

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Bishop Sharp on the Mormon Side of the Question.

Growth of Utah and Progress of Mormonism - A Prosperous and Pencilful People.

New York World, Dec. 31.

Mr. John Sharp, of Salt Lake City, who is temporarily quartered at the Nicholas hotel, is bishop of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons. Outside of his sacerdotal relations he seems to be a shrewd business man, and is vice-president and general superintendent of the Utah Central railway. He is well and compactly built, and despite his gray hair and beard is still apparently in the prime of life. A World reporter, who called upon Bishop Sharp last evening to obtain his views as to Mormonism, polygamy and kindred subjects, was accorded the following interview:

"What is your opinion of the demonstration against polygamy in the president's message?" he was asked. "Do you people think that anything is to be gained by further legislation? Do they feel disturbed?"

"It is true that the President talked very pointedly on the subject of polygamy in his inaugural address," said the bishop, "but I always have understood that polygamy should be suppressed in the future. President Arthur, to judge by his utterances, is determined to carry out the program inaugurated by his predecessor. Polygamy is a very difficult problem to solve. The early Mormons adopted polygamy as one of the rights and revelations of their religion. No law forbidding it was passed until 1862, and that law, being regarded as unconstitutional, soon began to be looked upon as a dead letter. It was so regarded, indeed, until three years ago, when the case of Reynolds was decided in the United States Supreme Court. I cannot conceive what the government proposes to do with cases of polygamous marriages, whether contracted before or since 1862; their abrogation would be an obvious injustice and would result in misery untold."

"Remember, polygamy is part of our religion. It is not compulsory on any one, but still it is a part of our religion. Those who married polygamously did so with the deep-seated conviction that the rite was a sacred one and the vows uttered over the altar were as sacred and as binding as those set down in the ritual of any sect. Indeed, Mormons consider them the most sacred of pledges. These people married with an honest intent. Would it be just to separate man and wife thus solemnly pledged? Would it be just to the innocent offspring of such unions? Suppose that the broom of the law swept polygamy from the land. What would be the fate of the children? There is no excitement as yet among our people, for they do not believe that the government will do them so gross an injustice. They cannot believe it."

"Do you think that under our principles of religious liberty as laid down in the Constitution a man can be legally arrested on account of a peculiarity in his religion?"

"Many a man has been so arrested, but not rightly. We believe in polygamy as a part of our creed, and we do not consider that the government has any constitutional right to interfere with our religion any more than with that of any other sect."

"Gentiles who foment trouble."

"Do the Mormons live on good terms with the Gentiles?"

"Gentiles who have gone there to attend to business and to make money get along with the Mormons very well. They deal with the Mormons and the Mormons deal with them. But there is a class of persons, limited in extent, whose sole aim seems to be to foment trouble into public office. Failing in this, and seeing that they do not fail, their discontent takes the form of efforts to procure oppressive and injurious legislation against us. These people are located principally in Salt Lake City."

"Are the Mormons active and enterprising in business?"

"As a rule they are. If they are not they are not very well thought of. There are some loafers among us, but not many. The circumstances surrounding us when we went to Utah compelled us to be industrious and economical. We had to work or starve. Most of us took kindly to work, and thus industry became the habit of our people. What we have accomplished shows this plainly."

"IN FAVOR OF RAILROAD EXTENSION."

"How do they feel with regard to the railroads that cross their territory? Friendly or hostile?"

"Friendly, decidedly. We were friendly to the railroads when they came, and were glad when they came. Brigham Young took a contract for grading 200 miles of the Union Pacific and the Mormons did the work. They also went out on the Central Pacific, under Denton, Farn & West and did a great deal of work on it. The Denver and Rio Grande is building into our country, and many of our people are working on it. The Union Pacific is building a line called the Oregon Short Line, and the Mormons are doing all the work. Mr. John W. Young, of Salt Lake City, and Mr. Joseph Richardson, of New York, began to build the Utah Northern in 1871 by Mormon labor. When they had completed eighty miles of the road to Logan, Mr. J. Gould bought out Mr. Richardson's interest and subsequently turned the road over to the Union Pacific company, which has since extended it 400 miles to Butte, in Montana. This was all done by Mormon labor. The Mormons themselves built a road from Ogden, the junction of the Union and the Central Pacific roads, to Salt Lake City. This was purely a Mormon enterprise, after which the Union Pacific interested themselves with them and built a portion of the Utah Central and Salt Lake running south. They have extended the line to Fresco, Beaver county, 280 miles from Ogden. This was all done by Mormon labor."

"FARMING THE CHIEF INDUSTRY."

"Are the greater portion of your people farmers or dwellers in towns?"

"By far the greater portion of our

people are farmers. There are portions of the soil that are very fertile. In some sections from forty to sixty bushels of wheat per acre can be raised. We have few rains and all our cultivation must be done by irrigation. The lighter soil produces from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Common laborers receive \$1.75 to \$2 per day and mechanics from \$3 to \$5. This is an increase over last year and is due to the great demand. We are surrounded on almost every side by mining districts, and sell our extra produce mainly to miners. We have also furnished Colorado and New Mexico with potatoes and export large quantities of dried fruit. The people are happy and contented, as most agricultural people are. As a general thing the Mormons are not mining people, although a good many of them are interested in a small way in mines and many more work in them."

"THE INCREASE IN POPULATION."

"How is population increasing, by natural causes or immigration?"

"I should say between 2,000 and 3,000 per annum by immigration, but this bears no proportion to the increase from natural causes. The impression prevails here in the east that the majority of our people are polygamists. This is an error. I do not think ten per cent. of our male population have a plurality of wives."

"Have you any outlying settlements?"

"We have several settlements in Arizona and a few in Idaho, all of which are under the domination of the church. There is also one in Southern Colorado."

"What is the feeling of the Mormons as to applying for admission as a state?"

"Our people long desired a state government, in order that they may choose their own officials. As it is now, a governor, a chief justice and associate justices, appointed at Washington, sometimes without our knowledge or consent, rule the whole territory. We have a legislature (Mormon), but the governor's veto is all powerful. There is no appeal from it."

"ALASKA'S WEALTH."

"Lumber Supply and Coal and Iron Deposits."

San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 30.

A meeting of the chamber of commerce was held yesterday afternoon, President William F. Babcock presiding.

In calling the meeting to order the chairman stated that a letter had been received from Professor George Davidson, directing attention to the inadequate survey of Alaska and suggesting that the chamber of commerce memorialize congress for an appropriation to continue the labors of the coast and geodetic survey in that territory.

Professor Davidson addressed the meeting, remarking that he had visited Alaska in 1867 and in 1869, and had made explorations as far north as the Aleutian islands, with a view of obtaining sufficient data in support of the passage of a bill before congress for the survey of that country. He had been particularly impressed in his researches by the excellent commercial prospects of our northern possessions. The shore line of Alaska, 9,000 miles in length, was densely covered with timber almost to the water's edge, affording the utmost facilities for building purposes.

"YELLOW CEDAR."

The advantages for the construction of ships were unsurpassed, inasmuch as yellow cedar, which is peculiarly fitted for the requirements of navigation, can be found in abundance. He was satisfied from close observation that the cedar was proof against marine pests, as evidenced by the fact that a portion of a wreck which had been lying on the beach for upwards of twenty-eight years was found to be absolutely free from the ravages of worms, while the Russian railroad at Sitka had been eaten and destroyed by the teredo and other marine pests. The authorities at Washington, after having examined a specimen of this cedar, pronounced it the best light wood that could be used in the building of ships. Professor Davidson also alluded to the devastation of timber in Oregon by forest fires, and gave as his opinion that the waste would never be replaced by another growth. The supply of timber at Puget sound along the shore line had been seriously taxed by the constant demand, and under these circumstances the advancement of the Alaskan supply was of the utmost commercial importance. He next alluded to the mineral deposits in Alaska, classifying them broadly as consisting of iron, coal and limestone. Iron exists there in abundance, and the ore, when reduced, averages fully 70 per cent. of iron. This, with the existence of ready coal-beds, could be worked up into an important industry.

"FISHING GROUNDS."

In alluding to the advantages of fishing grounds possessed by Alaska Professor Davidson said that codfish existed in great abundance, and that the codfish grounds covered an area four times as large as those of Newfoundland. It was customary to decry the codfish of Alaska as inferior, but admitting such to be the case, it was attributable to the manner of curing. The whaling grounds had been abandoned by Europeans, not because there existed a scarcity of whales, but because, owing to the death of the water, some 200 fathoms, much difficulty was encountered in securing the whale after it had been struck. In conclusion the speaker said that vast natural resources existed in Alaska and that vessels should be protected from unknown dangers, which can be avoided by a proper survey.

Lieutenant Nichols had nothing to add and the reading of memorial to the senate and house of representatives was adopted.

The chamber of commerce of San Francisco respectfully represents to your honorable bodies that the varied resources of Alaska, which should form an important factor in the commerce of the Pacific coast, are at present unavailable, owing to the want of accurate information regarding the navigable waters and the topography of that region. That the partial survey heretofore made at intervals by the United States coast and Geodetic survey has been so limited as to result in far less benefit to trade than is desired by our merchants and

seamanship. This chamber, therefore, earnestly requests your honorable bodies to appropriate at once sufficient funds for the continuance of the United States Coast and Geodetic survey within the territory of Alaska.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

A letter from Senator Miller was then read, asking for data in connection with the proposed improvement of the harbor defenses, and suggesting that a memorial to congress be forwarded to him, as well as definite information on the projected improvement.

A letter from Colonel McAllister, stationed at Omaha, was read, in which the writer called attention to the best means of placing the harbor in such a condition as to be the better able to act on the defensive in case of an attack. The suggestions have been previously noticed in the Chronicle.

The executive committee was empowered to draft a memorial addressed to congress and requesting an appropriation, after which the chamber adjourned.

MR. RUFFENSTEIN, Boston, Mass., writes: "Your Spring Broom has cured me of dyspepsia, of four (4) years' standing. I have regained my normal appetite, can sleep well and live a new man." Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. 2-18

"THE HOLIDAY MURRAH."

Observations by a Blair Artist on the Spot - A Flying Trip to Fremont.

BLAIR, January 2.—Business in Blair for the last week has been very good notwithstanding it being the holiday week of the year, but dull as compared with business of the week previous to Christmas. The different Sunday schools celebrated Christmas by appropriate exercises and distribution of presents from different devices to hang the presents on. At the Congregational church a little house resembling an Ireland cabin took the place of a tree. The exercises at this place were carried out by the children in excellent style. A melody sung by little Lulu Ours, a little girl about seven years old, drew forth universal applause. The children of the Methodist Sunday school had a genuine tree well loaded with costly and nice presents at the Baptist church. A revolving pyramid was substituted for a tree at Germania Hall. On the stage was three cedar trees, one large and two smaller ones, literally bending beneath their generous weight of presents. Rich viands, hot tea, coffee and fragrant punch were free to all and after the presents were distributed dancing and carnival amusements held sway until morning. Everybody enjoyed themselves, and lastly the people of "Dog Town" or Fairview as it has lately been named by editor Sprague, of The Republican, a name given to that part of town north of the railroad track celebrated Christmas by a grand ball and supper. Some of the boys from the city attended and were carried home at a late hour on stretchers, not because of the effect of a fight or anything of that sort, but the supper and excessive dancing rather tangled them up.

New Year so far is not being celebrated by Blair. None of the ladies are keeping open house.

Hungate & Crowell moved into their new bank building Saturday.

Kinney & Stewart are already making active preparations for building a large brick hardware store in the early spring.

Prof. Hoke, of the school here, has gone to Ohio on a visit.

On last Tuesday your correspondent visited Fremont. On the way we passed through Bell Creek, or, as it has lately been changed to "Arlington," and that little burg, situated in the eastern part of the county, presented a brisk and business like appearance.

In Fremont we noticed great improvement. In the last year a large number of new and fine buildings, among them the extensive wholesale house of May Bro's., The Tribune building, Smith's dry goods house and the Odd Fellow's hall occupied on first floor by Pratt & Wheeler as a jewelry store, these are all fine buildings, and add to the appearance of the town. Quite a number of new enterprises have been started there, among them, the extensive creamery north of the U. P. railroad track, said to be one of the finest in the west. Fremont also boasts of a new foundry, several hay-presses and a telephone all over town, just put in the first of last week. Among the handsome and costly residences, of which Fremont boasts a number, G. W. E. Dorsey's is probably the finest. Behind Bowen Bros. fine roadster "Dan," seated with John, we enjoyed a ride around the city and out to their coal pasture, where they own thirty head of fine colts and Jim Baldwin's drove of five thousand sheep.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

If you wish to avoid great danger and trouble, besides a no small bill of expense, at this season of the year, you should take prompt steps to keep disease from your household. The system should be cleansed, blood purified, stomach and bowels regulated, and prevent disease arising from spring malaria. We know of nothing that will so perfectly and surely do this as Electric Bitters, and at the trifling cost of fifty cent a bottle. - (Exchange).

Sold by Ish & McMahon. 7

Matter of Application of Julius Nagel for Liquor License.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Nagel did, upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1881, file his application to the Mayor and City Council of Omaha for license to sell Malt, Spirituous and Vinous Liquors, at No. 616 South Thirtieth street, Second ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 14th day of January, 1882, to the 14th day of April, 1882.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from December 31st, A. D. 1881, the said license will be granted.

JULIUS NAGEL, Applicant.

The Daily Bee newspaper will publish the above notice once each week for two weeks at the expense of the applicant. The City of Omaha is not to be charged therewith. J. L. JEWETT, City Clerk.

Dexter L. Thomas, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Burdock Blood Bitters advertisement with logo and text.

For you suffer from Dyspepsia, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you are afflicted with Biliousness, use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you are prostrated with sick Headache, take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If your Bowels are disordered, regulate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If your Blood is impure, purify it with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you have Indigestion, you will find an antidote in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you are troubled with Spring Complaints, eradicate them with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If your Liver is torpid, restore it to healthy action with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If your Liver is affected, you will find a more restorative in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you have any species of Humor or Pimple, fall not to take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. If you have any symptoms of Ulcers or Scrofulous Sores, a curative remedy will be found in BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For imparting strength and vitality to the system, nothing can equal BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For Nervous and General Debility, tone up the system with BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; Trial Bottles 10 Cts. FOSTER, MILBURN, & Co., Prop. BUFFALO, N. Y. Sold at wholesale by Ish & McMahon and C. F. Goodman. 10 27 cod-mc

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters advertisement with logo and text.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of sickness where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1882.

The Kendall Plating Machine advertisement with logo and text.

It plates and processes perfectly one yard per minute. It plates from 1-16 of an inch to 1-4 inches in width in the coarsest felt or finest silk. It does all kinds and styles of plating in use. No lead that does not over-draw making can be used to do without one—as nice plating is the result of fashion, if seen it sells itself. For Machines, Circulars or Agents' terms address CONGAR & CO., 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. GEO. W. KENDALL, Agent Omaha.

The Oldest Established Banking House advertisement with logo and text.

Business transacted same as that of an incorporated bank. Accounts kept in currency or gold subject to slight check without notice. Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest. Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest. Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange, government, state, county and city bonds. Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe. Sell European passenger tickets. COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE. 2-11-81

WAR IN PASSENGER RATES advertisement with logo and text.

ROBBIE BRUS, Brokers in all Railroad Tickets, Omaha, Neb., offer Tickets to the East until further notice, at the following unheard of Low Rates: 1st class, 2d class. NEW YORK, \$20.00, \$15.00. PHILADELPHIA, 25.00, 20.00. WASHINGTON, 22.00, 17.00. For particulars, write or go direct to ROBBIE BRUS, Brokers in Railroad, Lake Railroad and Steamship Tickets, 209 Tenth St., Omaha, Neb. Resumable fare, place 35 cents, Omaha to Union Pacific Railroad depot, fare 50 cents off tenth Street. Omaha August 1, 1881

Byron Reed & Co. Real Estate Agency advertisement with logo and text.

Keep a complete abstract of title to lands in Omaha and Douglas county. Real Estate Agency. BYRON REED & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENCY. IN NEBRASKA. 2-11-81

H. Schonfeld Proprietor of the Antiquarian Book Store advertisement with logo and text.

The Antiquarian's Warning: Do not trust him, gentle reader, though his shelves look trim and neat. Do not leer the plate glass windows, shining out from the street. Gilded backing on the volumes soon will fade and be forgotten. (Blood signs are off deceiving.) Gentle reader, trust him not. Reader, once there level a student, Who long sought for learning rare, And he met him on the sidewalk, And he falsely led him there. And he talked to him of TRADE SALES, POTTER'S books and SCHMUCKER'S lore; And I met him plodding homeward With a bundle to his door. Gentle reader, I have waited,— Nightly I have walked the street, Lingered for you on the corner, And this happy hour we meet! Where your student, in the night, With a page of SCHMUCKER'S history, Rises up his pipe to light. Reader, turn not from me caddy, The truth only have I told; I would as a thief from the book stores, Where the corners are "soid," I would shield thee from the plate glass snare—Shun, O, shun the gilded counters, I have warned thee—NOW BEWARE!

H. Schonfeld, Proprietor of the Antiquarian Book Store advertisement with logo and text.

Invites the attention of the lovers of good reading to his extensive and valuable collection of the CHOICEST WORKS. In all departments of Literature and Science. In these are the most esteemed English and American works to be found on his shelves, but owing to his opportunities for securing these books at low prices, he offers them at figures which can not be met by any other house in the city. Parties desiring Good Books at Low Prices are requested to call elsewhere before coming here that they may prove the truth of this assertion. Desiring to keep a stock of the very best works, I carefully select only such as could merit the approval of a cultivated taste. In these days of cheap literature it is very easy to buy for a little money a large stock of printed matter, bound in well-clothed covers and printed in good type, but which does not deserve the title in the language of Charles of Lamb, "Things in Books' Clothing." It is to be regretted that so many booksellers, illiterate and mercenary, fill their shelves with this species of reading matter, thus converting their stores into Mere Charnal Houses for the gilt-edged and hot-pressed mummies of forgotten or unappreciated scribbles. Let those who wish to read books of INTRINSIC VALUE step into my store and they will find what they want. Remember that by the choice of your books you characterize yourself. It is an axiom that "people will be better than the books they read."—Dr. A. Potter. The general reader, the lawyer, the classical, theological or medical student, the engineer or architect, the historical enquirer, the lover of poetry or fiction, or those who look for work in foreign languages, can be supplied with what is desired. I have also a large and well selected stock of elegant Little Books for Children and those who should be remembered in this holiday season. And those who wish for choice and richly bound gift books, whose contents will be found worthy of their external appearance, will do well to call at the ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE 1420 Douglas Street. HEADQUARTERS OF THE LITERARY. 1-20-03111

BEST Handsomest MARKET advertisement with logo and text.

Antiquarian Book Store advertisement with logo and text.

Best Handsomest Market advertisement with logo and text.

For Sale by Wm. F. Stoetzel advertisement with logo and text.

The Occidental advertisement with logo and text.

J. I. Paynter, Proprietor advertisement with logo and text.

D. S. Benton, Attorney at Law advertisement with logo and text.

E. D. McLaughlin, Attorney at Law advertisement with logo and text.

P. Boyer & Co., Dealers in Hall's Safe and Lock Co. Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Vaults, Locks, &c. 1020 Farnham Street, Omaha - Neb.

J. B. Detwiler advertisement with logo and text.

Is the first to make the announcement to his customers and the general public. MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH AND WINDOW SHADES, Always sold at the lowest Market Prices.

We carry the largest stock and make the Lowest Prices. Orders promptly filled and every attention given to patrons.

J. B. Detwiler, 1313 Farnham Street. OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.

M. Elgutter advertisement with logo and text.

Novelties in Children's Novelties in Boys' Novelties in Youths' Novelties in Men's Novelties in White Novelties in Under Novelties in Fancy Novelties in Holiday

ELGUTTER'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE, 1001 Cor. Farnham & 10th St. 1001 EDHOLM & ERICKSON Give the Bargains - IN ALL KINDS OF - JEWELRY WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SOLID AND PLATED WARE AND DIAMONDS. At Prices that Suit Any Customer Who Really Wishes a First-Class Article.

STAR TINTED SPECTACLES Are also Sold Exclusively by us. ALSO WESTERN AGENTS SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.'S ORGANS. EDHOLM & ERICKSON, THE JEWELERS, Opposite the Post Office.

W. J. Welshans & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Feed, Grain, Baled Hay. PROPRIETORS. OMAHA CITY MILLS, CHOICE BRANDS OF - Winter and Spring Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Graham Bran, Corn, Oats and Chopped Feed of all Kinds. TELEPHONE CONNECTION. Cor. Eighth and Farnham Streets, Omaha.

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