

COUNCIL BLUFFS

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

A "CON." MAN'S TALE.

How O'Donnell, the Slayer of Carey, Was Drugged and Robbed.

Where He Got the Money By Which to Go to Europe.

A Sensational Chapter.

The readers of THE BEE will remember that two confidence men were captured here, as they were trying to work a German farmer on the Rock Island train, just as it was starting out. They had got \$100 of the German's money, when Detectives Foro and Valentine nabbed the fellows. One of them slipped the \$100 back into the German's hands and got back the bogus check, but still there was enough evidence against them, and the fellows had to give \$500 bail for their appearance at the district court. They forfeited their bail at this term of court, and are doubtless now working some other field.

One of them was a sandy haired young man, and it is concerning him that a strange experience has been brought to light, which is corroborated by Detective Foro, as well as the chief detective of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and others.

The chapter of the "con" man's life is interesting, as it reveals how O'Donnell, whose execution in England for killing Carey has caused so great stir all over the world, secured the necessary money to pay his traveling expenses, when he was on his mission of revenge. This red-headed "con" man, with two others, were working a train between Hastings and Red Wing, Minnesota, and O'Donnell was in the train. He was then a man unknown to the public, an ordinary sort of an Irishman, to all appearance, but he had quite a roll of money with him. In their eagerness to get it this red-headed "con" man, after getting in friendly conversation, offered him a cigar which was drugged. O'Donnell, by smoking it, fell into a stupor and was then easily robbed of his money. The crooks got off the train at Red Wing and between there and La Crosse O'Donnell revived enough by the hacking of the conductor to give a mumbled account of how he had been used, and what had befallen him. The telegraph wires were set at work and the crooks were arrested. The detective department of the St. Paul road took special pains to prosecute the case, but it seems that one of the wealthiest gamblers in Chicago befriended the fellows and was very anxious to get them clear. Various money propositions were made to settle the affair but all declined, and O'Donnell was kept in surveillance by the officers so that he might be on hand at the time of trial. Large bail was fixed and given, but the crooks thought it cheaper to buy off O'Donnell, rather than to forfeit this large amount of bail. By aid of their friend in Chicago they succeeded in doing so, and about \$1,000 was paid O'Donnell, if he would not appear against them. To insure his absence tickets were secured for New York, and an ocean passage paid for, the cost of which was deducted from the amount paid him, still leaving him a snug roll for expenses. It was this money, it is claimed, which he used for traveling expenses on the north Atlantic ocean voyage, when he killed Carey. The red-headed "con" man can now tell the story in comparative safety, for the case cannot now be successfully prosecuted, poor O'Donnell being beyond the reach of any earthly subpoena, and other witnesses being scattered.

PERSONAL

T. J. Evans is reported as rapidly recovering, and it is expected he will be able to get out in a few days.

W. H. Lynchard, of the Council Bluffs Herald, has suffered a relapse and is again dangerously ill.

Oscar Keeline and Joseph Kipton leave today for the New Orleans expedition. Keeline will probably visit Florida before he returns.

IOWA ITEMS.

Rock Rapids is troubled with incendiaries.

Victor has licensed saloons to keep up the town revenue.

Several new saloons have been started in Des Moines lately.

Des Moines' debt is \$612,567 21 and the treasury is empty.

The Davenport fire department had forty-four calls in 1884.

A lodge of colored Masons has been organized in Sioux City.

The city of Cedar Rapids has taken in its suburbs across the river.

The Dubuque Telegraph and Democrat have been consolidated.

Ottumwa packers are receiving more butter than ever before.

Four hundred marriage licenses were granted in Linn county in 1884.

Joe Connor, of Albia, killed three deer south of that town a few days ago.

The eight Iowa cavalry will hold its next annual reunion at Osceola August 19 and 20.

The "experienced fruit men" all over Iowa are now engaged in killing all the peach buds.

The business of the Dubuque electric light company is closed. It was losing \$10,000 a year.

The fifth annual reunion of the Sons of Vermont of Iowa will be held in Des Moines, January 20.

Within a week the Malvern Packing company have shipped some 800,000 pounds of bulk meat.

Reinhold Reimer, of Fort Dodge, has been arrested on a charge of poisoning his wife to get her life insurance.

David B. Smith, ex-treasurer of Lee county, sentenced two years ago to three years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned.

The supreme court of Iowa has decided that lightning-rods put upon a building not paid for carry a mechanic's lien the same as any other fixture.

In Cedar Rapids during the past year there were built twelve buildings that cost five thousand dollars or upwards, one costing forty thousand dollars.

Nathan Fentz, a young man of Keokuk county, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, a few days ago, for the killing of a schoolmate in a heavy quarrel last February.

During the first half of December nine

hundred and nine thousand pounds of hogs were weighed on the city scales at Denison. The packers averaged three hundred and thirteen and three-fourths pounds and commanded the sum of \$31,816.40.

A gas well in Hamilton county has been utilized by the owner so as to give all the light and fuel needed on his farm. It is thought that in a short time Webster City will be illumined from this well by conducting the gas to the town through pipes.

THE REAL POWER.

Incidence of Edwin K. Appar Upon Governor Cleveland.

A New Yorker who did considerable newspaper work for the democratic party in that state during the late campaign gave a Critic reporter recently some inside facts in regard to the influence surrounding Governor Cleveland.

"The deputy state treasurer of New York, Edwin K. Appar, you will find," said he, "will be the power behind the throne in the next administration. He stands much closer to the governor than 'Dan' Manning does. The governor owes more to him than he does to Manning. Have you noticed that in all the recent reports of the visits of politicians to the governor mention is made of Mr. Appar being present?"

"Well, if any man will run Mr. Cleveland, that man will be 'Eddie' Appar. There is no doubt that Mr. Appar wrote that recent letter of Cleveland's. I know his style and I recognized it, and Mr. Appar will be the next president's most confidential adviser. He is booked, I understand, for the comptrollership of the currency."

But Mr. Appar's influence will be a good one. He believes that the better element of the democracy should be on top, and he will see that many reforms are inaugurated, for he is shrewd enough to see that only in that way can the democracy gain a long lease of power. He will advise that the civil service law be strictly observed in spirit as well as in letter. He will advocate retaining efficient officeholders, even though they be republicans. It is for this reason that I believe Mr. Cleveland's administration will be a most conservative one."

"But why," the reporter asked, "do you say that he owes so much to Mr. Appar?"

"Appar found Cleveland and made him governor of New York," he replied. "In the spring of 1882 the democrats were casting around for a candidate for governor. The two factions, Tammany and the county democracy, had been embittered by Cornell's election through Kelly's candidacy. Appar saw that a new and non-comittal man must be taken. He ran across Cleveland, who was gaining great praise as the reform mayor of Buffalo. It struck him that this was just the man—one who was backed by a good record and against whom neither faction could say anything. He went to work, canvassed the state, and found a good prospect in Cleveland. Lockwood brought Cleveland, but he was merely an instrument in the hands of Appar. Appar did more work toward canvassing the state in Cleveland's interest for the presidential nomination than any other man. He appeared less prominently as Manning, but he is the stronger man nevertheless."

Girls and Coastings.

A Washington Star reporter gives the graphic pen sketch of how a girl coasts: "When called upon to describe a young lady coasting the reporter's pencil falters, conscious of the immensity of the task. Owing to the size of and shape of the sled and the objects that the young men who manage the affair have to her dragging her feet upon the ground the young lady has to seat herself in the manner which might vulgarly be called straddling. But she does this with such grace and catches up her dress with such prettiness and so to make it appear one of the most natural and easy attitudes. Then, when the sled is shoved off and begins to gather momentum in its descent, she clings trustingly to the coat of the young gentleman in front of her. When it begins to dash along and strike fire out of the ground, she utters a little scream and throws her arm about his neck. Then, when the sled in its flight reaches its wildest speed, she screams louder and, frantically, embraces the young man, tightening the pressure into a regular hug, while he gallantly resolves to be squeezed to death sooner than permit a hair of her fair young head to be injured. Then the speed begins to slacken, and the hug slackens also a little bit. Then, gradually, the sled comes to a standstill, and the young woman, as she takes her arms away from the young man, gives a sigh and exclaims: 'Oh, ain't it jolly!' Then they trudge up the hill again to repeat the same performance. It is not noticeable that, though the young lady's fright is not diminished at all by familiarity with the terrors of the sled, the young gentleman continues to submit to the treatment to which he is subjected without a murmur."

Making the Champion Liar From Kansas Thow Up the Sponge.

"Cold in Kansas?" interrogated the red shirted gentleman who was industriously occupied in holding a cracker box down, just to the right of the stove. "Well, I could answer you, but I don't know why, when they want me to ice cream out that, all they have to do is put a little lemon peel and sugar into the bucket and get milkin' and by the time their dum milkin' they have a bucket full of the the werry best ice cream."

The stillness was, as a bystander remarked, "so thick yer could cut it with an old cheese knife."

"Du tell" murmured a long, slapped specimen of humanity, as he drew himself out of a mall keg and glared around upon the motley assembly with an interrogation point in his left eye and a glass of stale beer in his left hand. "That's purty good for er it goes, but up inter Mishegan it air sure to air too, I come tell yer. Why, when I was up to Mishegan on a visit to my brother Bill, an one mornin' in Jannawerry we went out to milk old bridle, an it was so kold that we had ter bid a fire under the old kow ter thaw her out, so es she could give down her milk."

Then a silence like a wet blanket fell over the little knot of listeners that was just broken by the champion liar from Kansas, who in a tone of disgust remarked: "He takes the sausage."

Then the crowd arose as one man, and filed out as silent as a funeral procession.

A \$25,000 JOKE.

Sharon's Chief Counsel Bled by Tyler's Clerk.

A Sensation that Culminated in a Broad Grin--A Huge Price for Bogus Documents.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—The Sharon case, so prolific in sensations, furnished a most exciting scene to-day in the course of the proceedings brought by Sarah Althea to secure alimony and counsel fees. On Saturday, Sarah's counsel had applied for \$10,000 monthly alimony and \$150,000 counsel fees, alleging that Sharon was now worth \$15,000,000, and had \$100,000 monthly income. When the proceedings came up this morning before Judge Su Livan there was a great crowd in attendance, as it was expected there would be revelations in regard to Sharon's wealth. Instead, those present were treated to a genuine sensation which culminated in a huge joke on Sharon's chief counsel, Gen. Barnes.

When the case was called, Barnes arose and stated that inasmuch as the judge had laid chief stress on the documents in the case and Expert Gumpel's testimony in regard to their genuineness, he had undertaken to read which threw an interesting light on the way these documents had been secured for the plaintiff. He then read with fine oratorical effect, a long affidavit by Nellie Brackett, once Sarah's chosen friend and confidant, in which that young woman told at great length the process by which she traced, over glass, the signature of the marriage contract, making as many as twenty perfect copies, after banking them in the oven to give them a certain age, she erased with acid the word Hill from several letters and substituted the more endearing epithet of "Allie."

This was followed by a long affidavit by Sharon, in which he repeated his assertions that he never signed the marriage contract or recognized Sarah as his wife. To this was appended a document, the reading of which affected the court as though an earthquake had struck the building. This document was nothing less than a contract between Tyler and Gumpel, the expert in chirography who was originally hired by Sharon and who afterwards testified that in his judgment the reading of which affected the court as though an earthquake had struck the building. This document was nothing less than a contract between Tyler and Gumpel, the expert in chirography who was originally hired by Sharon and who afterwards testified that in his judgment the reading of which affected the court as though an earthquake had struck the building. This document was nothing less than a contract between Tyler and Gumpel, the expert in chirography who was originally hired by Sharon and who afterwards testified that in his judgment the reading of which affected the court as though an earthquake had struck the building.

But Judge Tyler quickly witted upon Barnes and seemed to look on the affair as a joke. The judge insisted on Barnes taking the witness stand and telling all he knew about this astonishing contract. Barnes answered certain questions, but refused to reply to others.

Then Tyler offered to go on the stand and tell what he knew about it. His story in brief was this: About two weeks ago his clerk, McLaughlin, was approached by Barnes, who offered to pay him handsomely if he would get from Tyler's desk an agreement between Gumpel and Tyler by which the expert was to receive \$25,000 for his testimony. Barnes said Detective Lees told him of the existence of such a contract. The clerk made a half promise and then told Tyler all about it. Tyler then said: "If they want a contract so badly we'll make one for them. You close with Barnes, and get all you can out of him, and whatever you get you can keep for your self." So Tyler set to work drafting the contract which Barnes had read in court, obtained Gumpel's signature by practicing hours on it under Gumpel's tuition, and then, when the paper had been all fixed in legal style, Clerk McLaughlin notified Barnes that he had got hold of it and made an appointment for his testimony. Barnes said that he had originally offered \$500, but the clerk gradually raised him in auctioneer style, until Barnes offered \$2,600, then \$5,000, then \$10,000, and at last, when he actually saw the coveted document with which he expected to overwhelm his adversary, he lost his head completely and proffered \$25,000 in crisp thousand-dollar bills, and they were transferred to the shrewd clerk's pocket while Barnes departed with the prize.

The clerk corroborated his story in every detail. Barnes' face was a study while his underbelly was being shown to be nothing but a sponge. Tyler, who had dragged himself slowly to his feet, like a man who has been suddenly "knocked out" when he thought the fight was his, and, in a low voice, declared that he had no doubt of the truth of Tyler's story. He admitted that he had paid \$25,000, and said he would have paid twice or three times that sum, as he believed the document was genuine. He had lost his money, as this was a personal matter, and which his client was not engaged. He admitted that he had been duped by a shabby trick, and he had no doubt the opposing counsel had coolly pocketed a portion of the proceeds. Therefore he withdrew the contract.

Judge Tyler declared that he had received any of the money, and said it was his clerk's transaction, in which he had nothing to do save prepare the document. Judge Sullivan looked much relieved, and adjourned further hearing to Friday next.

ALL OVER TOWN.

Before the actors in this court comedy had actually departed the story was on all the newspaper bulletin boards, and the whole town was in a broad grin over the huge joke.

A Remarkable Woman.

Mrs. Alice Le Piongon, now in New Orleans, is a remarkable woman, scientist and linguist, says the New Orleans Picayune. She has accompanied her husband in all his travels, and is a devoted and learned archaeologist. She is an English woman, quite young, with a pleasing rather than a handsome face. During her journeys in Yucatan forests Mrs. Le Piongon wore always a bloomer costume and carried her rifle and revolver. She is a dead shot and expert hunter and horse woman, and can cook quite as well as she can talk, write, or make photographs. She is in mannerly, modest, but with that admirable and adorable self-possession without which the charms of the most charming woman are impractical. At the time Dr. Le Piongon and his wife discovered the buried statue of Chacalcan, now in the museum of the City of Mexico

their Indian guards revolted, being superstitious, and did not want the statue to be removed from its hiding place. Mrs. Le Piongon, with rifle and revolver, kept the Indians at bay until help could be summoned. This lady is the correspondent of THE PIONEER, the Gentleman, and a constant and valued contributor to the Scientific American, to several illustrated papers of Madrid, and to scientific publications generally. She is a graceful speaker.

HOW TO STEAL.

The Motives and Methods of Those Who Sacrifice Honor for Money.

"You ask me to tell you how a man reconciles his judgment with a life of systematic stealing. Well, this is answered easily enough. They don't do it." The speaker was Col. A. G. Sharp, the chief of the postoffice inspectors, who has, says The Washington Star, in one capacity or another, spent many years of his life not yet passed the middle line, in tracking down and bringing to justice that class of criminals who violate trusts reposed in them. In his present official capacity he has the duty in connection with his corps of assistants of securing the honest administration of the revenue derived from the fifty thousand and other offices scattered throughout the country. He is, in consequence, brought in contact with what might be termed the higher class of criminals, men of good social position and character, who have through some influence gone wrong. The discovery of such cases of breach of trust is always a shock to the public mind and generally a source of amazement to even their most intimate circle of friends and acquaintances. It is commonly asked what could have been their motive and the mental process by which they were enabled to carry on a systematic course of stealing, and yet hold their heads high in the community and associate with honest people? The conversation which a reporter had had with Col. Sharp had reached the point which is indicated by the answer given above. Reference had been made to the case of Bruggeman, formerly a clerk in the postoffice department, who has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing stamps, which, owing to the defect in the printing of the sheets, had been sent to the department to be counted and destroyed.

"Take the case of Bruggeman," continued the colonel. "He was an honest man and an upright citizen; his great ambition in life apparently was to get the payment on his house, and this secured a name for his family, in whose society he found his chief happiness. When he saw this opportunity of making money his judgment undoubtedly condemned it. It told him that it was wrong, and that in the event of the discovery he would be ruined for life. But the desire for sudden acquisition, for the rapid accumulation of money, overcame his judgment. He had not the moral courage to resist the temptation, and so he fell. It was not because his judgment had proved defective, that his reason had failed him, but because this desire for money overpowered them and became the dominant influence in his mind when in contact with the temptation about to be imposed, he had nothing to say except blame for himself.

"I think that I had the same feeling once myself," added the colonel, and then, seeing the look of surprise in the face of his listener, he smiled and said, "but it was only in a dream, and it happened some years ago. I was at that time in comfortable circumstances and in no need of money. But I dreamed I had stolen \$500; that I had deliberately taken that amount from a friend and gone away with it. In the progress of the dream I was arrested and put in jail. Friends came to me and expressed their sympathy and said that I must not stay in jail, and that they would get me out on bail. But I said no, that I did not want to get out. I knew that I had stolen the money, and that I was a thief, and that I did not want to see any one that I used to know, but my only wish was to stay and suffer the penalty of my crime."

"I used to be an assistant warden in a penitentiary," went on the speaker, after a brief pause, "and in that capacity came in contact with a great many criminals. I have been told by thieves that when they first began to steal they were troubled in their minds to such an extent they could not sleep, and would be afraid to meet people in the streets. The second theft did not disturb them so much, and finally reached such a state of mind that they would steal with the same unconcern as they would eat their meals. Their conscience, their moral nature was deadened, and they no longer were disturbed by thoughts which at first made them start at midnight. But this is the ordinary experience."

"It was a long while," said the colonel, "as he struck a match and lit a cigar, 'before I found out the difference between an embezzler and a thief. I used to think that an embezzler was a thief, and that was all there was about it. Now I know that an embezzler is not necessarily a thief at first, although he may become so, and as a rule he generally does. In the beginning an embezzler simply takes the money of some one else as a loan to himself for a short time. For instance, suppose that I have \$4,000 or \$5,000 belonging to the government in my safe. A friend comes to me and says, 'Sharon, I have got a good thing, and if you put in \$1,000 you can make a handsome profit.' I go to the safe and take out \$1,000 and leave a slip of paper in its place, indicating that I am responsible for it. After a while the money is returned, perhaps at a profit and I return it to the safe. Suppose, however, instead of making money I lost \$500. I feel blue over the loss and resolve to replace the money as soon as possible. It is as much a loan of mine as if I had given a regular note. Then another opportunity is presented to me of making a little investment with favorable chances of a handsome profit. I risk \$1,000 borrowed in the same way. Suppose I lose another \$500. Then I think to myself: 'Gracious, I must make that money up some way.' Another investment method follows, and perhaps another, and if there are losses, with each loss the anxiety to make it up grows, and my investments become more frequent and my loans to myself of money more numerous. I may have taken years to reach this stage at first, but in a few months, the time varying according to the character of the man for cautiousness. At any rate, whether a longer or shorter time, I find myself in debt perhaps to the extent of thousands of dollars, a much larger sum than I can ever hope to make up. At this point I change from an embezzler to a thief. Hereafter, with strict honesty I may have repaid the money, but I have taken as a loan, and fully intended to make it all good. Now I know that it is not a loan, and yet I continue to take the money of other people and appropriate it

to my own use. I am a thief. In outlines merely, this is the mental history of nearly every embezzler, and you can attach to this skeleton the well known features and dress of some one you have known, who has been and is now fallen, and you have the man complete.

"Col. Barnes," continued the colonel, "who used to be the chief of the postoffice department, is a good illustration of this process of development. During the years that he was chief he must have been in hell and suffered tortures, although to all outward appearance he was a happy, contented man. I always liked him, but I was never able to become intimate with him. I believe that this insanity which has now developed itself was the result of the constant apprehension in which he daily lived. He had that look in his eye, and in conversation he wandered, and was apt to be disjointed and abrupt, flying off from one subject to another."

Another Business Boom.

Philadelphia Call. First Manufacturer—"I hear that you are going to start your woolen mills again. It can't be true can it?" Second Manufacturer—"Indeed it is. I expect to run them next and day right along."

"Whew! You must have got some big orders!" "Well, no; not that exactly. But there is going to be an enormous demand for woolen fabrics, and I want to be prepared."

"You don't say so! Why, on what do you base your belief?" "Ear muffs have become popular in St. Louis."

Female Jurors Locked Up All Night with Strange Men.

Portland (Oregon) Mercury. Ladies can act as jurors in most cases equally as well as men, but it seems to us that it is too great a hardship upon them to be in the court room all day, and kneed in a jury room all night with strange men, their husbands at home caring for the household affairs, and we are prepared to say that considerable dissatisfaction has grown out of this jury business among some families, and it is found that unwholesome results may follow.

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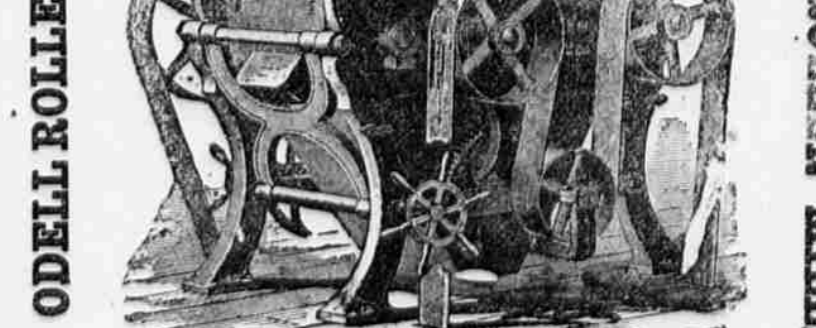
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