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

The council will wrestle with Mayor Chase's appointment this evening.

Nebraska will plant more corn this year than ever before, and Missouri and Kansas will follow suit.

It has been decided by the United States circuit court at San Francisco that gliding the new nickel is counterfeiting. There is certainly gilt enough in the crime.

The champagne is flowing at Washington, and with every pop of a cork another vote is pledged for Sam Randall as speaker. Mr. Randall is no chicken, and knows how to run an effective campaign.

THOMAS JEFFERSON did not believe anything he read in the newspapers, mistrusting even the agricultural household receipts. It is evident that revolutionary press was not as reliable as its descendant of to-day.

Massachusetts is still agitated over Ben Butler's inquiry in stirring up the Tewksbury investigation, and a Boston clergyman claims to have discovered in the Bible what he calls a prophetic indication of his capacity for muddling things: "And Benjamin's mess was five times as much as any of theirs."

The rebate on tobacco goes into effect to-day and manufacturers have made great preparations to fill as rapidly as possible the accumulated orders for goods under the new schedule. It is estimated that from St. Louis alone goods to the value of \$1,000,000 will be shipped to-day on special trains running on the railroads to supply consumers with goods as rapidly as possible.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar." Tom Lee, of New York, is an example. Having been appointed deputy sheriff, he is said to have made a quick fortune by levying a tax of some \$10,000 a year on his countrymen for protecting their opium dens and gambling houses against raids by the police—all the same Malican man. The grand jury is investigating Lee.

Mr. Ross and his partners have been discussed by the cabinet and some decided opinions have been expressed. The president and cabinet hold that there is no present reason why the government should make any declaration against men who are advocating the use of dynamite, for this government does not interfere with free speech. But "if it be discovered that overt acts are being committed, or explosives manufactured or shipped to foreign countries, or even to be used here against British citizens or property, it will obviously be the duty of the American government and people to interfere and to punish offenders discovered in such business." This is said to have been the unanimous opinion of the cabinet.

THERE are a number of applications for the shoes of Capt. Esds of the river commission, and Col. Flad, of St. Louis, is said to run a good chance of securing the position. If Colonel Flad is successful it is to be hoped that he will make a thorough investigation of the petty system which is being very much criticized along the river. This spring overflows have opened a good many eyes. There are a large number of papers who do not hesitate to pronounce the system as a disastrous fraud and to urge the opening of the outlets to the river as the only protection to property along the banks. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says that "the idea of attempting to force the Mississippi river to run through one little pass, and then to build embankments to hold the water not allowed free access to the gulf, is a foolery so absolute, backing a swindle so shameless, that it is wonderful it ever was tolerated." Several down river journals echo the sentiment. It is a serious question whether the opening of the outlets to the gulf and continued dredging of the channel is not after all the proper solution of the troublesome problem, how to deal with the Mississippi.

HOWARD AND THE APACHES.

There is a disposition in some quarters to belittle General Howard, the present commander of the department of the Platte, by representing him as a soldier who never fights and a commander who always blunders. The editor of a Cancell Bluffs daily, who never came within a thousand miles of a battle field, sneeringly intimates that General Howard is a better talker than fighter. An Arizona correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, has discovered that General Howard is responsible for the present trouble with the Apaches, boasting he blundered into signing a treaty twelve years ago with the Chiricahua Apaches at the moment when General Crook was about to administer severe punishment to these Indians.

Such reckless misrepresentation can only be born of ignorance or inspired by malice. General Howard's war record is a matter of history. His patriotic gallantry in the face of danger was attested on many battle fields, but nowhere more conspicuously than at Gettysburg, where he commanded an army corps. As one of the five generals whose meritorious services received public recognition from the nation through a vote of thanks by congress, General Howard occupies a front rank among the heroes that saved the union. His conduct as an army officer since the close of the war cannot justly be assailed.

The treaty he concluded with the Apaches in 1871 may have been untimely, but if any blunder was committed it cannot be laid at General Howard's door. General Howard went to Arizona in 1871 by direction of General Grant and under instructions to conclude a treaty if possible. The scheme for this treaty originated with the secretary of the interior, and upon him and President Grant the blame must rest if there be any. As a matter of fact the treaty made with Cochise was faithfully adhered to by that chief during his life time, but it was ignored and violated by the government, and the Apaches have long since treated it as a dead letter. The recent outbreak can therefore hardly be regarded as a direct or even remote result of General Howard's mission to Arizona in 1871. The bushwhacking war waged against General Howard all the way from Arizona is in many respects as dishonorable as it is contemptible. To an impartial observer it appears like an effort on the part of certain army officers to write one commander down in order that they may write another up. This is mighty mean business for any one to be engaged in.

It is none the more honorable because its authors wear shoulder straps. As a public man, of course, General Howard is open to criticism, and where he deserves it he ought to receive it. But stabbing a man in the dark behind some friendly fence post is the work of cowards, whether the assailants are "army officers from Arizona" or political parasites in Washington.

EXETER, Neb., April 30, 1883.

SIR:—In the DAILY BEE of the 26th inst. there is a report of the meeting of the National Land League of America at Philadelphia, in which Father Walsh, treasurer, is reported as saying: "Widow Walsh, the Irish mother, one of whose sons had been hanged and the other sentenced to penal servitude for life. He said every Irishman believed these boys guiltless, and what is more, while their own noble mother knew them to be innocent, and even knew the guilty parties; she was so patriotic to turn informer as 'some ignoble villians' were doing. He took counsel from Parnell about the matter and remitted for her benefit \$376."

If the above is a fair sample of the views and teachings of Father Walsh, Parnell and the members of the league, I wish to know how the same rule of law and morals would apply here? For instance, if I should know who had committed a murder or other crime and innocent parties should be arrested, although not my own children, would it be my duty legally and morally to inform the proper officers, and should I not be an accessory if I failed to give such information?

Please answer in DAILY BEE and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER. "A Subscriber who lacks the nerve to sign his name to such an inquiry cannot be possessed of high moral courage. Instead of commanding the editor to express his views as to the legal and moral aspect of the relations of the land league to the British government he should have addressed himself to Father Walsh and Mr. Parnell. They can tell much better than anybody else what their real views and teachings are concerning the duty of individuals to become informers. It is not likely that Mrs. Walsh would have remained dumb if she had been sure that an expression of her personal belief in the innocence of her sons would have cleared them. Certainly her testimony in their behalf would have been regarded as partial, and unless she could have furnished absolute proof of the guilt of other parties she would have made a miserable failure.

But THE BEE has no defence to make of the conduct of Mrs. Walsh. Its business is the publication of the news, whatever that may be, and the mere printing of dispatches conveying this news does not make it the editor's endorser of acts committed or sent-

ments uttered by others. We have in this instance deviated from our rule to ignore all anonymous letters and inquiries merely to show how some people persist in propounding questions to the editor when they dare not even avow their authorship confidentially. Like Artemus Ward, who, at the outbreak of the late war, patriotically volunteered to sacrifice his wife's relations, these patriots are always ready to saddle any fight on an editor providing they can keep out of harm's way themselves.

THE GOSPEL OF BOLTING.

New York republicans are making a desperate effort to plaster up the party wounds before the next campaign, and a committee on republican reorganization has been appointed to bring back to the fold all disaffected voters. The leading republican editors have been invited to counsel to the party managers and to lend a helping hand to the good work. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, was unable to be present at the meeting of the committee but sent his suggestions. His plan is to give every republican a direct voice in the primary and convention; in other words to open the district clubs to all republicans, making the only qualification for membership that of having voted for the last republican candidate for president.

This is a simple plan, but it will not work. Purifying the primaries is a step towards party harmony, but it is next to impossible to purify them. A large number of voters will not enter the dirty pool of politics to grapple with the hired hordes that marches like voting cattle to the primary elections.

Mr. Reid might learn something from the following letter, just published, which was written more than eleven years ago by the founder of the New York Tribune.

New York Tribune. } New York, Feb. 9, 1872. } My DEAR SIR:—I greatly doubt the possibility of purifying primary elections, and I dread making them too imposing. Now, they are known to be mainly frauds, and they don't have much weight. The purifying principle of our politics is bolting, and I mean to encourage resorts to it.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY. A. A. KEYES, Esq. The gospel of bolting has never been more tersely set forth. Bolting is the safety valve of political parties. It has been mainly responsible for party purification by holding corrupt and ambitious party leaders in check and threatening party disintegration in case needed reforms were not granted. The danger of a widespread bolt is a constant incentive to party autocrats to consult the wishes of the minority and to keep the conduct of the organization and the composition of its platforms abreast of the times. The more the gospel of bolting is preached the less occasion there is likely to be for its exercise.

SOME over anxious papers are already beginning to figure out the presidential probabilities, and one finds 154 republican electoral votes, 150 democratic and 97 doubtful. How nearly correct the estimate is can only be told on November 31, 1884.

Where is He? By the way, what has become of Church Howe and his chapter of accidents? It is now six weeks or more since he has reported a broken leg or a grandchild.

The Contract Let. The Hallowell Granite company of Maine has taken the contract at \$60,762 to complete the Yorktown monument by the 18th of October, 1884, the anniversary of Cornwall's surrender. It is to be 97 feet high, crowned with an allegorical figure 13 feet high. If the work is completed according to promise, it will be something new in the history of monument building, but as the money is on hand to pay for it, this will be an incentive to stimulate the efforts of the contractors, and we shall therefore expect they will redeem their promise.

Ingersollism in the Lime Kiln Club. Detroit Free Press. "Broderick Walker," said President Gardner to a member of the Lime Kiln club, charged with agnostic notions at the last meeting, "we play keards an' dance an' go to de opera an' de circus, but we don't want a man in dis club who denies who you am charged wid denyin'. It am a fool who gits drunk, but it am a ma-fol who preaches infidellism. I see gwine to keep my eye on you for a few weeks to come, an' you'd better walk purty straight. Go an' sot down an' feel ashamed o' yerself dat you have bin preachin' de same doctrine fur unfin' dat Bob Ingersoll gits paid a dollar a minit fer promulgatin'."

Indiana's Uncertain Attitude. Indianapolis Times (Rep). The stars in their courses seem to insist on making Indiana a pivotal state in the presidential calculations. It was so in the past, and all prophetic speculations seem determined to regard it as such in the future. When we were an October state we were very essentially pivotal. Now we are less so in one sense, but not less so in others. Indiana is still a doubtful state, of leading and commanding influence, whose electoral vote is of prime importance in all presidential calculations. The state is just in that geographical position and political relation that it is of the utmost importance to both political parties to secure its electoral vote. As long as this condition lasts Indiana will continue to be a pivotal state. At present no person can say whether the state is republican or democratic. Both parties may fairly claim it. Generally, when any great moral question has been presented, the re-

publicans have carried it. When there has been no such issue, and especially on rainy days, the democracy have carried it. As to which party will succeed in the next election, there is room for doubt. Perhaps it would be well enough for both to be picking their flints and seeing if their ammunition is dry.

Father O'Connor's Legacy to a Dog. Philadelphia Record.

A petition was yesterday filed in the orphan's court, by Mary Tierney, formerly housekeeper for Rev. Richard O'Connor, rector of St. Bridget's church, Falls of Schuylkill, who died on January 31, 1883, leaving an estate of about \$26,000, most of which was bequeathed for charitable purposes. Under his will the decedent provided that \$10 a week should be set aside for the maintenance of his "faithful dog Sport" so long as he should live. The petitioner was designated to have charge of the animal. She accepted the trust and now has the dog in her possession at Rosedale, Pa. She has announced. Her name is Harriet Heath, grandchild of the John V. Mason of Virginia. It will be remembered that she and Miss Edith Fish, who is soon to be married to Mr. Northcote, were the first couple among Miss Nellie Grant's bridemaids when she married Mr. Sartoris in May, 1874. They are the last two to select husbands for themselves, the other six young ladies having all married. The last wedding among them was that of Miss Conkling, Senator Conkling's daughter, in 1879. Miss Sherman, General Sherman's eldest daughter, was married only a few months after Mrs. Sartoris. Miss Freelinghyusen, now Mrs. John Davis, was married, a year later, and Miss Dent and Miss Drexel near the same time. Miss Porter, daughter of the admiral of the navy, was married to Lieut. Logan in May, 1877.

Nellie Grant's Bridemaids. Special to the Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The matrimonial engagement of Miss Anna Barnes, the only daughter of the late Surgeon General Barnes, has been announced. Her fiance is Hartwell Heath, grandson of the John V. Mason of Virginia. It will be remembered that she and Miss Edith Fish, who is soon to be married to Mr. Northcote, were the first couple among Miss Nellie Grant's bridemaids when she married Mr. Sartoris in May, 1874. They are the last two to select husbands for themselves, the other six young ladies having all married. The last wedding among them was that of Miss Conkling, Senator Conkling's daughter, in 1879. Miss Sherman, General Sherman's eldest daughter, was married only a few months after Mrs. Sartoris. Miss Freelinghyusen, now Mrs. John Davis, was married, a year later, and Miss Dent and Miss Drexel near the same time. Miss Porter, daughter of the admiral of the navy, was married to Lieut. Logan in May, 1877.

How a Locomotive was Raised From River. Philadelphia Record.

The feat of raising a huge freight engine from the mud in Rosh river, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, below Havre-de-Grace, was an amazingly accomplished yesterday. The engine fell through the draw-bridge some time ago. The difficulties of the feat may be imagined when it is understood that the engine was several feet below the water surface and completely imbedded in the mud. The wreckers have been at work a week, the first thing accomplished being the placing of heavy chains beneath the great mass of iron. Two divers went down for this purpose were compelled to dig several feet under the soft mud at the bottom of the river. The chains were made taut to four heavy sows, which were filled with water at low tide. Everything being satisfactory, the water was pumped out of the sows, thus tightening the chains about the engine. When the tide began to rise the engine was pulled a few feet from the mud. Then other sows were brought, and when the tide was again low water was pumped in and the chains fastened to them. The tide went up again, and so did the engine, which came to the surface. After this had been repeated a number of times the engine was swinging clear of the water, and was then placed on a large float, only slightly damaged, and waiting for the rain to make it as good as before its tumble into the river. The railroad will now take charge of its fished up property and tow it to the river bank, near the railroad track. To that point, when the tide is high, a temporary track will be built connecting with the railroad, and when the tide has fallen sufficiently to place the wheels of the engine on a level with the temporary structure the engine will be then run on the wharf and to the main track. It will be taken to Wilmington and repaired. It cost \$1,000 to fish the engine out.

THE PRICE OF LABOR.

What is Paid for Different Kinds of Work in the Large Cities.

- The prices paid for labor in the various cities of this country are as follows: Bricklayers—New York, \$4; Cincinnati, \$4.50; St. Louis, \$4.50; Chicago, \$3.50; Philadelphia, \$3.50; Boston, \$3.25; Baltimore, \$3.50. Brick Masons (fronts)—New York, \$5; Cincinnati, \$4.50; Chicago, \$4; Boston, \$3.50; Baltimore, \$4; Philadelphia, \$4; St. Louis, \$4.25. Carpenters—New York, \$3.50; Cincinnati, \$3; Chicago, \$3; St. Louis, \$4.25; Philadelphia, \$2.75; Boston, \$3; Baltimore, \$2.50. Cabinetmakers—New York, \$3.50; Cincinnati, \$2.50; Chicago, \$3.50; St. Louis, \$3; Philadelphia, \$2.25; Boston, \$2; Baltimore, \$2.50. Blacksmiths—New York, \$3.50; Cincinnati, \$2.50; Chicago, \$2.75; St. Louis, \$1.60; Philadelphia, \$2.50; Baltimore, \$2.50; Boston, \$2. Laborers—New York, \$2; Cincinnati, \$1.50; Chicago, \$1.85; St. Louis, \$2; Philadelphia, \$2.25; Boston, \$2.50; Baltimore, \$2.50. Finishers—New York, \$3; Cincinnati, \$2.50; Chicago, \$3; St. Louis, \$2.75; Philadelphia, \$2.50; Boston, \$3; Baltimore, \$2.50. Foundrymen—New York, \$3.50; Cincinnati, \$2.50; Chicago, \$2; St. Louis, \$3; Philadelphia, \$2.50; Boston, \$2; Baltimore, \$2.50. Plasterers—New York, \$4; Cincinnati, \$3.50; Chicago, \$3; St. Louis, \$4; Philadelphia, \$3; Baltimore, \$3.50; Boston, \$3.50. Stone Masons—New York, \$4; Cincinnati, \$3.50; Chicago, \$3.75; St. Louis, \$3; Philadelphia, \$3.25; Baltimore, \$3.50; Boston, \$3. Stonecutters—New York, \$4; Cincinnati, \$1.50; Chicago, \$3.75; St.

London, \$3.50; Philadelphia, \$3.25; Boston, \$3.50; Baltimore, \$3.25; Tin Roofers—New York, \$3; Cincinnati, \$3; Chicago, \$2.75; St. Louis, \$2.50; Philadelphia, \$2.50; Boston, \$2.75; Baltimore, \$3. Slaters—New York, \$3; Cincinnati, \$3.50; Chicago, \$2.75; St. Louis, \$3.50; Philadelphia, \$3; Boston, \$2.75; Baltimore, \$3.

Had Seen It All. New York Herald.

A melancholy Turk sat puffing a cigarette as he reclined on what looked like a bundle of old clothes in the rotunda at Castle Garden yesterday. He was very swarthy as to complexion, very gaudy—though somewhat faded—as to his red fez, baggy blue trousers, and embroidered jacket, decidedly picturesque. His dame was Niska Hour, he was born on Mount Lebanon, and he was thirty-five years old. He came to this country last fall, was nearly frozen to death by a New York winter, suffered excessive attacks of bronchitis and pneumonia, was robbed by a flamboyant swindler, run over by a Broadway stage, and clubbed a member of the finest police in the world. He had seen as much of this great country as he desired to, and, as he explained to the Herald reporter in Arabic, all he wanted now was to go home. He thought that if he sat on his luggage and kept wide awake and told nobody upon what portion of his person was concealed his passage money he might possibly escape without being robbed once more. He had been told, he said, that if he opened his mouth in America the Yankees would steal his front teeth.



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A NOTED BUT UNTILTED WOMAN. (From the Boston Globe.)



Editors:—The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Flad, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Women," because of her correspondents love to call her. She is a woman devoted to her work, which is the cure of a life's duty, and is obliged to keep six assistants to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special brand of suffering, which she relieves from its pain by the use of the Vegetable Compound, which is a medicine for good and no ill purposes. I have personally investigated it and as satisfied of the truth of this. On account of the proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst forms of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will, at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system. It costs only \$1. per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, can be obtained by many or by direct communication with the publisher by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P. with stamp for reply to her home in Lynn, Mass. For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound surpassed as abundant testimonials show. "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "is the world for the cure of Constipation at all points of the liver. Her food wonders in its special line and I do not respond in its popularity. I feel as an Angel of Mercy whose work is good to others." Mrs. A. M. D.

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