

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. WILL Mr. Ijams get his money's worth out of Lewis and his bogus convention?

A few vacancies are at our disposal. Terms, cash in advance; no options. JASON LEWIS & Co.

MR. BACMER will run independent and we hope that he will continue on the track just for the fun of it.

If there were only a few more suckers in Omaha wanting an office, there would be suits enough to clothe those slyster workmen for the next five years.

The Citizens' ticket has been withdrawn in New York. Republicans concede the State to the Democrats at the coming election by 25,000 majority.

We are bound to have the coroner in this office. We will have several political stiffs to bury on the seventh of November and we want to expedite their funerals.

New York spent \$40,000 for opera on Monday and some of the snobs who scarcely know a symphony from a sardine occupied seats for which they paid as high as \$20.

We did not say that Professor Bruner is a politician, but we might have said it. He is a candidate for something every year. The last time he was up for police judge. We might say in his case that at every election "the schoolmaster is abroad."

There is a good deal of mud slinging at Mr. Heins about his final settlement as county treasurer. His assailants are forced to admit that Wm. F. Heins is an honest man and had no intention of defrauding the county. He and his bondsmen have always stood ready to make good any deficiency that may be shown.

The difference in his accounts was a mere trifle and the commissioners after three months of patient and thorough investigation were unable to discover whether the couple of hundred dollars which was out of balance was due to the county or to Mr. Heins.

When Mr. Heins turned over the books to John Rush he turned them over to the deputy who had kept them; and Mr. Rush is universally conceded to be a competent and honest man.

The Republican is holding back its last bombshell and expects to fire it among the workmen of Omaha a day or two before election. This terrible missile is loaded with the Judge's charge to the Grand Jury during the so-called workmen's riots which were brought about by the principal backers and patrons of the Republican.

If there is any fuse in that bombshell it will explode somewhere near Mr. Sheriff Miller, whom the Republican thinks it is necessary for our people to re-elect. He is mainly responsible for bringing the militia to Omaha to overawe workmen. If Miller had not signed the dispatch stating that he had exhausted his authority, Governor Nance could not have brought the militia to Omaha without violating the law.

Our city marshal makes himself busiest about things that concern him the least. He has served notice upon business men to take down every sign that projects from a store front.

This is a simple petty persecution, which very properly our merchants are bound to resist. It is true there is a dead ordinance on the books that was placed there to prevent the obstruction of thoroughfares. It was not intended to apply to signs that do not obstruct the passage of teams and pedestrians.

Why don't our city marshal attend to his duty in another direction and enforce the ordinances upon the criminal classes? He knows that thugs and burglars and all kinds of outlaws are stalking about the streets which the public ought to take in hand. There is any amount of law-breaking going on right under his nose but he takes no notice of it.

The Lincoln laborers and mechanics ought to vote for Mr. Reese. The Lincoln Journal is pledged to deliver 2,000 majority to Mr. Reese, as a compliment from Bill Stout. And Boss Stout, you know, is your valuable benefactor. He employs about 225 convicts down at Lincoln and takes the bread out of the mouth of laboring men by labor with which they cannot compete. Mr. Stout is very anxious to elect Reese and put him under obligations. He has business before the Supreme court every few months. There may be a question about his contract for convict labor and he wants that contract sustained. Besides this, he has a grudge against Savage who appeared before the Supreme court against him a few months ago and asked for an injunction to prevent the State officers from giving him the contract for completing the Capitol with convict labor at \$41,000 more than R. D. Silver was willing to do it for with free labor.

THE MCCRARY DECISION.

The decision rendered at Des Moines on Wednesday by Judge McCrary in the case of the State vs. the Illinois Central railroad company is important as once more affirming the necessity of Congressional regulation of inter-state commerce.

Judge McCrary held that no State law regulating the charges of common carriers can apply to through shipments originating outside of the State boundaries, because such a statute would relate to a subject which is national in its nature and whose control is especially given to the hands of Congress.

The position of Judge McCrary is sound on its face. The power of the State to curb the exactions of corporate monopolies and to prevent and punish discriminations against citizens and places is undeniably and ought to be called into exercise for the public benefit. But that power cannot pass beyond State lines without infringing on the rights of others. To assume it, would be to assume the right to discriminate against the commerce of other states for the benefit of the one where statutes regulating the railroads are in existence.

In other words, if Wyoming and Iowa possessed railroad laws and Nebraska none, legislation cutting down freight rates on through traffic passing through the territory and state named would certainly result in the raising of rates on both through and local freights in Nebraska, where no law was in operation. On this account Judge McCrary's decision is to advantage of the traffic within the states.

But the chief value of the decision is in calling renewed attention to the necessity of a national law for the regulation of interstate commerce. The right and power of Congress to pass such a law is now generally admitted where ten years ago it was generally denied. What is now needed is a thorough awakening of public interest to the paramount necessity for its passage and operation. One by one the states are falling into line in adopting what used to be called the granger idea of railway regulation. But such legislation at its best can only partially meet the evil. It leaves untouched the vast freightage which originates from points without the states and which is greater in bulk and value than the local shipments. This can never be affected by legislation until Congress takes the matter in hand and passes laws which will prevent discrimination and extortion in through shipments as effectively as state laws now prevent them on traffic originating and ending within the state lines.

No state laws can operate to relieve the Pacific coast from the extortions which have for years been practiced upon them in regard to overland business by the railroad corporations and the Pacific mail steamship company. No state laws can prevent through lines in combination with other roads from making tariffs which are dictated only by the necessities of stock jobbers, and from combining to prevent the law of competition from operating towards the relief of the people. Congress alone can give a remedy which will forbid the shameless watering of the stock of corporations with a view to concealing profits and forcing additional tribute from the patrons of common carriers. The Reagan bill which has been before two Congresses had several objectionable features and might be improved in remodeling, but any law based on experience and drawn with a proper regard to all interests, could hardly fail of being an improvement on the absence of all restriction on common carriers of interstate commerce.

STRENGTHEN OUR JUDICIARY.

The nomination of Judge Savage by the Anti-Monopolists and the Democrats was a move in the direction of strengthening our Supreme Bench and of lifting the Judicial armine out of the mire of partisan politics. There is no honest lawyer whose mind is not warped by party prejudices who is not ready to admit that Judge Savage has been for years the ablest District Judge in the State. The records to which his enemies have appealed, show conclusively the satisfaction with which he has been regarded in the Third district from which fewer appeals in proportion to the business, have been taken than from any other district in the State, while the percentage of reversed cases has been smaller than those credited to any other Judge in Nebraska during the same period. It was owing to a knowledge of his entire fitness for the position through his education, professional standing and fine record, that Judge Savage secured the nomination to the Supreme bench from two political parties. He brings to his candidacy long years of professional and judicial experience and an honorable record as a cultured gentleman and a ripe scholar. Mr. Reese's nomination by the Republicans is defensible only on the ground of his availability as a railroad candidate. He was the choice of the Union Pacific for weeks before the convention met and was pushed through by railroad influences in a convention presided over by Church Howe and engineered by the men who have made railroad republicanism a stench in the nostrils of all fair minded voters in this state. Mr. Reese's nomination assured one thing and only one thing to the republican leaders and that was the earnest and heartfelt approval and support of the railroad managers. Judged by his merits Mr. Reese was palpably the weakest of all candidates before the convention. As a lawyer he had never risen above mediocrity, as a man he is lacking in the culture and scholarship of Judge Savage, while his entire professional career has been bounded by the jury box and bar as prosecuting attorney of the Fourth district.

To say that Mr. Reese is unknown to

the bar of the State outside of his own district and that he has never sat a single day on the bench is to give sufficient reasons why he should be overwhelmingly defeated when he presumes to pit himself against such a man as Judge James W. Savage.

The Supreme bench would be materially weakened by Mr. Reese's election. It will be none too strong without Judge Lake. Every interest in the State demands that the best lawyer and judge shall be elected to the vacancy and no one who looks the field over can doubt that aside from all partisan and personal prejudices Judge Savage is the man for the place.

COLBY'S CASE.

Mr. Colby by this time probably wishes that he had declined to run for Judge of the 1st District of Nebraska. The revolt against his nomination, which began among the Republicans of Gage and Pawnee counties before the convention met, which placed him in the field, has spread like wild fire through the district. The leading papers of the county and one of the staunchest and most ably edited Republican weekly journals in the State is supporting with great vigor Hon. John Broady, and pouring hot shot and shell into Mr. Colby's camp. Prominent Republicans who are in a position to know predict Broady's election by from 3,000 to 4,000 majority.

Mr. Colby has a fragrant record and one from which his neighbors do not propose that he shall escape. As a member of the Legislature from Gage county, he was up to his eyes in every job and voted through thick and thin with Church Howe, and in the interests of the railroads. In August, 1878, he was engaged in a swindle by which through the assistance of Mayor Hale he endeavored to become the title of a large portion of the town site of Beatrice and to transfer several blocks to himself. The indignant citizens rose in arms and Mr. Colby and his fellow conspirators only escaped a coat of tar and feathers by promptly undoing their work and cancelling the fraudulent conveyances which they had prepared for the purpose of blackmailing the owners of town lots in Beatrice.

The full proceedings of the citizens at the time are now republished by the Beatrice Express (Rep.) which in this manner gives its reasons for bolting Mr. Colby's nomination and for supporting the ablest attorney in the district in the person of Hon. J. H. Broady.

The arrival of Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry at New York and their early appearance before an American audience is awakening great interest in the east. Mr. Irving has for some years past occupied a large share of the attention of the foremost actor of England and as such he will doubtless be received with the respect which the position he has earned for himself demands. What the American estimate of Mr. Irving will be time alone can tell. His dramatic methods are said to be peculiar to himself and tinged with mannerisms. But he must be respected as a reformer who has done away with a good many of the old traditions of bombast and fustian. Mr. Irving must, however, bear in mind that there is a marked difference between an English and an American audience. Seasons of repetition have made us accustomed to the peculiar idiosyncrasies of our own best actors such as Booth, Barrett and McCullough and whether our play-going people will accept the idiosyncrasies of Irving at first is an after question. It must be said of the great English actor that he has educated the audience of his countrymen to his own dramatic standard and his very individuality joined to a versatility which makes him equally acceptable in tragedy or comedy has brought him both fame and fortune at home. It is perhaps fortunate that he opens his engagement in "The Bells," a drama in which he cannot be compared to his own disadvantage with any of the idols of the American stage. It is possible that further acquaintance with Henry Irving will tone down a dissent which could hardly fail to find voice were he to appear in Hamlet, The Merchant of Venice, or Romeo and Juliet. Whatever may or may not be his artistic triumphs, there can be no doubt of the financial success of his engagement. Curiosity to see him is intense, and curiosity is joined to a desire to study his art and to compare it with that which passes here as the highest class of acting.

Mr. Reese's record is the record of a consistent, conservative Anti-Monopoly Republican. In nominating him for Supreme Judge, the Republicans fulfilled a portion of their pledges to the Anti-Monopoly party. Mr. Reese's record before he became prosecuting attorney of the Fourth Judicial district was that of a railroad attorney. He defended the railroads against the settlers in the Saunders county land cases and acted as Thurston's political tool in the Union Pacific campaign in that section. The man does not live who ever heard of Mr. Reese in connection with Anti-Monopoly until he was nominated by the railroad Republicans and pitted against an Anti-Monopoly candidate.

Now that Lieutenant Schwatka has discovered an immense river in Alaska emptying into the Arctic Ocean and navigable for many miles, except for one or two rapids, it is to be hoped that this river will not be forgotten in the next River and Harbor bill. The obstructions should be removed at once.

GENERAL CROOK TELEGRAPHS TO WASHINGTON THAT THE APACHES ARE COMING FROM MEXICO. TIFFANY AND THE GANG OF WHITE ROBBERS IN ARIZONA WHOM GENERAL

Crook deposed and who have since been devoting their energies to slandering him through the territorial press can now pull in their horns.

During his remarkable career as a lawyer, Judge Savage has at different times been a candidate for district judge, re-elected United States Senator, member of Congress, Supreme Judge, Consul, member of Legislature.—Republican.

This is as malicious as it is false. No man dares to say that Judge Savage has ever asked for a nomination to any office. He was twice elected judge because an almost unanimous bar and thousands of Republicans in the district demanded it and enforced their demand at the polls. The efforts James W. Savage has made to avoid nominations are notorious. He positively refused the nomination to Congress last fall when the chances of success were strongly in his favor. The Republican is perfectly aware that he fought against the nomination for mayor until the last moment and only accepted it under the most urgent solicitations of party friends and many of our most prominent business men who are staunch Republicans. It is no secret that the chancellorship of the university with a salary nearly double that of a justice of the Supreme court has been repeatedly offered to and declined by him. That Judge Savage has ever been a candidate for the legislature or for a federal appointment is also false.

But what is the use of answering willful misrepresentation and malicious lies. The editorial crank of that paper is irresponsible and is governed by neither fairness or common decency in his cowardly assaults.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE, it is reported, is living under an assumed name in St. Louis. Speaking of Howgate, there is a large and eminently respectable number of people who are looking around for a congressman who has the nerve to get up in his place next winter and call for a detailed statement of the circumstances attending Howgate's escape and the measures taken by the Department of Justice for his apprehension. There are surface indications of a large and robustly scented scandal beneath the surface of this mysterious Howgate affair.

THE proposition to sell the county court house and to build an addition to the county poor house ought not to carry. The poor farm must be removed further from the city. A farm surrounded by residences is too expensive a luxury for even Douglas county to indulge in.

PERSONALITIES.

Oscar Wilde says he had his hair cut to make him look like a young Roman Emperor. He looked like the devil before.

Gebhard while in Europe traveled under the name of Gibbs, but we do not know why unless it was because it rhymed with "his Nibs."

Paul Dana owns 800 blooded dogs. If Paul went to Siberia he could purchase 100 wives, according to the present market value of that commodity.

Sitting Hall, in a religious point of view, is not standing still. He expects to occupy a new church before the next Indian summer's breezes blow.

Now that Mrs. Langtry has been insulted by a crowd of hoodlums in Wall street, we suppose Great Britain will demand an apology from this country.

"A Man Wanted" was the title of a lecture in Providence the other night. Reports do not say whether the lecturer was Dr. Mary Walker or Fichte Goetzke.

The full name of a young woman at West Fork, Ia., is Iowa Dakota Minnesota Bennett. The truth leaked out when her young man applied for a marriage license.

Victoria Woodhall writes that she anticipates no difficulty in obtaining her divorce. Probably not. It is understood that her husband is working like a beaver for her.

Josquina Miller's mother, who is sixty years old, recently married a Portland Oregon youth of the tender age of twenty-two. A youth will be a kind father to his step-mother.

Frank Hatton undoubtedly holds four kings and an ace. Unless some other gentleman applied for an honor and a low-knife there is likely to be trouble at the next show-down.

The New York Sun's picture of William S. Holman, represents that Indiana archivist with a collar about eight months behind the times. This, we believe is characteristic of the man generally.

Wilkie Collins wears striped and spotted clothes and Mr. Howells parts his hair in the middle. Literature is slowly but surely being dragged down to the level of commerce and statesmanship.

Ed. Stokes is said to be one of the best patrons of his bar, but a New York correspondent believes that he keeps a private bottle, for it is intimated that the stuff sold over Stokes' mahogany is rather more dangerous than Stokes' revolver.

Messieurs' portrait of Mrs. Bonanza Macremon was a large woman, large framed, elderly woman, with the hands of a plowman, instead of a sylph-like woman flying through the upper ether of a sunset-tinted cloud, or languidly reclining in a chaise longue.

O'Donnell, the avenger, is to be put on trial about the middle of November. It is believed that by the time his Chicago and Kansas City lawyers get through with him he will face the gallows with a resignation bordering upon the fortitude of the old time martyrs.

General Sherman was terribly hard pushed when a young man and had to work so many hours a day earning a living that he had no time to go to strawberry festivals, church societies and no societies. Remember this when inclined to blame him for never losing a chance to kiss pretty girls who feel flattered by the attentions of a great general. He is only trying to make up for lost time, that's all.

A few minutes after Mr. Joel Chandler Harris had registered his name at a Boston hotel the other day he was slapped on the back by a stranger who exclaimed "Why, hello, Harris, old man! How are you? When did you leave Atlanta?" "Uncle Remus" looked at him from head to foot, carefully, and said: "My name isn't Harris. It's Charles Francis Adams," and it was surprising to see how quickly the stranger disappeared. All of which shows that Boston still holds the resignation bordering upon the fortitude of the old time martyrs.

A Postal Telegraph.

It is now probable that the next session of Congress will consider the subject of establishing a postal telegraph system. It has been stated that Postmaster-General Gresham favors the proposition, and will recommend Congress to adopt it. There are two processes by which the government may become possessed of lines and offices, that is to purchase property already in existence or to construct new lines, which will in that case be run in competition with those now in existence. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has issued a pamphlet in which a comparison is made between the national telegraph service, as performed in Great Britain,

and the corporation service which prevails in the United States. In 1869 the English government took possession of all the telegraph lines in the country at an appraised value. The number of miles of line purchased in 1869 was 5,601; in 1870, 23,156. There were 6,500,000 messages sent in 1869, and 26,547,137 in 1880. The increase in the plant has been paid for out of the earnings of the department, and \$10,000,000 has been paid on account of interest on bonds issued by the government to purchase the plant. The rate established is one shilling, about 25 cents, for twenty words to any part of the kingdom. The Western Union Telegraph Company operated in 1880 with 37,380 miles of line and 75,085 miles of wire. The following year it sent 5,879,288 messages, for which the receipts were \$6,568,925, at an expense of \$3,944,005, leaving a profit of \$2,241,619. Compared to this the statement for 1882 is as follows: Number of miles of line, 131,032; miles of wire, 374,294; number of messages sent, 39,000,000; receipts, \$17,114,155; expenses, \$9,996,055; profits, \$7,118,070. The capital stock of the company increased from \$385,700 in 1858 to \$22,000,000 in 1886, of which \$3,323,000 was issued in purchasing competing lines, while nearly \$18,000,000 was issued as stock dividends. The Western Union has since absorbed the United States Company, for which purpose \$7,116,300 in stock was issued, the American Telegraph Company, for which \$11,833,100 of Western Union stock was issued, the Atlantic and Pacific with a nominal capital of \$15,000,000, and the American Union with the same valuation. The competing companies have been purchased, so far as the public is informed, at a price from three to five times their cost, and this increased value is added to the capital stock on which dividends are declared. Out of gross earnings of \$17,000,000 in 1882 dividends were upward of \$7,000,000, or about 40 per cent of the whole. Large amounts are meaningfully devoted to the construction of new lines, which increase the value of the plant and the earning capacity of the corporation without other expense to the stockholders than the limitation of dividends to forty per cent of earnings. By various changes, some of which have been mentioned, the capital stock of the Western Union has been increased to \$80,000,000, on which sum six per cent dividends are annually paid. The New York Board of Trade thinks the telegraph business can be done more cheaply by the government. The arguments in favor of a postal telegraph under government control are many and conclusive. The exclusive right to conduct the mail service might, by the adoption of this more expeditious mode of conveyance, be deprived of its original purpose if the government is limited to the means at its disposal when the government was established. A telegraph message is, in fact, a letter sent under different conditions and by a different mode of conveyance. The change in the modes of transmission counts for nothing. The government should at all times be in a position to perform the work the constitution devolves upon it in the best manner possible at the time. It is now said that the telegraph companies are willing to dispose of their lines at a fair price. Probably the government would be expected to pay more than the cost of constructing lines over the same routes, but a fair price, under all the circumstances, could be arrived at, as in England, through appraisers.

Branding Cattle. The Clarendon (Tex.) News gives the science of branding in the following explanation: The object of branding is to produce another and different crop of hair where the iron touch, which may be clearly distinguished from the other hair about it. This is effectually done by burning the outer cuticle of the skin. To burn deep does not improve the brand in the least. The iron should be heated to a dark cherry red and quickly applied, when the burn is almost instantaneous, giving but an instantaneous sting, when the pain ceases, as has been a thousand times proven by the actual canter to the human subject. If a half heated iron is held to the skin a long time it cooks through the skin and makes an ugly sore, which subsequently gives the animal great pain. It is true that there is a good deal of this inhuman sort of branding done. It is inhuman and injurious to the hide of the animal for purposes of leather. It is also true that a burn on the outer cuticle will ultimately show through the entire thickness of the skin in consequence of cicatrix on the surface. Leather is tougher, firmer, and more durable where brands have been applied than when they have not. The only drawback is, that it will not finish smoothly over the brands. In other words, the more a side of leather has been properly branded, the better it is for wear.

The Fugitives.

NICKERSON AND HOWGATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The fact that the War Department has had a detective in the same house with Maj. Nickerson in Canada for some months, while the statement has been officially made at the department that nothing was known of Maj. Nickerson's whereabouts, has called attention to the case of Maj. Howgate, the absconding signal officer, and it is suggested that it is very possible that the authorities know the location of that officer. There have been some pretty well-authenticated reports that there were reasons why the return of Capt. Howgate is not desirable.

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