

**THE OMAHA BEE.**

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 E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

**Thanksgiving Proclamation.**

"In furtherance of the custom of this people at the close of each year, to engage upon a day set apart to the Great Spirit in special feelings of praise to the Giver of all Good, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving, for the year that is drawing to an end, and has been replete with the evidence of divine goodness, the prevalence of health, the fullness of the harvest, the stability of peace and order, the growth of fraternal feelings, the spread of intelligence and learning, the continued enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—all these and countless other blessings are cause for rejoicing. I do, therefore, recommend that on the day above appointed the people rest from their accustomed labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, express their devout gratitude to God that He has dealt bountifully with this nation, and pray that His grace and favor abide with it forever."  
 CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
 President.

**By FRED T. PHELPS,**  
 Secretary of State.

**WHERE is Chairman Dorsey with his revised figures?**

JUDGE SAVAGE has reason to feel proud of his endorsement by nearly 48,000 voters.

WHENEVER there is a Union Pacific job to be put up, Colonel Frank Hanlon is always on hand—like a wart.

SUNDAY was a cold day, but it wasn't cold enough to prevent Frank Walters skrimishing with the Union Pacific forces as usual.

THE BEE said a good word for Councilman Hascall, and he immediately turned around and put through another Union Pacific job for fear he would lose his reputation.

SAVAGE received 1081 more votes in the state than were given to Sturdevant last year, which goes to show that anti-monopoly has not been reduced to a mere shadow after all.

LAST year Sterling Morton polled 28,567 votes. This year Savage received 47,813. Does this indicate that the anti-monopoly republicans have all returned with Hamer and Connor.

Now that the official count has been published, the Lincoln Journal, Omaha Republican and other "leading" organs ought to explain why they kept up such systematic and persistent lying about the returns on supreme judge. Did they imagine that the deception would never be discovered.

THE other day Mr. William Gentlemen, the sixteenth street grocer, asked the council for leave to occupy four feet of the street adjacent to his place of business. The council promptly refused to grant his request. But they gave away two streets to the Union Pacific without the slightest hesitancy.

THE coming session of congress promises to be very profitable to jobbers who hold seats in the legislature. What with liberal railroad lobbies, tariff lobbies, Mormon lobbies, and lobbies for all sorts of schemes of spoliation, the congressman with a weather eye to business will have a fine chance to feather his nest by making sun while the hay shines.

WHO owns the Omaha Belt railway? We do not know, but we imagine the owners are very nearly related to the owners of the Union Pacific. All we know is that Silas H. Clark, John M. Thurston, Leavitt Burnham, Edward Nash and Frank Murphy appear on record as incorporators. Murphy and Nash probably own as much Belt railroad as they do of the Missouri river bridge.

THE candidacy of Sam Tilden's friend Payne is disposed of by the Philadelphia Record, a leading democratic paper, in the following fashion: "It is a comfortable thing to be possessed of clean cash. The trouble with Mr. H. B. Payne, of Ohio, lies in the fact that there is a small of petroleum monopoly about his dollars. No man connected with the Standard Oil company can be politically wholesome until he shall be deodorized."

THE Canadian wheat crop has been a failure this year for the first time since 1876, and the Dominion government is wrestling with the bread question. The millers' association asks the government to reduce the tax on wheat. American wheat has always been imported for "fancy milling purposes," but never before for the table of the mechanic and the laborer. Manitoba wheat, instead of going to lower Canada now goes to Minneapolis, as our government allows the Minnesota millers to "grind in bond," and Dominion millers are left. In the words of a Toronto paper, the "situation is desperately unpleasant." To lower the wheat tax would arouse the farmers, and to abolish the duties also only revives the ever present question of the breaking down of the whole system of protection. The bread question has always been a dangerous subject for a government to deal with. France found it so in the revolution, and England also at the time of the corn laws.

**NEBRASKA'S VERDICT.**

Facts are stubborn things. The official returns of the late election in Nebraska furnish us figures that are proof of the great revolution wrought in this state by the anti-monopoly uprising. Three years ago the aggregate vote in this state for president was 87,452. Last year the aggregate vote on governor was 89,068. This year the aggregate vote for supreme judge is 100,120. This shows that in an off year, with a comparatively light vote, we have polled nearly 13,000 more votes than were given at the presidential election, and over 11,000 more votes than last year, when we elected a full state ticket, three congressmen, and a legislature, which elected a United States senator. These figures, above all things, show an extraordinary increase in population. Closely analyzed they show that there has been a great falling off in the republican vote within three years. In 1880, out of a total of 87,000 votes, Garfield received 54,979, Nance for governor, at the same election, received 53,237. This year, out of a vote of over 100,000, Reese receives 52,307. At the ratio of the vote of 1880 he should have had at least 64,000 votes. Two years ago, during the judicial off-year, only 75,000 votes were polled, and Maxwell received 54,892, while his opponent received only 29,633. This year, with the judicial election involving no greater issue, Savage received 47,813 votes, or 27,180 more votes than were cast for the democratic candidate two years ago. Last year the combined vote of Morton (democrat) and Ingersoll (anti-monopolist) was 45,553, or 2,260 votes less than were given to Savage. Sturdevant, the fusion candidate for state treasurer, who ran away ahead of his ticket last year, received 46,132 votes, which elected him by over 4,000 majority. Savage received 1,681 more votes than Sturdevant, and is still beaten by 4,494, which goes to show that Reese was saved only by the increase of votes and the undue proportion of republicans among the new voters. Last year the highest republican candidate for any state office, Roggen, was elected secretary of state by over 1,200 majority over his combined opponents, and yet Roggen only received 44,765 votes, against Savage's 47,813. Reese polled 7,549 more votes than Roggen, and this fact alone accounts for his majority over Savage.

Now, it is safe to say, that the democratic vote of this state, which was 28,523 in the last presidential election, and last year only aggregated 28,567 for governor, does not this year exceed 30,000 votes. This would show, by deducting the democratic vote from that cast for Savage, that the latter received nearly 18,000 republican and greenback votes. Computing this greenback vote at 4,000, which was the aggregate given to Weaver for president, and we have fully 14,000 republicans voting for Savage. Of these 2,000 may have been personal friends and admirers, and the remaining 12,000 were anti-monopoly republicans. In the exciting campaign of 1882, Ingersoll, the anti-monopolist candidate for governor received 16,991 votes. This represented the combined vote of greenbacks and anti-monopoly republicans. Deducting 4,000 for the greenback vote, and we have about 13,000 anti-monopoly republicans, or 1,000 more than the number who voted for Savage this year. These 1,000 votes represent the sum total of the falling off in the anti-monopoly party of Nebraska. It must be borne in mind, however, that thousands of anti-monopolists, who last year were supplied with tickets, in the contest which involved all the leading anti-monopoly issues, were this year left unprovided and were compelled to scratch the republican ticket, if they voted at all. This was especially the case in the frontier counties. With the facts and figures above cited, it is plain and palpable that the anti-monopoly republicans, who have left the party disgusted with corruption misrule, still remain outside, and while Nebraska is as much republican on national issues as she was in 1880, it will be very risky for the republican party to enter the field with candidates tainted with corruption or allied with monopoly.

THE most effective step toward reform within the party is being taken by the republicans of New York. The reform begins with the fountain head—the primary election. Heretofore the machine—so called—controlled the conventions by confining the choice of delegates to an inside ring and close corporation known as the district association. The re-enrollment of republican voters of New York City, under the reformed system agreed upon last summer, has been in progress during the past week and will be completed to-morrow.

Judging from the evidence of numbers and some other circumstances, it may be considered a very great improvement over the old "district associations," by whose operation the whole republican action of New York city was controlled and absorbed by a ridiculously small percentage of the party's real membership. In the two days' enrollment there were 14,679 names placed on the lists, and the total enrollment will probably be about twenty thousand. The number already is about twice as great as the membership in the old associations, and it can hardly be doubted that a greatly increased interest has been awakened by the new procedure. In many of the districts there was a noticeably large enrollment of young men who had just come of age, and in several there were numerous democrats who announced their intention of acting hereafter with the republican organization. As to the good fruits of the assurances given by these recruits, time will be required for satisfactory testimony, and it

may be some of them are practicing an old and familiar political trick in getting inside the enemy's camp; but it will not be a surprising fact at all, if it should prove that this reorganization of the New York republicans, showing both their vitality and their tendency toward substantial reform, is a strong attraction to the large body of the better class of democrats, who ought to be and doubtless are tired of the insolent and corrupt close-corporation management of their own party in that city.

**LET THEM EXPLAIN.**

By collusion with the jobbers of the city council, reinforced by the mayor, the Union Pacific railway managers have perpetrated another high-handed outrage upon the tax-payers of Omaha. Under the flimsy pretense of granting to the Omaha Belt railway company the right of way through California and Fifteenth streets the mayor and common council have given the Union Pacific possession of those streets without saying to owners of a foot of property on those streets, by your leave, sir. That the councilmen who voted away the streets and the mayor who approved the ordinance know that they were parties to an infamous conspiracy is shown by the manner in which the ordinance was passed.

Why should a matter of such great moment be rushed through under whip and spur in less than ten minutes? Why should the mayor exhibit such undue haste? It is notorious that the mayor has held back ordinances of the most trivial character under the plea that he would sign nothing that he had not investigated. Is it not as plain as the nose on a man's face that there was a conspiracy to put this job through Saturday to prevent the property owners and parties interested from appealing to the court for an injunction against the building of the road until its right to build was clearly established and all damages paid?

Why should men entrusted with the care of our property give it away without compensation and have it taken by land pirates under cover of the night? If the Union Pacific railroad, which already monopolizes so many of our thoroughfares and makes life insecure to everybody who is compelled to cross its tracks, wants more streets, why don't its managers come forward like honorable men and ask for it in broad daylight? Why do they masquerade behind other corporations to extend and construct their tracks through our streets on Sundays?

We have no interest whatever in any contest between the U. P. and the St. Paul & Omaha line, but corporations should have some regard for law and the property rights of others. We do not ask Messrs. Anderson, Woodworth and Baker to explain why they voted for the Belt line ordinance. They simply voted for it as they would for any other job in which their employers have an interest. An explanation will be in order, however, from Councilmen Kaufman, Hascall, Behm, Loeder and Murphy. Let them rise and tell their constituents why they voted to suspend the rules to pass an ordinance of such a peculiar character that it was considered necessary to suppress any mention of it by the railroad organs in their published council proceedings Sunday morning.

GEORGIA may be behind states this side of Mason & Dixon's line in some matters but she is way ahead of most of the northern states in dealing with corporate monopoly. The law of Georgia holds railroads liable for injuries to employees in case the injured person is not a contributory party and suffers from the neglect or act of fellow-employees or of the company. The railroads have sought to evade this provision by requiring the employee and his wife to sign a contract, called by the railroad men a "death warrant," waiving the right to recover damages. But the supreme court of Georgia has now ruled on an appealed case that such a waiver is contrary to public policy and null and void and sustains the right of the widow of a man killed in the discharge of his duty to recover. This is good law and sound policy.

EVER since the days of Edwin M. Stanton there has been more or less clashing of authority in army matters between the secretary of war and the general in command of the army. It is now given out at Washington that General Sheridan proposes at the very outset to have settled by President Arthur and his cabinet and if they fail to reach a conclusion, by congress—the question whether he or the secretary of war is in command of the army. Sheridan thinks that as general of the army, with over double the salary received by the secretary of war, he should be more than a chief clerk to him, which is all that he is, if he recognizes the secretary of war as in command.

THE Herald and Republican, which were the only Sunday morning papers, suppressed the fact that the council on Saturday night rushed through a Union Pacific job. Had they not suppressed it, the Union Pacific would have suppressed them.

**Cannot Enforce Itself.**

It is odd that some of the Iowa papers strongest in demanding prohibitions should also be urging the legislature to do something to reduce the burden of court costs in criminal cases. Penitentiary defendants, destitute of any real defense, and without sympathy in the jury-box, are yet able to put the people to great expense in reaching their conviction by due process of law. It is easy to predict the result of putting on the public the prosecution of a new class of cases against defendants supported by a strong defense fund and sure of having "friends in the jury."

**In Des Moines the sixty saloonkeepers**

now pay \$60,000 per annum license tax. A prohibitory law would relieve them of this tax at once, and by putting the money into a common defense fund they would be able to "law the public" beyond the endurance of the tax-payers. It is estimated in Iowa that it costs the State ten times as much to prosecute a criminal case as it does the person accused to defend against it. Saloonkeepers band together for common defense. They can evade imprisonment under the provisions of the Poor Debtors law. They enter the contest against a prohibitory law armed at every point, and are soon able to prove that a community which taxes itself to support the liquor traffic will not long suffer an additional tax in a vain effort at prohibition.

When a prohibitory law is adopted the saloon-keepers do not shut up their shops. They band together and prepare for a contest in the courts. They aim to break the law down, or, failing in that, to make its attempted enforcement as difficult and as costly as possible. The chances favor them ten to one, and when any considerable local sentiment aids them they can make a prohibitory law a dead letter, as a prohibitory jury cannot be obtained. The people find it a burden to enforce the laws in ordinary cases where witnesses are willing to tell the truth, jurors are unprejudiced, and local sentiment is practically unanimous in calling for the enforcement of the statute.

Vastly more difficult will it be in cases where witnesses will prove evasive, jurors unprejudiced, and the defendants able to get the best legal talent for contest in the courts and skilled in evading the penalty that may be pronounced. Prohibition enforces itself in a community of total abstainers. In a state's prison it can be enforced by arbitrary power. But with the criminal laws that prevail among English-speaking people it cannot be enforced where a considerable number of men of high social position are hostile to it in any considerable degree. Jurors are to be drawn from the vicinity under regulations intended to secure a representation of all classes. One juror's vote will defeat a conviction. All doubts must be construed in favor of the prisoner. The burden of proof and the burden of expense rest on the prosecution.

When the defendants are bandied together in a defensive league and have sympathizers on the witness-stands and in the jury-box the enforcement of the law is impossible. It takes despotic power to enforce a law contrary to the will of the people, and under our system there is no such authority. The majority does not rule in the jury-box, where the votes have to be unanimous. Outside majorities may decree anything, but only unanimous juries can enforce it. It is the defense and not the prosecution that is supposed to be able to secure justice without money and without price. Under the most favorable circumstances the enforcement of criminal laws is a great burden to the people. But in the enforcement of sumptuary laws, where the defendants are banded in a powerful league and are supported by unwilling witnesses and prejudicial jurors, it becomes impossible. The one thing possible in such a case is to increase court costs beyond the ability of the people to pay them. It was this which caused the St. John prohibitory law in Kansas to be disregarded, and the old prohibitory law in Iowa to be dropped as a dead letter, and the same will be the effect with any more rigorous measure.

**Party Prospects for 1884.**

UNLESS there is a great change of some sort during the next six months the two great parties of the country will enter upon the next presidential contest with very evenly balanced chances of success. The elections of this year, as we have had occasion to say, resulted in giving neither party any decided advantage for next year. This fact is made clearly apparent by an examination of the states in reference to their votes in the electoral college. Under the new apportionment there will be 401 electoral votes in 1884, against 369 in 1880, and 201 will be necessary for an election. If the states were to vote next year as they did in 1880, the republican candidate would receive 228 votes and the democratic 173. But it is extremely doubtful if they will vote in that way. The total of 228 includes the votes of New York, Indiana and Connecticut, all of which have been carried by the democrats since 1860, and all of which are doubtful states in every election. Indiana is more likely to go democratic in a presidential election than republican, and New York is as likely to go one way as the other. Taking out the 57 electoral votes of these three states, the "sure" republican states remaining have an aggregate of 171 votes. The democrats, on the other hand, can reckon surely on the solid south with 153 votes, and upon New Jersey with nine, giving them as a starting force 162 votes. The division of "sure" states will stand as follows:

Republican.	Votes.	Democratic.	Votes.
Alabama	7	Arkansas	7
California	5	Delaware	3
Colorado	3	Florida	4
Illinois	13	Georgia	6
Iowa	11	Kentucky	13
Kansas	9	Louisiana	8
Maine	3	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	14	Mississippi	7
Michigan	13	Missouri	16
Minnesota	7	New Jersey	9
Missouri	16	North Carolina	11
Montana	3	South Carolina	7
Nebraska	7	Tennessee	12
Nevada	3	Texas	13
New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
New York	36	West Virginia	6
Ohio	21		
Oregon	3		
Rhode Island	4		
South Dakota	3		
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	11		
Total	371	Total	382

This leaves the republican 30 votes short of a majority and the democrats 39 votes short, with the following doubtful states to fight for:  
 California.....8  
 Nevada.....3  
 Connecticut.....5  
 New York.....36  
 Indiana.....13  
 Total.....68

The important part which New York's votes will play in the problem is brought out clearly by this showing. With New York the republicans can elect their candidate and have 63 votes to carry Indiana, California, Nevada, and Nevada or be defeated. The democrats can win by carrying New York and Nevada, or New York and any one of the other doubtful states, but all the doubtful states except New York cannot win unless they have seven votes absent on a majority. Indiana and California are more likely to go democratic than republican, while Connecticut and Nevada are more likely to go republican than democratic. The chief object of both parties will therefore be to carry New York, as the candidate who loses it will stand extremely small chance of election. There is one obvious advantage in having this state as the deciding factor in a presidential election. Its voters are more intelligent and fearless in their independence than those of any other state, and can be trusted more implicitly

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 A course of Bindlock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical of those who are afflicted with the above named diseases. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in every language on the wrapper. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's, Buffalo, N.Y.

to decide a national contest on its merits than those of any other. Neither party, as we have repeatedly pointed out, can hope to carry New York unless it has a candidate and representative principle which will command the support of the independent voters. The knowledge of this fact will have an important influence upon the deliberation of both national conventions, and make them more careful in their work than they would otherwise be. Mahone's overthrow has had one good effect at least, in removing all possibility of a contest in any southern state next year, nobody wants to see another presidential election end in that way; and few of us care to see a "money campaign" in Indiana made the turning point again. With New York as the battle-ground there would be a chance for a rational campaign in which important public questions would be discussed in a sane way. It would not need to be a campaign of money. The recent election demonstrated that money is of little real influence here. For the first time in many years no assessments were made, and only a small fund, raised by voluntary contributions, was expended. The old "workmen" were very sarcastic before election about the feeble contributions, and spoke contemptuously of the "gilt-edged reformers," who were unwilling the office-holders should pay anything, and equally unwilling to pay anything of this kind has been heard. The politicians themselves have discovered that a good cause is a far more powerful influence than a big campaign fund.

**The Chinese Must Go.**  
 And so must neuritis and rheumatism, when Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil attacks them. This medicine is a marvelous product of ingenious thought. Buy it and try it.

**Vandervoort Vanquished.**  
 And so must neuritis and rheumatism, when Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil attacks them. This medicine is a marvelous product of ingenious thought. Buy it and try it.

It has not been forgotten that a few months ago Paul Vandervoort, chief clerk of the railway mail service west of the Missouri river and ex-commander of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was removed from the former position by reason of repeated and protracted absences from his post of duty. His attention was called to his remissness but upon his promise to do better in the future he was permitted to retain his place. Feeling assured, however, that he was "solid" with the authorities at Washington, he immediately forgot or ignored his promise and again wandered all over the country from Dan to Beersheba until he was incontinently bounced for his foolishness. Now we are informed that Custer post of Omaha, of which he was a member, has passed resolutions severely upbraiding the soldiers in grand army reunion lately at Hastings, Neb., for trying to shield Vandervoort from the consequences of his folly. Too many free railroad passes are what killed Vandervoort.

**Served Him Right.**  
 "I have used Bindlock Blood Bitters and am happy to say they have done me more good than any other medicine I have used since I was a child. This man was a sufferer from dyspepsia for twenty years. His name is Alexander Lough, and he lives at Lyons, Mich."

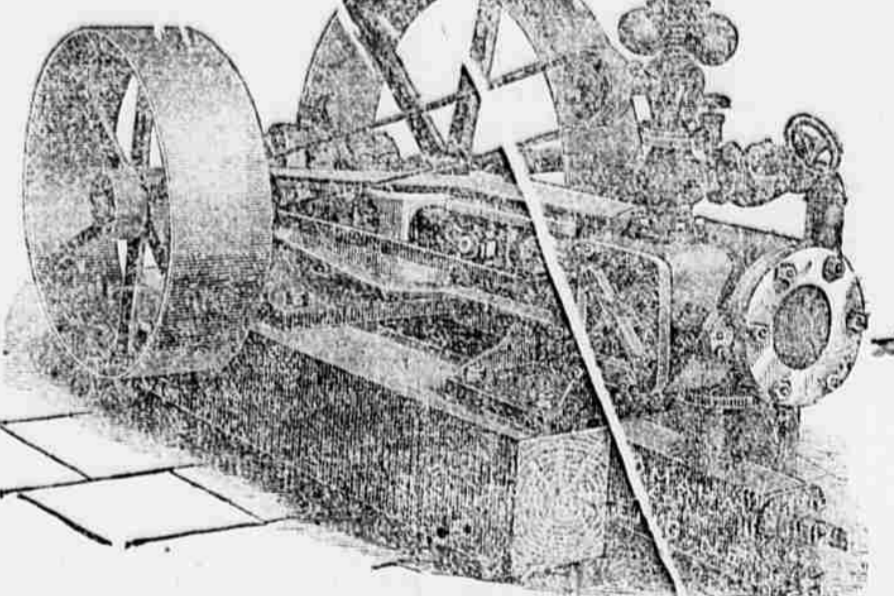
**Railway Victims.**  
 NORTHFIELD, Vt., November 24.—The Chicago express demolished a wagon last evening at Lanesville, and William McIntosh and wife, and the daughter of Rev. Joseph House were killed.

Mr. Spurgeon, the famous London Baptist preacher, is described as a brown-skinned, low-browed, big-boned, rugged-framed man, stout, of medium height, with iron-gray hair, short, bristling and unpurled, beard and moustache closely trimmed, wearing a "Prince Albert coat and black cravat, with nothing clerical in his appearance, but looking for all the world like a village blacksmith with his "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes on.

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