

THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

The senatorial fight in New Hampshire is becoming decidedly interesting.

COUNCILMAN HENRI has been unanimously elected. He will probably make himself heard after the first of July.

THERE was a good deal of undiluted bourbon turned loose in Ohio yesterday, with Judge Hoadley at the head of the procession.

THE next time General Crook takes the warpath after Apache cutthroats he ought to remember that a dead Indian is a good Indian.

BROOKLYN'S new directory indicates a gain of 45,000 inhabitants during the past year, in spite of the handicap of Tammany's sermon.

WHAT has become of the proposed market house? If we can't build it on Jefferson square let us have a market house wherever it can be built.

GENERAL CROOK has brought a white elephant from the Mexican jungle, and Uncle Sam is in a quandary what to do with him. Why can't those Apaches be delivered to Barium or Buffalo Bill?

GATH has a pen picture of General Crook in which he described him as long, lank and lean. Gath's acquaintance with the general is probably about as intimate as with a number of other dignitaries about whom he writes so familiarly.

WE shall presently see whether the state board of equalization is disposed to assess Nebraska railroads according to their known value or whether they will continue the farce of allowing railroad property to evade its just share of the burden of taxation.

ALTHOUGH nominated by a republican caucus, Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, is still on the ragged edge of uncertainty in the joint session of the legislature. Any other man than Rollins would do much better for every one except the monopoly lobby at Washington.

THE proposal of Postmaster General Gresham to put the letter carriers into blue breeches is violently opposed down the whole line. A proposition to put some higher officials in the department in straight jackets would meet with general approbation outside of Burlington, Iowa.

GENERAL CROOK thinks the captured Apaches ought to go back on the reservation, and the interior department disagrees with the general. Meantime the war department is supplying rations for three hundred hungry Chiricahuas on the railroad, who don't care whether school keeps or not, so long as the Indian meal and bacon holds out.

THOSE small pace railroad trains across the continent will soon be as much a thing of the past as the overland stage coach. The fast train schedule of the Union Pacific will be matched by fast trains over the Burlington and Rio Grande route to Denver and Ogden. It is also foreshadowed that the latter roads will soon put a second through train on the line between Chicago and Ogden, which may compel the Union Pacific to increase the speed of the day express that leaves Omaha at noon. The route across the plains certainly will afford a splendid field for lightning travel.

ANOTHER movement is to be made by the pension agents this winter to secure an increase in pensions. When it is taken into consideration that about forty per cent of our national expenditures this year consists in pension payments this information is extremely interesting. The last arrears bill was log-rolled through congress just before a presidential election, when neither party dared to commit itself against it through fear of losing the soldier vote the coming campaign. The same tactics are to be tried once more.

It will be a very doubtful experiment this time. No one questions that disabled soldiers deserve pensions and ought to get them, and that their widows must not be permitted to suffer. But the pension dodge has been worked to such a pitch that every volunteer who has contracted the rheumatism fifteen years after his discharge, and who falls into the hands of the pension sharks, is an applicant for the public bounty. It is an insult to the old soldiers of the republic to suppose that they are the importunate beggars that these blood-suckers would make them out to be.

We are now paying a hundred millions of dollars a year on the pension account. That is a very large sum, but every cent of it must be raised from taxes levied on an overtaxed people. The party that tries to find another peg to hang pensions on is likely to lose more votes than it will gain by the attempt. There is a limit beyond which the mine of public gullibility cannot be worked, even with vote-making as its object.

DORSEY'S PATRIOTISM.

Since the day when the energetic work of Thomas L. James, seconded by James A. Garfield, resulted in the finding of indictments against the gang of star route jobbers, Stephen W. Dorsey has been pathetically appealing to his party patriotism in order to create republican sympathy for himself in his disgrace. A patriotism which contents itself with using party as a means for personal aggrandizement is very little credit to the possessor and less use to the party itself.

Men who howl loudly for the old flag while thinking only of an appropriation have no right to flatter themselves over their loyalty to the government, and scoundrels who successfully pull the wires of a political organization to increase their own influence and mask their private infamies deserve no sympathy from party leaders when they are tripped up by justice and receive the exposure and disgrace which they deserve.

Dorsey and Brady were undoubtedly of great assistance to the republican leaders in carrying the last national election. Dorsey was a man of wide political experience. He knew that platforms and speeches could not be depended upon to win votes unless backed by a good working organization. As secretary of the national republican committee, he was brought into intimate relationship with influential republicans from every state in the union, and he played his cards well to increase a personal influence which he hoped would stand him in good stead if his conspiracy to rob the treasury ever came to light.

Mr. Dorsey was a howling patriot. He gloried in republican principles and he placed every confidence in republican promises, especially those which he believed bore some reference to his own redemption. He claims that he spent \$13,000 out of his own pocket from pure patriotism for republican success, chiefly in Indiana and Ohio, and no one will doubt the assertion who watched the conduct of the campaign in those states.

Mr. Dorsey was a patriot from expediency and a plunderer from principle. It is decidedly cheeky in him at this late day, when he has done more than any one man to imperil republican supremacy to plead his party services as proof "of the splendid ingratitude of dishonest power. The scandal of the star route, in which Stephen W. Dorsey was the prime mover and head center, has knocked more party patriotism out of hundreds of republican voters than was ever worked up by all the Bradys and Dorseys, and others of the disreputable gang who grew fat from the treasury.

ASPHALT AND STONE.

This paper has been a steady and a consistent advocate of granite as the best and in the end the cheapest of all paving materials. It took this position before the board of public works was created and a paving tax authorized. It fought for the granite blocks on Tenth street, and has urged the adoption of that material on every heavily traveled street in Omaha. The effort, now being made by the *Republican* to divert public attention from its recent malice and uncalculated attacks upon another paving material by alleging that *The Bee* has become the organ of the asphalt contractors, will mislead no intelligent reader. Our views on the superiority of granite blocks over any and every other material have undergone no change, and no amount of patronage from asphalt contractors is liable to change it.

We have always recognized that, next to granite, sheet asphalt laid on concrete is an excellent pavement for streets on which the traffic is light. For such streets it is better than any other known material, if laid down under favorable conditions. Everybody knows that this has been an unusually stormy season, and contractors both for stone and asphalt pavements have suffered serious damage and great inconvenience. To pronounce against any pavement because an unfinished section damaged by heavy floods appears to be a disadvantage, would be unfair as well as senseless. We might as well condemn brick as a building material because the foundation of several brick blocks suffered more or less by the same terrific rain storm. Or we might pronounce against the use of brick entirely because stone is a more durable material for foundations. This is precisely what the *Republican* did recently in calling into question the value of asphalt as a paving material because a portion of the unfinished cushion coat on Douglas street was torn up by the flood.

If the *Republican* had always been known as a staunch advocate of the public interests instead of as a cat-paw of a great corporation that feeds it with \$100,000 of job work a year, we might have accounted for its course as evidence of a want of common sense. Knowing, however, that it derives its inspiration on everything but book reviews and duds poetry from U. P. headquarters, we very naturally suspected, as did many citizens, that this sudden assault on asphalt had some relation to the scheme of an undeveloped sandstone ring. Right here let us say that if the Greeley sandstone is as good as the Medina sandstone, we should prefer it to asphalt for business streets. We care nothing whether the quarry is owned by Bill Stout or Jay Gould or Sidney Dillon. What we want is the most durable material for the city.

The United States circuit court of Colorado has rendered a decision that an insurance policy issued but not paid for holds the insurer liable for any loss that may accrue to the property insured. The court holds that the promise of the policy holder to pay the premium was a good and sufficient consideration and laid down the principles as follows: "It is maintained as a sound and wholesome rule of

good conduct and fair dealing that upon a promise of indemnity, supported by any consideration whatever, the company shall be bound, whatever may be concealed in a labyrinth of conditions and exceptions, to defend its operation. It is easy enough to withhold the policy until payment of the premium, and that course of dealing will deceive no one. But the delivery of the policy imports indemnity in a way which most men will accept without question. We think that the contract between these parties was complete when the policy was delivered, and the defendant is liable on it."

EXPENSIVE CHURCH GOING.

A writer in the current issue of the *North American Review* handles the causes of the decline in church attendance without gloves and declares that men of small or moderate means and a fair share of pride cannot afford the expense. They would willingly, remarks the writer, pay in the form of pew rent a reasonable compensation for such benefit as they could get, but pew rent is the smallest part of the demands made upon the pocket of the average churchgoer. From the moment that they enter a church society they find themselves subjected to constant solicitation for a hundred purposes that have no connection with their reasons for wishing to go to church.

"Perhaps the church which they wish to attend, through a policy which they had no part in making, and which they would never have approved, is involved in debt, and they are asked to help it out of foolish bankruptcy. They are asked to subscribe for foreign missions, though doubting the benefit to distant savages of the \$5 worth of teaching which it costs \$100 to give them. They are called upon to contribute to various charitable enterprises and entertainments, not called upon simply, but persistently urged, until they have their own personal notions about charitable aid, in accordance with which they do not in private what they can afford or feel disposed to do. The church today is a beggar, not humble and meek in its demands, but greedy, persistent and almost impudent. Our seeker for sustenance and inspiration for his better nature finds himself in a congregation of daughters of the horse-leech, ever crying 'Give, give,' and he flees in weariness and disgust from their importunities."

Again his pride and self-respect are hurt if he finds it impossible to head the subscription lists and lead off in the collection. His social position is gauged by his ability to contribute, and if his private means cannot stand the pressure he is made to feel that he is a nobody in the church.

There is some truth and some exaggeration in this picture. The wealthy men in many of our churches contribute the least. The incessant dropping of festivals and entertainments that wear away the pocketbooks of the small salaried clerk falls less heavily upon them. A good round subscription has its appropriate effect for several years and economical hedging can be indulged in the meantime. It might be said, too, that the general idea in churches are something more than mere adjuncts to society, and that a congregation where wealth is the prerequisite to respect ought to be left severely alone by all but the wealthy. There is a singular contradiction in singing about "free salvation" and making life miserable to all whose incomes do not enable them to contribute to orphan asylums, founding hospitals, foreign missions and magnificent piles of brick and mortar. Still the conclusion of the writer, that "if the modern Christian church is the guardian of the gateway to heaven, it is easier for a whole caravan of camels to thread the postern of a needle's eye than for a poor man to make his way through the formidable barrier," is hardly warranted by the facts.

The G. A. R. are organizing a brass band. Vandervoort will tout the brass bazo.

What Shall We Do With Them?

San Francisco Chronicle. General Crook has returned from the heart of the Sierra Madre, bringing with him the murderous Chiricahuas of whom he went in search. Little so far seems to have been gained by the capture. It is a repetition of the story of the white elephant. He has a quantity of dead Indians on his hands and does not know what to do with them. He has not yet determined them, because if the Mexicans claim them as subjects he may think best to give them his blessing and a supply of ammunition and send them back across the border. From the standpoint of the present campaign appears to be a brilliant failure. He had left the Indians in the hands of the Mexicans, and he has now brought them back to be annihilated by the Mexican troops, who would have had no one to be jealous of and would have given no quarter in case of capture. Were the Indians dead General Crook would know what to do with them. Meanwhile Secretary Lincoln is filled with dismay. He would be glad to turn them over to the interior department, but Secretary Teller does not want them. The agent at San Carlos declines them with thanks. The good Indians on the reservation—and it is pleasant to hear among so much aboriginal badness that there are really good Apaches—decline to welcome the wanderers and have held a democratic convention to express their disgust in dignified form. It is a most singular complication, and it seems hard in such a muddle to reconcile the contending claims of justice and humanity. If these Apaches are surrendered to the Mexican authorities as prisoners of war, there may be an *auto-da-fé* at Horma. As the renegades are on this side of the border negotiations between the two nations can proceed with greater comfort to the American authorities. The solution of this problem is in their hands, and wherever these Apaches are put, it should be in a place where they can never again make trouble. If

the question becomes too perplexing, it may be solved by allowing the good Indians to kill them—a course they proposed long ago in regard to the young and unmanageable bucks on the reservation. This would not be so barbarous as it might at first seem. It would be merely permitting the Indians to exact in a legal way the lives the renegades had justly forfeited.

Peter Cooper's Illustration of Interest.

Mr. Cooper was always a careful and prudent business man. He was always opposed to the methods of many merchants who lunched out in extravagant enterprises on borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. Once while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would have to borrow the money for six months, paying interest at 3 per cent per month. "Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked. "Because the brokers will not negotiate bills for longer." "Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note at that rate for three years." "Are you in earnest?" asked the would-be borrower. "Certainly I am. I will discount your note for \$10,000 for three years at that rate. Will you do it?" "Of course I will," said the merchant. "Very well," said Mr. Cooper; "just sign this note for 10,000, payable in three years, and give me your check for \$800, and the transaction is complete." "But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant. "You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for thirty-six months at 8 per cent per month amounts to 108 per cent, or \$10,800; therefore, your check for \$800 just makes us even." The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such ruinous rates, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so fully convinced him as this rather humorous proposal by Mr. Cooper.

Your health depends on the purity of your food. People who realize this are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results.

Acquittal in the Star Route Cases.

A conviction in the star route trials has hardly been expected. The character of the jury has not been such as to warrant any great confidence in their ability to divine the truth, and in their virtue should the truth appear very plainly. The mode of trial has been so extraordinary, and every step has been so dilatory, and all has been so complex, that for months this conviction has seemed improbable. Men bent on reaching just ends and executing justice would not have dallied along as the court has in this trial. A state trial which really means anything is never conducted in this way. The length of the speeches was, to the last degree, absurd. But an acquittal was hardly expected. The defendants had been adjudged morally guilty by the country with a unanimity rarely witnessed in any case. There was not a doubt in the minds of anybody of a conspiracy to rob the government. It was quite generally expected, therefore, that there would be a failure on the part of the jury to agree. A verdict of acquittal is for these reasons something of a surprise.

There are those, however, who think the trial has not been entirely in vain. This opinion has an insufficient basis. The result will rather confirm every peculiar and treacherous parasite and professional contractor and straw-bidder in the belief that criminal responsibility can never be fixed on him, and the whole body of this gentry will rest secure that they may conspire with impunity. Charges of this nature, it will be assumed, cannot be legally proven.

If there is any possible good to result from this trial it must be looked for in the fact that the people will now see that such abuses can only be avoided and the treasury protected by calling to the executive branch of the government honest and able men. The star-route frauds were the fruit of the imbecile administration of President Hayes. The lack of capable and vigorous men at the head of the interior and postoffice departments under him cost the people of the United States—speaking within bounds—hundreds of millions of dollars. If Mr. Schurz had had the business capacity required in his department and had foreshadowed ever so dimly the cost of the back pension law, that monstrous measure would never have been adopted. He either had not the nerve to speak the truth, or no comprehension of what the truth was. And yet, above any man in the government, it was his business to have known the truth and his patriotic duty to have spoken it. The audacity of President Hayes, of Teller, at the head of the postoffice department, was fitted for a village postmaster. He seems to have never known what was going on nor to have concerned himself about the department over which he nominally presided, while the bold robbers of the republican party planned and executed their raids.

One Experience from Many.

I have been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve, and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unusual, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

They Hit It Again.

Whoever it was, he will enjoy learning that the 15th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on May 8th, resulted as follows: Ticket No. 71,189, sold as a whole for \$5 to a wealthy Cuban at Havana, drew the first capital prize of \$75,000. No. 47,803, sold to a New Yorker as a whole, drew the second capital prize, \$25,000. No. 23,433 drew the third capital prize, \$10,000, and was sold in fifths, at \$1 each, to Messrs. Jas. J. McMillan, through Messrs. Jones & Hamilton, Caldwell, Texas; to Mr. Sam. J. Jones, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. V. Schumacher, of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa. Nos. 10,229 and 20,203, drew each the fourth capital, \$6,000—sold in fifths at \$1 each—among others to Henry Ehrhardt, S. W. Cor. 10th and Market st., St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Albert, 614 Locust st., same city; two-fifths collected by Messrs. C. E. Rich & Co., No. 61 Broadway, New York city, for a party in San Francisco, Cal. Many winners among those who captured \$265,500 in prizes desired their names withheld. The next drawing occurs Tuesday, July 10th, and M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will furnish any desired information on an application.

YOUNG NUTT BEHIND THE BARS!

Grim Coincidence in the Two Tragedies—Dukes Popularity with Women Since He Slew Captain Nutt.

Special to the Chicago Herald.

CHICAGO, Pa., June 19.—"No, I cannot talk about it. There is nothing to say. This man killed my father, slandered my sister, and again and again sneered at and insulted me on the streets. How could I help it? It was my duty to myself and my family."

James Nutt spoke thus to his counsel, and he closed his thin lips firmly as he uttered the words. He is yet a lad in appearance and in manner. He is of rather slender and awkward figure, and was clad in a plain suit of clothes to-day, such as befitted his occupation, for he tended and worked his father's acres. Early in life he took upon himself the duties of a husbandman, and devoted himself to the place rather than to books. So quiet has been his life that in a community where every man knew his esteemed father none knew the son. He was known as a boy of exemplary habits and entirely without guile. So small is his frame that he could easily be taken for seventeen instead of past twenty years of age. His features are small but regular, and his mild blue eyes betoken a good temper. The jail in which he is confined is a miserable structure built many years ago. The inside, in the part where the prisoner is confined, resembles the iron grating round the boiler-room of a steamboat. The cells look like boxes, stacked in a notched work of iron bars. The male and female prisoners are in the same apartment when not kept in close cells.

There was a riotous gathering in the main room this morning, but young Nutt sat apart from them and had an entirely different look from any of the others. "I am as comfortable as I can expect to be under the circumstances," said he, and then added, with a faint smile: "We cannot have the comforts of home in a place like this."

It is a sorry place, indeed, but the sheriff who keeps it says he is making young Nutt as comfortable as possible. He stoutly denies the report that he acceded to Duke's liberties in denying the present prisoner.

There are grim coincidences in all this business. James Nutt is confined in the same apartment occupied by the man who murdered his father and will be tried before the same judge. With one exception the same counsel will appear. Duke was a man who charmed the hearts of men, but he was in the society of women. He had pleasing manners, but was anything but handsome. He was a gross fellow, short, fleshy and with a hitch in his leg. He had a clean-shaven face, full and round, and with a sort of sanctimonious expression. He had a gift of tongue, and inundated himself into the good graces of many ladies. There are not less than half a dozen women in this town alone who are to-day trembling lest their loving epistles to Captain Nutt's slayer will reach the public gaze. Ever since his dastardly conduct toward Miss Nutt, and his acquittal for murder, respectable ladies have received his attentions and quarreled with each other for his addresses or his passions. "You may win the passions of N. L. Duke, but his love forever is mine," writes one to another. His effects are said to be freighted with tender missives, showing many conquests and unnumberable amours.



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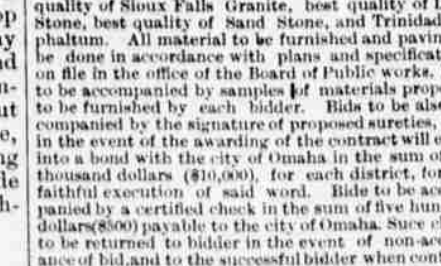
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PROPOSALS FOR PAVING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of Saturday, June 23d, A. D. 1906, for furnishing paving material and paying the following districts in the city of Omaha, to-wit: Districts Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Bids are especially invited on the following paving materials, to-wit: Best quality of Sioux Falls Granite, best quality of Lincoln Stone, best quality of Sand Stone, and Trinidad Asphaltum. All material to be furnished and paving to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board of Public Works. Bids to be accompanied by samples of materials proposed to be furnished by each bidder. Bids to be also accompanied by the signature of proposed sureties, who in the event of the bidder's failure to execute the contract will enter into a bond with the city of Omaha in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each district, for the faithful execution of said contract. Bids to be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) payable to the city of Omaha. Such check to be returned to bidder in the event of non-acceptance of bid and to successful bidder when contract is awarded. Bids to be made on printed blanks furnished by the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works reserve the right to reject any and all bids, or to accept a part or a whole of any bid. JAMES C. CREDITON, Chairman Board of Public Works. Omaha, June 9, 1906.



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