

The Omaha Bee.

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CORRESPONDENCE--All communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

It is the early railroad lobby which catches the first congressional worm.

At once is the month for political conventions, and wire-pullers are beginning to reap the harvest of their manipulations.

Prize fighting pays better than preaching nowadays, and nobody needs to be surprised to see Rev. Talmage jump the platform and make a display of muscular Christianity.

Records not pledged are what Nebraska voters must look to in nominating candidates at the coming conventions. Pledges are cheap, and their best guarantee is consistent action in the past.

It begins to look as if the proposition to place General Grant on the retired list has been finally retired. It has been handed over to the tender mercies of the military committee, and will peacefully slumber in a pigeon hole until next winter's session.

Some enthusiastic democrats are mentioning the name of Horatio Seymour, Jr., as the coming governor of New York. If it comes to the pinch, Mr. Flowers' railroad friends will see to it that "the proper man" is placed in nomination.

The bill for the sale of a portion of the Omaha Indian reservation has passed both houses of congress and needs only the president's signature to become a law. The measure will open up for settlement a large tract of land in Northern Nebraska.

Yellow fever has crossed the line from Matamoros to Brownsville, Texas, and the south is beginning to shake over the possibility of another epidemic. Nothing but a rigidly enforced quarantine is a certain preventive against the spread of the disease.

With the tariff commission dawdling by the sea waves of Long Branch, the Utah commission placidly ratiocating under the shadow of the Wahatch mountains, and the navy yard commission junketing along the coast in a government steamer, the vacation of the commissions promises to be a long and happy one.

Trade is picking up in every section of the country, and advices from the great wholesale centers report that merchants are pouring into the cities to buy and compare rates with large jobbers and to arrange for large credits in anticipation of the fall trade. It takes a good deal of food and manufactured articles to feed and clothe 55,000,000 people, and purchase in the next six months, on the strength of our heavy crops, will give a big profit to producers, while the whole country will reap the benefit.

HAVE THEY NOT ENOUGH TO EAT? Valentine has been in congress three years and a half, and in all that time he never introduced a single bill to relieve the farmers from any burden.

What sort of ground-down, God-forsaken constituency has he been representing? Are they paupers? Are they beggars? What are the burdens they bear? Have they not enough to eat? Have they not enough to wear? Are they not making money as fast as they can? They are better off financially than he is--many of them; and at the end of the year they have a larger surplus than a congressman can accumulate, even with economy.

Have they not enough to eat? Have they not enough to wear? Are they not contented and happy with their present lot? Are they not better off without care without responsibilities than we are? This was the logic of the slave driver in defense of the negro slavery.

The God forsaken constituents whom Valentine has misrepresented in congress for nearly four years are neither beggars nor paupers. They are free American citizens, who resent as an insult the intimation that they are no better than serfs. Valentine comes before them as a candidate for a third term, and they have a right to ask, What have you done for us that we should honor you with such a trust for two more years? The very first interest this bogus friend of the farmer exhibited in his God forsaken constituents was shortly after his election to congress, when he lobbied through the state legislature a clean

steal of \$1,800 in payment of services as district judge, which he never rendered and for which Judge Griffey had already drawn pay. The famous back pay steal was one of the first of those "unexampled" attempts to reduce the farmer's burdens of which his henchman now speaks so approvingly.

What has E. K. Valentine done in congress to reduce the burdens under which the producers of the country are suffering. What measure looking to a decrease in taxation on imports or a reduction on internal revenue taxation has he supported.

It is not a fact that he advocated the creation of the tariff commission, which is reducing the burdens of taxation by siring their heels by the sea shore and drawing there pay with great regularity. The only measure with which his name has been connected is a proposition to increase indefinitely the expenses of the government paper saas bureau which has never been a dollars worth of practical value to our farmers.

This "unexampled" scheme of Val's "unflagging interest" was received with such a shout of ridicule throughout the country that it never became a law and now lies pigeonholed in the senate. But what the people of Nebraska charge up to E. K. Valentine more than his sins of omission or his sins of commission in his congressional career. He has failed to voice the opinion of the people of this state on the great issues of the day. He has constantly aided the great monopolies of the country by refusing to ally himself with their opponents. His voice and vote have invariably been found in favor of every scheme for increasing the public expenditures. Not a single measure looking toward a reduction of the farmer's burdens has originated with him or received his support in the house. He has failed either to make opportunities or to seize them when presented. More than seven years ago a Nebraska congressman introduced a bill into the house to compel the railroads to pay their taxes, and by unflagging perseverance succeeded in securing its passage through the house. Although the monopoly tools succeeded in killing the measure in the senate, Judge Crouse's efforts were appreciated in his own state, and in 1874 the Republican state convention emphatically endorsed in their platform the Crouse land tax bill and set the seal of their approval on his exertions. A year later, in 1875, the same member of congress drafted and introduced a bill to reduce the tolls on the Union Pacific bridge by one-half of the existing rates. The bill was referred and favorably reported from the committee on commerce. But Mr. Frye now senator from Maine and at that time the leader of the Union Pacific lobby on the floor of the house by means of his peculiar and well known arguments made it appear that such reduction was unnecessary and would be detrimental to the government interest in the Pacific railroads and succeeded in killing the measure.

What bill looking towards the restriction of the monopolies, the enforcement of their contract obligations or the relief of the farmers of this state from taxation which ought to be borne by the railroads has E. K. Valentine advocated. Where was he when Anderson, of Kansas, was making his hard fight to compel the Union Pacific to bear its share of taxation on its untaxed lands? What support did he give to Judge Reagan's measure for railroad regulation when it was before the house? And what single instance can his committee clerk cite where Val. has spoken or voted against the interests of his masters or in behalf of a constitutional party, which, through both political parties, has time and again demanded relief from the exactness of the monopolies?

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The only change in the situation of affairs in Egypt during the past week has been the arrival of fresh troops and supplies in England, the departure of the Indian contingent, the occupation of Suez in the name of the queen, and the slight skirmish on Wednesday night before Arabi's entrenchments, six miles from Alexandria. The result of the skirmish is not satisfactorily known. The rebel chieftain taunts the English with cowardice, and as a correspondent of The London Telegraph writes to the same effect it would seem as if there must have been some ground for the complaint. Every day shows that the rebellion in Egypt is assuming the character of a great national uprising. The forces of Arabi are estimated at 70,000 in number, with daily additions. The national council, held on Wednesday at Cairo, upholds Arabi Bey as minister of war, and calls upon the people to repel the invasion of the country. How widespread is Arabi's support among all classes may be seen from the signatures appended to the proclamation of the council, among which are included two princes, the Coptic patriarch, twenty-eight civil pashas, nine vicars, and thirty judges. With such backers, Arabi has become more defiant, and dares the English to a contest, announcing himself as the chosen instrument of the sultan in

maintaining his authority in Egypt against the ambitious designs of foreign usurpers.

Turkish diplomacy is again showing that its chief feature lies in judicious procrastination. The porte declines to issue a proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel until after the Turkish troops have landed in Egypt. To this proposition, which certainly smacks of Ottoman equivocation and suggests the possibility of treachery on the part of Turkey, Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador to Constantinople, refuses his assent, declining to accept any such proviso.

The impression prevails that there is a secret understanding between the sultan and Arabi, and England evidently has no intention of leaving it an open question whether the Turkish troops upon their arrival in Egypt shall take the field with or against Arabi. The feeling of irritation between the porte and England seems to be on the increase. While the British ambassador, Lord Dufferin, insists that the sultan shall declare Arabi a rebel against his authority, the sultan demands from the British government explanations of what he calls the unnecessary severity of the British forces at Alexandria, and declares that while he is always glad to consider the advice of the conference, he will do nothing to please England. The withdrawal of Russia from the conference was short, and the harmony of its members once more seems to be re-established, but what the meeting will accomplish is as yet extremely uncertain, unless it be to afford the porte a longer delay in making up his mind whether he will consult his own interests or the will of Europe.

De Lesseps is making an egregious ass of himself in his wild shrieks against the violation of the neutrality of the Suez canal and his opposition to his temporary occupation by English men of war as a base for land operations. He even talks of organizing a troop of Bedouins to oppose the steps taken for the protection of the canal. His course is ridiculed and condemned by all the Europeans at Port Said, and Admiral Courad has telegraphed to the French government a complaint regarding De Lesseps' behavior as inciting disturbance among the natives, and rendering the situation more critical and the British admiral's task more difficult than it would otherwise be.

The defeat of the French ministry is the direct result of the Egyptian complications. It means that the French people are opposed to war and condemn the policy of interference with England outlined in the first request for a credit by the De Freycinet ministry. French people have a horror of African expeditions, which has not been lessened by the badly managed affair in Tunis. Twenty thousand men, it is said, were sent home sick with African fevers as the result of the Tunis expedition. The people were heavily taxed for Tunis, with nothing to show for it. Then came the speculative crash, and more money was lost, until at last they grew desperate when fresh taxes were threatened for another African affair. They also have an indefinite dread if France intervenes in Egypt that there may be a Moorish uprising, involving grave complications. In addition to this the German spectre looms before them. The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, in a letter written some weeks ago, said: "Rightly or wrongly, the prevailing impression in France is that Germany would take an unfair advantage of French intervention in Egypt to involve her in complications on her eastern frontier. I believe that apprehension to be wholly groundless, but that it prevails in the country and in the chamber is not a matter of opinion, but of fact." Thus with the country pulling one way, and Gambetta faction and the very logic of events pulling the other, M. de Freycinet had no resource left but to demand a vote of confidence, and the result of that vote implies that England may go on with her work alone, as she has been doing.

The emigration clause in the arrears bill which has recently passed the British house of commons by a vote of 325 to 20, if taken advantage of to the fullest extent, must prove beneficial in a great degree to the overburdened tax-payers of Ireland. The rates levied for the support of the poor have been very oppressive for many years, and the evils of the system of poor-house protection have grown in proportion to the increased demands which have been made upon it. Buildings for the shelter of paupers have been extended until most of those in the cities have assumed the appearance of well-to-do villages. It was originally the intention of those who framed the work house law that the institutions established under it should be to a considerable extent of an industrial character. Able-bodied inmates have been required to perform light tasks at stone-breaking, but this is almost the only form of industry practiced. The consequences attending the maintenance of thousands of men, women and children in comparative idleness are not difficult to understand. Husbands and wives are separated, and when their children reach the age of maturity they are to

a large extent found to be incapable of going into the world and providing for themselves. The clause introduced by Mr. Trevelyan empowers the guardians of the poor to borrow money at 3 1/2 per cent to promote emigration. The effect of it may not be immediately felt, but in a few years it will certainly be availed of by many of the Irish people, who willingly to work it only given the opportunity will seek homes through it's aid in new lands.

All European advices speak less favorably of the foreign crops than they did a few weeks ago. Cold and frosts from the beginning of the season have been particularly trying in England, and little more than half a wheat crop is expected. A succession of storms have beaten down the standing crop and placed the low lying districts under water, and unless the weather proves more propitious the ruin of the entire harvest is predicted.

According to the official returns Germany employs in mines, factories and other establishments where marketable goods are produced with the help of steam or other power 1,636,000 males and 345,752 females--the total number of separate establishments being 93,554. Of the persons so employed, 68,513 males and 37,290 females were born in 1866 or later, while 233,676 males and 111,636 females were born in 1861-65. The female laborers predominate in the textile industry, in the paper business, and in some branches of leather work. Less than five work people are employed in each of 59,089 establishments, and over 200 in but 1,673. The tendency is toward a rapid increase of the large firms, although popular opinion and the government encourage the smaller houses.

The methods used by the English journals to keep their readers in immediate communication with the bombardment of Alexandria seem to have been perfect of their kind. At Malta, 1,000 miles distant, though words were inaudible through the telephone, the thunder of the pieces was distinctly heard.

Land taxation in France, if a writer in the Nation is to be believed, is excessive. In addition to the regular land tax there is a tax on doors and windows, a personal tax, registry, and stamp duties, and a charge that is usually paid in labor, but which should properly be included in any estimate of the charges on land, for it amounts to a tax on land, and in the rural communes falls almost wholly on agricultural land. These taxes are also subject to change and increase because the lands on which they are assessed are also charged with the condition there is a charge on the occupiers of land in the shape of taxes on consumption, which enters into the burdens of taxation borne by the agriculturist. To sum up, the report estimates that at least one-fourth of the income derived from the agricultural land is taken in taxes, a proportion that is much higher relatively than that supported by land in cities and towns. Nor does this give any idea of the inequalities of taxation among the different communes, some being taxed at a rate thirty times as great as others.

WEBSTER COUNTY INSTITUTE. Correspondence of this institute. The Teachers' Institute of Webster county will open August 7th at Red Cloud. The meetings will be held in the new school house. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of visitors at private houses as well as at the hotels. One of the most interesting features of the institute will be a series of lectures. No one who is interested in educational matters should fail to hear these lectures. The course has been arranged as follows: W. W. Jones, state superintendent, Tuesday, August 8th; Prof. A. L. Funk, Thursday, August 10th; Prof. S. R. Thompson, Friday, August 11th; Prof. G. W. Reed, Tuesday August 15th; E. C. Hawley, Esq., Thursday, August 17th; Ella McBride (dilettante), Friday, August 18th; E. B. Fairhead, L.L.D., Tuesday, August 22nd; J. A. Campbell, Esq., Thursday, August 24th. Mrs. J. A. Campbell will act as conductor of the institute.

A GRAND EXCURSION. Arrangements are being made for an excursion from Hastings to Red Cloud and Potter's Grove, to take place on Wednesday, August 9th. Excursion tickets will be sold for half the regular rates by the B. & M. railroad. A special train will leave Hastings at 6:30 a. m. and take on passengers at Ayer, Blue Hill and Cowles, arriving at Potter's Grove at 8:30. The route is large and shady and is situated on the left bank of the Republican river overlooking the five valleys of Cedar, Dry, Sappa, Deer and Elm creeks. The river at this point is about 400 feet wide. The citizens of Red Cloud are putting forth every effort to make the excursion a success. One of the great features of the day will be a base ball tournament, participated in by Beatrice, Red Cloud, Hastings and Bloomington nines.

The Hastings and Red Cloud bands will be present. Everything seems to predict a very enjoyable affair.

George Meredith, Jersey City, writes: "The Spring Blossom you sent me has had the happiest effect on my daughter; her joyous and dispirited spirit has been raised. She is again able to go to school, and is as lively as a cricket. I shall certainly recommend it to all my friends. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents." aug1-dlw

POETRY OF THE TIMES.

De Pollician, sho's ya bo'n, De party loss run but few days, En lika de sheep in mo' ways, He's mighty ban to plunder' roun', Ain't keerin' much 'bout on whose groun'.

Ballade of a Coquette. Gold curls made captive in a net; Her dress with precision hang; Her hair dishevelled and high set; She has a poodle for a pet, And drives a dashing dog and pony; I know it, though we've never met-- I've seen her picture by Sarony.

Oh, I long to see the love-light In your deep, brown eyes so true; And I long to feel your footstep Ere another evening's dew.

I long to hear that loving voice, Sweet music to my ear, And I long to press those loving lips, That are to me so dear.

Oh! I love him so much better Than I ever did before; I've wondered that I thought 'twas love In the happy days of yore.

Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists. Unequaled for brilliancy.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on the most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and incrustation, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free motion, affecting the urinary discharge.

Genius Rewarded. The Story of the Sewing Machine. A handsome little laughing, blue and gold cover with numerous engravings, will be given away to any person calling for it, at any branch of the business, who will send the name, company, or will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person living at a distance from our offices.

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Beautiful building sites on Sherman avenue (16th street) south of Poppleton's and J. J. Brown's residences--the tract belongs to Senator Faddock for so many years--being 555 feet west frontage on the avenue, by from 300 to 550 feet in depth, running eastward to the Omaha & St. Paul R. R. Will sell in strips of 50 feet or more frontage on the avenue with full depth to the railroad, will sell the above about any terms that purchaser may desire. To parties who will agree to build houses costing \$1500 and upwards will sell without any payment down for one year, and to 10 equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent interest. To parties who do not intend improving immediately will sell for six-month down and 5 equal annual payments thereafter at 7 per cent interest.

Choice 4 acre block in Smith's addition at west end of Farnam street--will give any length of time required at 7 per cent interest. Also a splendid 10 acre block in Smith's addition on same liberal for sale for \$1000. No 295, Half lot on near 302d st. \$700. No 304, Lot on 18th street near Park, \$1300. No 302, Lot 30x130 feet on 16th street, near school. No 298, One quarter acre Burt street, near Dutton \$600. No 297, Two lots on Blondo near Irene street, \$1200 and \$800 each. No 296, Two lots on Georgia near McChigam \$800, \$1200. No 295, Twelve choice residence lots on Hamilton street in Shinn's addition, fine and slightly improved, \$1500 each. No 294, Beautiful half lot on St. Mary's avenue, 30x150 feet, near Bishop Clarkson's and 9th street, \$1500. No 292, Five choice lots on Park avenue, 50x150 each, on street railway, \$800 each. No 291, Six lots in Millard and Caldwell's addition on Sherman Avenue near Poppleton's, \$500 to \$1500 each. No 288, Choice lots on Park avenue and street at line on road to Park, \$150 to \$1000 each. No 285, Eleven lots on Decatur and Irene streets, near Saunders street, \$150 to \$1000 each. No 282, Lot on 16th near Paul street, \$700. No 281, Lot 150x140 feet near St. Mary's avenue, and 20th street, \$1500. No 279, Lot on Decatur near Irene street, \$325. No 278, Four lots on Caldwell, near Saunders street, \$500 each. No 276, Lot on Clinton street, near shot tower, \$125. No 275, Four lots on McCallum street, near Blondo, \$200 each, \$225 each. No 274, Three lots near rear corner; make offers. No 268, Beautiful corner acre lot on California street, opposite adjoining Sacred Heart convent grounds, \$1000. No 266, Lot on Mason, near 15th street, \$1,250. 100 lots in "Credit Foncier" and "Grand View" additions, just south-west of U. P. and B. & M. railroad tracks, ranging from \$150 to \$1000 each, and on easy terms.

Beautiful Residence Lots at a bargain--very handy to shops--100 to 2500 each, 5 per cent down and 5 per cent monthly. Call and get plat and all particulars. No 256, Full corner lot on Jones, near 15th street, \$3,000. No 253, Two lots on Center street, near Cunningham street, \$600 for both or \$500 each. No 251, Lot on Seward, near King street, \$500. No 249, Half lot on Dodge, near 11th street, \$2,100. No 247, Four beautiful residence lots near Creighton College (or will separate), \$8,000. No 245, Two lots on Center, near Cunningham street, \$1,000 each. No 243, Lot on Idaho, near Cunningham street, \$225. No 242, Beautiful corner acre lot on Cummins, near D. L. M. street, near new convent of Sacred Heart, \$4,500. No 241, Lot on Farnam, near 18th street, \$1,500. No 240, Lot on Farnam, near 20th street, \$1,000. No 240, Lot 66 by 99 feet on Southavenue, near Mason street, \$650. No 239, Corner lot on Hart, near 22d street, \$2,300. No 238, 120x132 feet of Harney, near 24th street (will cut it up) \$2,400. No 234, Lot on Douglas street, near 25th st. \$1,000. No 232, Lot on Erie street, near Seward \$1,000. No 227, Two lots on Decatur, near Irene street, \$200 each. No 225, Lot 143 by 441 feet on Sherman avenue (16th street), near Grace and 24th, with street, \$2,100. No 220, Lot 23x67 on Dodge, near 15th street; make an offer. No 219, Lot on Erie near Clark, \$500. No 216, Lot on Hamilton near King, \$200. No 209, Lot on 15th street, near Nicholas \$500. No 207, Two lots on 16th, near Pacific street, \$1,500. No 204, Beautiful residence lot on Division street, near Cummins, \$400. No 199, Lots on 16th street, near Pierce, \$800. No 193, Lots on Saunders street, near Seward \$200. No 191, Two lots on 22d, near Grace street, \$500. No 192, Two lots on 17th street, near white lead creek, \$1,000. No 184, One full block ten lots, near the barracks, \$400. No 191, Lots on Parker, street, near Irene \$200. No 183, Two lots on Cass, near 21st street (split edge), \$6,000. No 182, Lot on Erie near Seward, \$250. No 170, Lot on Pacific street, near 14th; make offer. No 168, Six lots on Farnam, near 24th street \$2,400 to \$2,500 each. No 168, Full block on Grace and 24th, with street, corner, and three lots in Glebe's addition, near sundere and Cassius streets, \$2,000. No 167, Lot on 18th street, near white lead creek, \$525. No 122, 125x132 feet (2 lots) on 18th street, near Poppleton's, \$1,500. No 119, Thirty half acre lots in M. and L. Caldwell's addition on Sherman avenue, Siping and Saratoga streets, near the end of green street car track, \$500 to \$1,300 each. No 109, Lot on Chicago, near 22d street, \$1,200. No 88, Lot on Caldwell street, near Saunders street, \$700. No 78, Sixty feet on Pacific, near 6th street \$8,000. No 69, Lighten lots on 51st, 22d, 23d and Saunders streets, near Grace and 24th, with street bridge, \$500 each. No 4, One-fourth block (18x115 feet), near the corner of Four Claire, on Hamilton street on the end of the red street car track, \$1,000. Lot No 5, on Marcy street, near 9th street \$2,500.

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