

THE ANNUAL INVOICE

An Inventory of Past Products, Present Stock and Future Prospects.

Electric Lights and Railroads, Water Works and Telephones.

The Harvest of Grain and Polygamy—A Review of Ogden's Progress.

Correspondence of The Bee.

Ogden, Utah, December 8.—This being so near the close of the year 1880, all newspaper men are busily engaged in making footings of the year's progress for the purpose of publishing to the world, in a concise form, what has been done, what important business transacted, the extent of mining developments and the value of new improvements made in the leading towns and cities. No place is this feature of newspaper enterprise better observed than throughout the west, and I presume this year's showing will be as fully satisfactory as any, if not better than former years. That of the city of Ogden, I am sure, will excel any former year. The cost, number and style of new buildings exhibit a healthy state of improvements, while business interests were never so extensive. Since the census enumeration last June, fully 500 persons have increased our then population of six thousand, and this is being augmented by daily arrivals. The demand for houses is far in excess of the supply, while our hotels cannot accommodate all who apply. At this time, one of our most pressing needs is that of a large first class hotel, and this need is so well understood that we are confident that another season will see the erection of such an institution. Our city officials have awakened to the wants of our city and have been active in improving our streets, building needed bridges and taking the initiatory steps for a complete system of water works. How soon we will be supplied with such works depends much upon certain legal questions involving title to water rights. If these legal points are settled in favor of the water works company, the supply of pure cool water will be abundant, and the fall or pressure can be at almost any degree required, as the streams are located hundreds of feet above the city. The city council have lately contracted with the Brush Electric Light company, and it is proposed to have the city lighted by the 1st of January. The plan contemplates an iron tower 150 feet high, placed at a central point of the city and on an elevation forty feet above the business portion. The light at the top of this tower is to be ample for illuminating a space one mile in diameter, and to cost \$4,000 per annum. Six days' time is allowed for testing the light, and the contract is for five years. Stores will be lighted at an expense of about \$130 per annum, which is cheaper and far safer than by the present plan of using coal oil.

The introduction of the telephone exchange has become so popular with two months' use that new instruments are being put in almost daily, and the number in use has reached over 80, and the lines are being extended to North Ogden, seven miles, and to an early date will be extended thirty-six miles, to Salt Lake City, to be connected with an exchange which is to be constructed there. It is a source of much pride to our citizens that we are leading all other places in point of improvements and public enterprises. The railway connections north have this year been extended by the construction of one hundred miles of road by the Utah & Northern, taking the northern terminus to the town of Dilem, Montana, three hundred and forty-eight miles from this city. Colonel Wolcott, of the Union Pacific engineering corps, has just returned from his labors in setting the grade stakes for the Ogden & Portland railway, which is to be built from this city, by the addition of a third rail to the Utah & Northern to Bingham City, twenty-five miles, and turn off in a northwesterly direction. This road is to be a standard or wide gauge, and construction is to begin in early spring. Nearly two hundred miles of the route is marked, reaching to a point beyond Snake river. This entire territory has seen a prosperous year. Crops were never better, while the outside demand brought unusually good prices, and shippers and farmers have reaped a rich harvest. The President's message causes some abuse towards the chief executive, because of his plain talk on the subject of polygamy. It is a fact well known to all close observers here that the Saints are going into polygamy as rapidly, if not more so, than at any other period of its accursed existence here. At least thirty such marriages have been made by citizens of Ogden and vicinity during the past six months, that we have proof of, yet because we cannot prove actual marriages and date, because of the secrecy of the endowment house, there is no way under the present laws by which punishment can be meted out to the offenders of decency and good morals. The anti-polygamy society, through their meetings and the publication of their paper, The Anti-Polygamy Standard, are doing a good work, and we hope will aid much towards blotting out the "evil relic" that is now such a stain on the fair name and honor of our nation.

Delays of trains lately have been so common that we have about learned to expect them to arrive behind time. The Central Pacific and the Utah and Northern are both troubled badly with deep snow and heavy drifts.

You might start in with a butter-tryer, and if that don't work send to Detroit for a submarine diver. If you really want your heart fathomed it can be done, but more likely it is your liver that needs repair.

YANKEES IN RUSSIA.

WHY THEY ARE LIKED AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING THERE.

St. Petersburg cor. N. Y. Sun. The Russians are particularly charmed with the democratic manners of Americans. These appeal to a characteristic national trait of the Russians themselves. They despise from the bottom of their hearts all pretension, arrogance and walking on stilts. That is why the Russians stretch friendly hands to the people across the ocean, in spite of the abyss that lies between their government and that of the union.

My personal experience is that American citizens in general, and American business men in particular, are warmly welcomed in Russia. On the part of the Czar's government there is not the least fear that they will inoculate the Russians with republicanism. Once I asked a colonel of gendarmes whether he had any apprehension of dangerous results from the close relations of the Russians and the Americans. "Not the least," he answered promptly, "Your citizens are so sensible and practical to be dangerous to our government. To imagine a practical Yankee indulging in theorizing with the Russians would be to suppose the most improbable of all improbable things."

The Russian capitalists and business men in general are apparently glad to have Americans come here, and closely observe their ways of doing business. They prefer to invite American engineers to Russia instead of sending their engineers to study in America. It appears that the work done here by Yankee engineers has confirmed the high opinion which the Russians had formed of them beforehand. The grain elevators built by them in some Russian ports, the boring for petroleum in the Caucasus, and some of their mining experiments satisfied the highest expectations of the Russians. American agricultural machines and implements, sewing machines, iron stoves, rubber goods, canned fruits and many other articles are in full demand every where in this country, and I have frequently heard the American come here to make all these things for us! They would save the expense of transportation, and would be sure to sell their goods. In proof of this last assertion Russians point to the great and prosperous factory of St. Petersburg operated by the Russian-American rubber company.

This suggestion of an investment of American capital in Russian manufacture and trade seemed to me a very interesting one, and I wanted to get opinion about it. A Russian friend introduced me to the director of the department of manufacture and trade. I asked his excellency whether he would advise American manufacturers to come to Russia and engage in business. "Most heartily," he answered, "though I don't believe that at present our manufacturers can be induced to leave their country of plenty for one that is afflicted with grave troubles. By and by, when the security of business here is insured beyond any doubt, there will be opened an immense field for Yankee enterprise, skill and capital, and they cannot be beaten here by any foreign competitors, for these reasons: They are our friends, and that no other nation can boast of. The general character of America is very analogous to that of our country. Our Caucasus yields us petroleum, and the Don valley gives us coal and anthracite like Pennsylvania; our middle provinces yield grain as abundantly as the western states of the union, and the treasures of the Ural mountains can be fairly compared with those of California and Colorado. This is a very important point for the experience of Americans, acquired at great expense, can be fully and profitably employed here in Russia. We have great natural wealth, with no capital and no skill; them the Americans have in superabundance. There can be no political trouble between the two countries to interrupt our business relations. The Yankees are very skillful teachers, as is shown by their perfect absorption and assimilation of an immense and heterogeneous immigration; our history shows that we are diligent and docile pupils. Bring the Yankee teacher and the Russian pupils together, and you will see surprising results."

Prince O. is one of the largest landowners in Russia. He employs a number of German agriculturists to look after his property—over sixty thousand acres on the Volga. I called on him and asked whether he would like to replace his Germans with Americans. "Only let me have some practical American farmers," said the prince, "and I will not employ anybody else. But the trouble is that your farmers seem to be perfectly satisfied at home, and do not care to make roubles and imperials so long as they are pocketing dollars. I think it would pay American manufacturers of agricultural machines and implements to send over here, say one hundred skilled farmers. They would readily find employment with our large landowners, and would be able to demonstrate the full value of American farm machines. Undoubtedly this would increase the demand for the machines more rapidly than advertisements, exhibitions or agents. Russia is pre-eminently a farming country, and her prosperity depends wholly on her crops. Yet we do our farming on a prehistoric plan. Now the crisis has come, and it puts a grave question before us. Either we must apply all the modern improvements in agriculture to our land, or we must be prepared to be cut off from the civilized world. What a chance there is for the enterprising Yankee to come to us, to stir us up, to show us how to handle these machines, and to create an immense market for their own wares. Our misfortune is that our educated men become functionaries, parts and parcels of the complicated and rickety machinery called bureaucracy, or else become its bitter enemies, and so the country at large is left without intelligent business men; hence we have to borrow them from

abroad. I need not tell you that the Yankees are especially welcome here. Uncle Sam's boys lending their shoulders to push Ivan Ivanovitch's wagon along—what a funny and unique scene it would be. But, if it comes to that, I have a shrewd suspicion that the autocrat of all the Russias will not stay long on top of the wagon. That is a point on which I disagree with my friend, the colonel of gendarmes.

The Season.

The lover of the maiden fair Now hides himself away To seek the pure, fresh country air, And there he's bound to stay Until old Christmas disappears. When he'll return again, And with his eyes enlaced in tears Will ask her—what she would like for a birthday present.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Wood is so expensive nowadays in Connecticut that real nutmegs are cheaper than the Connecticut article. [Boston Post.

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he'll just have his hands full." The crowd looked at the man's ears and smiled.

The Boston Journal of Commerce publishes a lot of dyeing recipes; but none of them beat the old way of dyeing with an empty shotgun. —Syracuse Sunday Times.

Boy (to a lady visitor): "Teacher, there's a gal over there winking at me." Teacher: "Well, then, don't look at her." Boy: "But if I don't look at her she'll wink at somebody else."

The czar's yacht makes fifteen knots an hour, but The Philadelphia Chronicle thinks this isn't a circumstance to a needless thread that a man is trying to fasten a button with.

An agricultural paper says: "Sour milk will bring better returns in eggs than in any other way. It may be, but the people must be educated to it before they will relish sour milk in eggs.—New Orleans Picayune.

A poet asks, in thirty-two lines, "What do the trees say?" If he were to recite his poetry under several trees we don't believe they would say anything. The world leave.—[Narrator's Herald.

"Old woman, how do you sell your best?" asked a New Orleans loafer of an old vegetable woman in the French market. Looking at him from head to foot, she replied: "Ven I haf some like you vas I sell them two for a cent abee."

The lightning used on theatrical stages costs \$20 an ounce; but then so little is required that you can kill a sixty dollar brigand and ten twelve-dollar brigands so beautifully for about two cents. A little lightning is a dangerous thing.

"I hate to be bald-headed," said he. "When a burlesque troupe comes to town my wife watches me as a cat would a mouse, and every man I meet asks me how I liked the performance. It didn't use to be so."

The Locomotive publishes engravings in each issue showing how boilers look just after they have exploded. This doesn't seem to hit the case at all. What is needed is a picture showing how a boiler looks before it is going to explode. We could then learn when to get out of the way.—[New Haven Register.

Young women, cultivate your voice. A man who has been organist in a Woodbridge choir for fourteen years reports that in that time thirty three members of the choir have been married. This is on the authority of the New Haven Palladium which never lies, whatever other devilry it may be up to.—Danbury News.

"I've had my eye on dot chap fur some little time," said President Gardner, of the Lime-Kiln club, "an I know from the way he sot his feet down that we shouldn't carry him out werry long. A man who would rather drag his hoofs thron h the mud dan go to de trouble ob bendin' his knees, don't las' longarter ye be gin to watch him."

When the cook placed the turkey on the table, upside down on the dish—that is, with its back up—the head of the house got his back up, too, gave her a withering look and almost profanely asked if she "posed he was going to crawl under the table and eat a hole up through the plate, to get at the breast of the fowl!"—[Narrator's Herald.

The other evening a Galveston young man observed his economical landlady buttering a slice of bread. Finally he said, "I wish, Mrs. Bombazine, that you had raised me when I was a wayward boy." "Why so?" she asked, as she spread a very small lump of butter over a vast area of bread. "Because you would have laid it on so very light."—[Galveston News.

A well known German supporter of Her Majesty's theatre volunteered to go on the stage on the first night of the season to apologize for the non-appearance of Mlle. Elisa Widmar. Mr. Armit, like a prudent manager, preferred a rehearsal, and this is somewhat how the thing came out: "Ladies and gentlemen: Mees Vitmar on horse—not to-night. She has a little horse—I mean, she has a small colt." Mr. Armit preferred print.

A Galveston man went to a doctor and told him, "doctor, there is something the matter with my brain. After any severe mental exertion I have headache. What is the remedy for it?" "The best remedy is to get yourself elected to the legislature, where you will have no occasion to think." The patient replied: "If I want for the sake of my children he would make the experiment. He didn't want them to go through life with a stigma attached to their names."

"Herbert Spencer says," remarked a Boston girl to her Chicago admirer the other evening, as they were holding down one end of the sofa, "that life is the definite combination of heterogeneous change, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coexistence and sequences." He said that it was probably so, but hastily changed the subject, and afterwards told his mother that those Boston girls could send out words a little too quick for him.

RELIGIOUS.

Professor Swing's salary has been raised by the trustees of his church from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

In the African Methodist church of North Carolina there are one hundred local preachers and ninety-two exhorters.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Harris, formerly of Chicago, now bishop of Michigan, has resigned the rectorship of Christ church, Detroit.

Dr. Talmage's tabernacle is reported in desperate financial straits. Four months' arrears of salary are due him, \$8000 notes are falling due, and there is but \$50 in the treasury.

A Baptist minister in La Crosse, Wis., recently left a Christian pulpit because a Universalist pastor was seated there. His defence was: "I don't consider a Universalist a Christian."

A movement has been started among the Disciples of Christ to build a church at Washington. It is proposed to lay the corner stone on the 5th of March, the day after the inauguration of President Garfield.

The Hungarian Lutherans number 701 pastors and 869,303 souls. The Slavonic language is used in 234 congregations, German in 128, Hungarian in 122, Swedish in 2, and 123 congregations require several languages. Connected with the churches are 1543 parochial schools.

A Presbyterian church of 93 members have been organized among the Nez Percé Indians at Oklaidd, Indian Territory. Jim Horn, Jay Gould, and Red Wolf have been elected elders. More than two-thirds of the tribe were present at the administration of the Lord's Supper, Nov. 1.

The Baptists have seven churches for whites in Washington with about 2,000 members, and 33 colored churches with more than 4,000 members. The women have established a Women's Baptist Home for Needy Widows in the churches.

Lincoln University, of Oxford, Penn., a Presbyterian institution for the liberal education of colored youth, has given instruction to 400 hundred young men, and has graduated 133 from its collegiate department. Most of them are teachers or ministers in the southern states, and 65 have been ordained ministers. The school has now 113 students.

EDUCATIONAL.

There is at Union college this year an increase in the number of students of from 20 to 25 percent over last year.

The public schools of Maryland are making good progress, having increased during the past year in the number of buildings, teachers and pupils, and in the average attendance.

Two evening schools for girls and women were opened in Milwaukee lately and with remarkable success. Many of the pupils were middle-aged and married women, and a large proportion were Germans eager to learn English.

The new order of college government at Amherst provides for regular reviews, which will take the place of the usual examinations, each student being ranked according to his standing in these, rather than an examination at the end of the term.

Some of the school officials of St. Louis are endeavoring to make the study of penmanship more thorough in their schools. They propose to make the pupils write out their reading lessons after reading them, the teacher to supervise as closely the writing as the reading.

The trustees of the proposed Cass School of Applied Science have determined to begin almost immediately and in the modest form of a preparatory school, the work of the institution being to give the students a liberal and practical education, to be saved and invested from year to year until with a real demand for an advanced scientific school there will be funds to establish it.

The Hebrew union college is to be established permanently in Cincinnati, where a house has been purchased for its accommodation. The institution is maintained by voluntary subscriptions. There are only three Hebrew colleges in this country—one in New York, one in Philadelphia, and the third is that in Cincinnati.

Harvard has now 1364 students—8 more than last year. There are 158 instructors in all departments. The most noticeable gain is in the scientific department. Last year it had only 16 students—this year it has 37. The post-graduate department is in a highly flourishing condition. The number of students studying for the higher degrees is 36. The evening readings from the ancient and modern classics are open not only to the members of the university, but also to the public.

A larger number of Indian youth are now in schools and learning trades than ever before. The future of the red man is more hopeful. The government can well afford to give special care of the handful of Indians yet roaming about the plains, that they should be guarded from the corruption of civilization which takes advantage of their pressing needs. Whisky and the traders at outposts have been the fruitful causes of trouble in the past. The whole nation will approve and second the efforts to give the Indian fair treatment.

The school superintendent of Columbus, Ohio, does not intend in arguing that less money be spent in brick and mortar and in the business departments of public education, and more upon the department of instruction. He holds, and wisely, that the number of teachers in all the cities and large towns should be increased one-third. When the people, he adds, are willing to bear the expense of employing the best teachers, the number of whose pupils shall be limited to twenty or at least thirty, there will be an immeasurable gain in development, learning and efficiency over what is now obtained in the present crowded condition of the schools.

Miss M. Parlos, of Boston, is doing a good work in teaching the young women of the East how to make puddings and pasties. She has just opened a class at LaSalle seminary, Auburndale, Mass. Let the girls of

Massachusetts learn how to cook well, and they can come West with profit to themselves and pleasure to our young men. By the way, why cannot some good woman be induced to put on her apron and come to Chicago to teach our girls to cook? Is there any other city in the world where she is more sadly needed? And our girls are so anxious to take hold of this business! Come West, Miss Parlos!

A great many young men in these days excuse themselves from attempting to get a finished education on the ground that they are not rich and have no influential and rich relations to aid them. Dr. Prince gives to such some good advice. He says: "The way of the world now is to look about and see who will help you to get it. That is not the right way. Look about and see what you can do to help yourself. Grind your own ax. Support yourself by your own industry, and earn your bread while you improve the odds and ends of time in hard study. When you get something ahead, use it to support yourself while you learn. Ten thousand men are now serving their generation with usefulness and honor who never asked anybody to grind an ax for them." No young man with good health and strong arms should offer any such excuse. If he is made of the right metal, the clearing will be heard. It is not the sons of rich men who to-day fill the largest places and are laying the world under the greatest debt of gratitude, but sons of the poor, who have carved their own fortunes and conquered amid the greatest adversities and discouragements.

IMPIETIES.

Now says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, is the time to join Sunday schools.

A Boston minister is reported to have preached powerfully and logically on "The Apostle Paul and his Thorn in the Flesh."

It is not determined where Mrs. Oates will be on the day of the resurrection of discarded husbands.—Elmira Advertiser.

"Missionary teas" are very popular. The gossip is confined exclusively to people in foreign parts and is harmless.—New Haven Register.

On an old English tombstone is the following: Here lies the body of Mary Bent; Kicked up her heels and away she went. A Niegburg negy fell from the deck of a steamboat the other day, and as he was in a coal barge, came up in time to catch his breath before he fell under a raft a mile long, and finally scrambled ashore at Warren-town, about seven miles below, with the remark: "No use tryin'; ye can't drown a deep water Baptist!"

That is a good saying, that the song sung in heaven must be learned on earth.—Elmira Advertiser. You surely do not mean to hint that "Grandfather's Clock" or "The Girl I Let Behind Me"—it cannot be. We are led to believe that heaven will be a place of perpetual joy and gladness, not of sorrow. Hasn't our author mistaken his locality!

"I tell you, our new pastor, will be a power in the pulpit. I had a long talk with him yesterday, and we discussed most of the disputed questions of our church, and we agreed on every point. He is a thoroughly sensible man." "Your premises may be all right," returned his listener, "but I don't agree with your conclusion."

A Many-tone(ous) Percutor—Young deacon: Now, elder, as our perceptor is getting so frail, I think we had better have a choir. You can not imagine the grand and solemn effect of hearing the four parts sung together. "Deacon, you'll never profane the kirk w' a band! An' gin we go to the tune of '40 a year, surely we can have a man the South who's can sing 's' four parts himself!"

What an invaluable gift it is to be able to say the right thing in the right way at the right time. A railroad man who had been instructed to inform a lady that her husband had been killed by a railroad accident, and was cautioned to break the news gently, is credited with writing the following letter: "Dear Madam: I write to say that your husband is unavoidably detained. An undertaker will call on you to-morrow with full particulars. The funeral sermon has been arranged for."

A priest in Ireland, having preached a sermon on miracles, was asked by one of his congregation, walking homeward, to explain a little more clearly what a miracle meant. "Is it a miracle you want to understand?" said the priest. "Walk on three fortnights, and I'll think how I can explain it to you." The man walked on, and the priest came after him and gave him a tremendous kick. "Ow!" roared the man, "why did you do that?" "Did you feel it?" asked the priest. "To be sure I did," said the man. "Well then, it would have been a miracle if you had not."

An inquisitive boy who had been taught to believe in the resurrection of the identical atoms which constituted each individual during life, said: "Ma, will all the heathen come up when it comes resurrection?" "Yes, my son." "An' then, those missionaries will turn up, too?" "Certainly, my son." "Well, when them cannibal heathens what's been feedin' on missionaries what's been feedin' when them missionaries what's been eat comes around an' wants to get resurrected, things is going to be worse mixed than the presidential election; hey, ma!" "It is time you went to bed, my son."

The city auctioneer of Toledo, O., Mr. Fred. G. Ferguson, was terribly afflicted with rheumatism, and after seeking relief from six different physicians, and finding no relief, was induced to try St. Jacobs' Oil. He says: "I used less than two bottles and am now a well man.—Which I owe to the Great German Remedy."

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