase—the increase in the number of operatives in manufacturing to a considerable extent comes from the families of native-born persons, where the children take up and pursue the same trades that their fathers have learned and labored in a lifetime.

Mismanaged Indian Affairs.

San Francisco Chronicle. The proposed new Indian policy, on which there was brief editorial comment in the Chronicle recently, is now only in part and in other part a return to the old policy existing prior to the creation of the interior department of the government. That department was created by the Act of March 8, 1849, in the first week of the administration of the Whig president, General Zachary Taylor. One of the strongest of the many able statesmen of the country, Thomas Ewing of Ohio, was the first secretary of the interior. He had filled the position of secretary of the treasury under the administration of President Harrison, in 1841, and was a man of conspicuous administrative powers. He at once brought the new department into that prominence which it has ever since held in the government, both as the final executive administrator of all disputed rights to public lands, and as the supreme head of Indian affairs. Many events contributed to the rapid increase of power in the interior department; chief among them, the extension of white settlements westward upon the lands of the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota, of the Pawnee, Cheyenne and Utes in Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado, and of the Crow, Snake and Blackfoot in Montana and Utah; but most of all, the grants in enormous quantities, and often by careless wording of the forms and condition of the grant, to great railway corporations from 1862 to 1873. Unfortunately for the public and the Indian tribes, the abilities of the secretaries who succeeded Ewing did not at all keep pace with those augmentations of power and responsibility of the office which he organized. No one familiar with the distinguished public men of this country to the era from 1849 to 1883 would think of associating the names of Jacob Thompson, James Harlan, O. H. Browning, Columbus Delano, Carl Schurz, Samuel Kirkwood or Mr. Teller, the present secretary, with a statesman like Ewing. Yet the decisions of these men have involved title to lands more extensive than the original thirteen states, and questions of Indian policy which have cost many thousands of lives and more than \$100,000,000.

Prior to 1849 the war department had full control of Indian affairs, for, though the agents were civil, generally, they were appointed subject to war department supervision of the Indians under them and were often removed on the representations of army officers. It cannot be pretended that the management of the Indians has been as good, humane, honest or economical under the new as under the old regime subsisting prior to 1849. The expenditures since 1849 on Indian accounts have averaged more than four times as much a year as under the war department prior to 1849. From 1841 to 1849, inclusive, they never went as high as \$2,000,000 and seldom to \$1,500,000. From 1850 to the present date the average has been over \$5,500,000. In fact, these thirty-two years the average was over \$7,300,000, or \$18,384,000, and in but two of the thirty-two years less than \$2,000,000. Moreover, it will be found that as the Indian department increased its cost, the war department kept pace with it. And the manifest explanation of this seeming paradox is that the interior department's bad agency management caused Indian wars, which the war department was charged with the expense of fighting out to the end. No organized system of corruption and fraud is more notorious in this government than that of the Indian agencies under the interior department. If there is another system equally rotten it is that of the railway land grants, over which the same department exercises supreme control, so far as the executive administration can under our form of government. Nearly \$140,000,000 has passed through the hands of these agents and reservation parasites in the last thirty-two years, and we but reiterate the universal opinion that full half of it has been absorbed in one shape or another. When a system has become as rotten as this and as thoroughly condemned by the popular verdict it is time to end it.

There are 200,000 Indians supported under the reservation plan, and their reservations embrace 100,000 square miles or 64,000,000 acres, or 320 acres to each Indian man, woman and child. The San Carlos reservation in Arizona contains

WHOLESALE

10,000 square miles, and this larger than the area of Vermont with its 382,000 souls, mostly living from their land, contains the beggarly account of less than 5,000 Apaches, all told. It is not necessary to say more than this to effect an utter condemnation of the reservation system.

But what shall be substituted for it? The ready answer is: The American system as it applies to the whites; 100 acres in severity to the head of each family. Allowing five to the family, this, for 200,000 Indians of both sexes and all ages, would give 100 acres each to 40,000 families, or 6,400,000 acres in all. It would leave of the present reservations 57,600,000 acres and this, sold by the government for which the Indians at the low average of \$1 an acre, would create a fund the interest on which at 4 per cent would yield \$2,304,000 a year to the Indians. It would suffice to give them all the farming tools, and all the instruction in agricultural labor they may require. It does not follow that this plan shall be forced into operation to the exclusion of all other aids from the day of its adoption. It could not be till all the lands are sold unless the government should take the 57,600,000 acres at a stipulated price and issue its 4 per cent bonds in payment at once. It does not follow either that the plan must apply to the lands of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creeks, Seminole and Chickasaws. These hold their lands at present by a clear title as any white pre-emptor has and hold them in severity under laws of their own, guaranteed by the United States. It is apparent that the holding of lands in severity is the surest way to bring the Indian up to the standard of white civilization, and to remove him as a burden on the government. These 57,600,000 acres of reservation are needed by the people. They are mainly good agricultural and grazing lands. They form a territory just about as large as Illinois and Indiana together at a low cost and the proposed disposition of them would insure homes to all the Indians and a better support than the reservations can give them and without government expense.

Who Are Their Successors?

Chicago Herald. Within a few weeks America has lost two of its greatest controversial lawyers, and with them two of its purest politicians. The names of Montgomery Blair and Jeremiah Black are as inseparably connected with the history of the Washington bar as they are with the political life which surged in and around the national capital before, during and after the war of the rebellion. Unlike the majority of the lawyers-statesmen, these two men were possessed of broad views on national questions and able to look over the rim of party obligations and see clearly the transcendent claims of national unity. They were democrats of the highest type. Black, as the friend and nearest counselor of Buchanan, held back the fated hands of that last democratic president from delivering over every advantage to the enemies of the union. Buchanan believed in concessions and compromise. Black argued that any question involving the perpetuity of the union there was no middle ground. With him the right of a state to secede could not be a subject even for discussion. His democracy was of the same pure stripe which carried Montgomery Blair into Lincoln's cabinet when the nation needed sound, head and loyal hearts in the president's counsel. As a great advocate and jurist Black was Blair's superior, chiefly, it has been said, because the latter was of that cantankerous nature which preferred to be brilliantly defeated with the minority than win with the odds of law and facts in his favor. The extreme nationalist spirit which was so strong in these two men seem to have been inspired toward entirely different ends. Black spoke or wrote to demonstrate the right; Blair strove by tongue and pen to convict his adversaries of wrong. Black's reluctance to leave this world was because of the good he thought he might do for his fellow-citizens. Black's political opinions were not because he hated to join the majority. Among all the lawyer-statesmen who survive, whom we have worthy to step into their shoes as jurists or high principled politicians?

"That whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster,"
Was an ascertain using temperature of
Medicated complexion Powder.

Roscoe on the Yellowstone.

Cincinnati Commercial. There are several versions afloat of the adventure of the ex-Senator Conkling in a hot bath at Mammoth Hot Springs. The plain facts are that Mr. Conkling, having arrived at the springs with his wife, who is in delicate health, in the morning concluded to try the virtues of a hot bath himself. His landlord sent a boy with Mr. Conkling to the bath house, which had barely been completed. It is but a few steps from the hotel. Arriving there the ex-senator said to the attendant, somewhat loftily, "I can dispense with your further services, sir," took the key, opened the bath house, and turned on the hot water. Without attempting to ascertain the temperature of the water, he plunged in, and it is needless to say hopped out with the agility of a young kid, opened the door of the bath house, enveloped in steam, and without much else to conceal the classic outline of his form, with the exclamation, "I'm scalded!" Making a hasty toilet, he returned to the hotel, and related his mishap to the landlord, who replied, "I had intended to tell you to turn on the cold water, Mr. Conkling, had you waited." Drawing himself up with some dignity, as he returned the key, the ex-senator responded, "Well, sir, I should have been a wise man had I waited. The amusement of the incident is in the application to the senator's political career since 1880. He would have been a wiser man had he first ascertained the temperature of the political waters before he plunged in.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods!

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO., Washington Avenue and Fifth Street, - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

STEELE, JOHNSON & CO., Wholesale Grocers!

AND JOBBERS IN FLOUR, SALT, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, AND ALL GROCERS' SUPPLIES

A FULL LINE OF THE BEST BRANDS OF Cigars and Manufactured Tobacco.

AGENTS FOR BENWOOD NAILS AND LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO

J. A. WAKEFIELD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &c. STATE AGENT FOR MILWAUKEE CEMENT COMPANY. Near Union Pacific Depot, - - - OMAHA, NEB

C. F. GOODMAN, Wholesale Druggist!

AND DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Window Glass

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. P. BOYER & CO., DEALERS IN

Hall's Safe and Lock Comp'y. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES, VAULTS, LOCKS, &c. 1020 Farnam Street, Omaha.

HENRY LEHMANN, JOBBER OF

Wall Paper and Window Shades. EASTERN PRICES DUPLICATED.

1118 FARNAM STREET, - - - OMAHA, NEB.

M. HELLMAN & CO., Wholesale Clothiers!

1301 AND 1303 FARNAM STREET, COR. 13TH, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Anheuser-Busch BREWING ASSOCIATION!

CELEBRATED Keg and Bottled Beer. This Excellent Beer speaks for itself.

ORDERS FROM ANY PART OF THE STATE OR THE ENTIRE WEST, Promptly Shipped.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE MADE TO THE STANDARD of our Guarantee.

GEORGE HENNING, Sole Agent for Omaha and the West.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO Growers of Live Stock and Others.

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO Our Ground Oil Cake.

It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn. Stock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the Fall and Winter, instead of turning down, will increase in weight and be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairyman, as well as others, who use it can testify to its merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price \$2.00 per ton, no charge for sacks. Address: WOODMAN-TINNELL OIL COMPANY, Omaha.

New Furniture Store!

CHAMBERLAIN & HOWE. Call and get Our Eastern Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

VISITORS & PURCHASERS EQUALLY WELCOME.

