THE OMAHA BEE.

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THE BEE BUBLISHING CO., PROPS.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE Ohio democrats have put forward one of their strongest, if not their strongest, man in Judge Headley as candidate for governor.

RETURNS from a majority of the county conventions indicate that Iowa republicans propose to father absolute prohibition, even at the risk of weakening their party on the effort.

IT is asserted that British capital to the extent of thirty millions went into Wyoming and Texas last year. Wyoming has now a population of over a million horned cattle, worth $30,000,000, and Texas has probably three times as many.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* contains a column and a half editorial on "The State of the Married in Heaven." Five columns would fail to express the editorial opinion of the paper on "The State of the Married on Earth."

MRS. NICKERSON has filed a petition for devorce from the absconding major on the ground of adultery. As the associated press is carrying the news over the country, Major Nickerson will not be able to plead, as his wife did in her defense, that due notice of the suit was not served upon him.

THE Ohio democracy have nominated a very elastic platform "for revenue only." Judge Hoadley was a republican once, but he is a convert to the democratic version of civil service reform, which demands as the essence of reform the removal of all republicans and appointment in their stead of democrats.

Now that the chief star route trial is finished the only sensation upon which Washington can feed is the investigation of Architect Hill. So far the principal fact evolved from the tstimony is that government employes are in the habit of doing a half day's work for a full day's pay. This discovery is not so new as to be startling.

SIX lynchings and the avenging of Captain Nutt by his son through the killing of the murderer Dukes, all of which events have taken place within a week, indicate that although justice may miscarry through juries, there is a final resort to outraged public sentiment, which often deals out justice outside of the form and cover of the law.

DORSEY is out with another letter in which he charges all his troubles on the political resentment of Jones and McVeagh and insists that he never made a dollar out of the government which he did not honestly earn. The best place for Dorsey just at present would be out of sight on his New Mexican ranche. The public outside of Washington have no ear for his misfortunes.

"THE fuss and feathers and parade of fine phrases" about the "great fraud" of 1876, reminds the Vicksburg *Post* of a certain Arkansas joke. Colonel Thompson, in Napoleon, arose during a little four-handed game, and exclaimed with indignation: "There is cheating in the game, I denounce it as an infernal fraud." Major Foxworth promptly demanded to know upon what ground he made the charge. "Why," replied the colonel, "Bill Simpson has just played a pair of aces that he stole out of my sleeve."

THE break in the lard corner which hopelessly stranded a score of operators who have been attempting to force the price in food products is a blessing undisguised. McGeoch and his gang deserve no sympathy. Their system of locking up grain, corn and lard in order to swindle smaller speculators, and to catch and squeeze the last dollar out of the unwary is contrary to public policy. It is nothing less than a huge gambling operation with all consumers of food as the victims. 'Corners,' unsettle legitimate business and drive away trade. No one mourns when these manipulators are caught in the trap which they have set for others.

THE *Pioneer Press* has been investigating the crop question in the great wheat sections of Minnesota and Dakota, and comes to the conclusion that the territory tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis will produce from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels of wheat more this year than in any previous season. The excessive rains have not injured the wheat, while the cool weather accompanying them has been favorable to the crop. In the Red River valley there were even some complaints of drought, which disappeared after last week's showers, while in southern Dakota farmers believe that the moisture has not been so excessive as to injure the crops. Reports from Dakota and Manitoba indicate a great increase in acreage. From Dakota alone comes estimates of a wheat crop of 18,000,000 bushels, an increase of more than 20 per cent over last year. In Manitoba a 55 per cent increase in acreage is reported, with the promise of a considerable improvement in quality.

SOUTHERN DAKOTA.

The selection of Bismarck as the capital of Dakota has stimulated the demand for territorial division, especially in the southern portion of the territory. A convention is now in session at Huron, the delegates to which are pledged to take action looking to division on the 46th parallel and the admission of Southern Dakota as a state at the next session of congress. A constitutional convention is to be called this fall to frame a consfitution for submission to congress. The present preliminary meeting will draft an ordinance providing for elections in September for the selection of delegates to the constitutional convention. It looks to us as if there is much ado in Dakota about nothing. Congress is now democratic. It is not probable that a democratic congress will generously add two republican senators to the senate, and three republican electors to the electoral college. A contested presidential election might easily be made to turn upon the vote of the Dakota delegation if a contingency like that of 1876 should again happen. That would be reason enough for refusing the demand of Southern Dakota.

In the second place it is becoming more and more difficult to increase the number of states. Nevada was admitted as a political necessity during the war and the need of two more votes in the senate during the reconstruction period had much to do with the admission of Nebraska before she had 100,000 population. The last state to be admitted, Colorado, was also taken into the Union under political pressure. For the admission of Dakota as a whole many good reasons might be urged. But cut into two sections neither of which is developed to more than a tithe of its possibilities, with a scattering population and vast expanses of untilled and untillable lands, the demand for admission seems, to say the least, premature. There have been a number of unsuccessful attempts made to divide Texas and the question of division has been broached in several other states, notably California, but the feeling is against increasing the number of political divisions. This feeling will operate against the admission of Southern Dakota.

PROVISION EXPORTS.

The advance statement of the Washington bureau of statistics for the month of May, with comparative statements for five and seven months terminating with May 31st, gives some interesting statistics of our provision exports to foreign countries. It shows that during May the export movement was well sustained and records a slight improvement in the aggregate value of exports as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

There is a decided advance in the exports of fresh and salted beef. In May, 1882, our exporters sent abroad only 2,725,054 pounds of fresh beef and 1,976,884 of salted beef. In hog products, with the exception of lard, the report shows a decided falling off.

This decrease in the export of hog produce is mainly attributable to the unjust prejudice and discrimination which prevails in Germany and France. The export of tallow during the month varies but little from that of the like months last year, the exports having been 4,767,886 pounds in 1883 and 4,756,780 pounds in 1882. In the way of dairy products there was an increase in the export of butter and a decrease in that of cheese. Last month the country sent abroad 977,067 pounds of butter and 4,681,757 pounds of cheese, against 545,934 pounds of butter and 5,744,105 pounds of cheese during the corresponding month of last year. Comparing the two periods, the exports of fresh beef rose from 36,253,495 pounds in 1882 to 63,878,970 pounds in 1883, while salted beef declined from 30,619,292 to 27,025,781 pounds. The quantity of bacon exported in 1882 was 260,794,919 pounds, against 217,684,414 pounds this year. The export trade in hams increased largely, the exports having been 33,824,843 pounds during the past seven months, and only 20,858,316 pounds during the like period last year. Lard declined from 153,770,871 pounds to 138,393,109 pounds; pork from 51,658,630 to 43,818,228 pounds, and tallow from 31,041,149 pounds in 1882 to 25,718,296 pounds in 1883. The comparison between dairy products is for the five months ending May 31. The export of butter nearly trebled, the quantity being 6,353,046 pounds during the past five months, and 2,473,477 pounds for the like period of the preceding year. The difference in the cheese trade is quite considerable, the export having been 25,080,448 pounds in 1882 and only 15,138,467 pounds during the past five mnnths.

Taken altogether Mr. Nimmo's report shows an encouraging condition of trade. What our exporters have most to fear is a decline in the foreign demand for American provisions through the adulterations practiced by our manufacturers. Developments like those made in the Chicago lard investigation will do more to damage American goods abroad than a half a dozen of Bismarck's degrees against the American hog.

THE *Republican* charges that the BEE had 'changed base' on the paving question, because it reaffirms its belief that granite block pavements are the best pavements all things considered for heavily travelled streets. No reader of this paper needs to be informed that the BEE has lead the way in advocating stone block pavements. We have been consistent in our championship of granite for business streets and persistent in our opposition to every other material on thoroughfares where the travel is heavy. We urged a stone block pavement for Tenth street, recommended the same for Douglas, called upon the property owners on Harney and Sixteenth streets to use the same material, and laid down the principle from the outset that the best pavement was the cheapest in the long run. Next to stone block, by which we do not mean limestone or seamy sandstone, we prefer sheet asphalt laid on a foundation of solid concrete with a guarantee that it will be kept in repair for a term of years. Our grounds for preferring asphalt to wood, block or macadam, which are the only pavements to be named next to it and stone, have been frequently given. They are: Its cleanliness, its superior durability, the ease with which it can be cut and plastered over when repairs are necessary, and the absence of dust and noise. Of course this presumes a pavement laid by the method called for in Mr. Barber's specifications. A good asphalt pavement is good; a poor asphalt pavement is very poor. What THE BEE has urged right along is that Omaha shall profit by the experience of other cities in the matter of paving. St. Louis has tried all other kinds of paving material, and has come down to granite block and sheet asphalt. In Chicago, granite, Medina sandstone and asphalt are the three most approved pavements. In the East since the failure of the Nicholson wood block, granite or trap block and sheet asphalt are being used to the exclusion of all others. We believe that for Omaha these two are the only pavements that ought to be considered for our level streets. On the hill sides, where stone would be too expensive and asphalt too slippery, perhaps macadam properly laid as it is in the east might be used to advantage. But wherever our property owners feel that they can afford it granite blocks will be found by all odds the best and decidedly the cheapest pavement that can be secured.

SENATOR HAMPTON has been dedicating a soldiers' monument in South Carolina and, as is usual in the south on such occasions, unburdening himself of a eulogy on "the lost cause." "The senator "repelled with scorn and indignation" the imputation that the confederates were rebels and traitors, and declared that the war was in no sense a rebellion. He called earth to witness that the sword had settled no principle and shed tears of silent gratitude over the graves of the heroic defenders of their country." To say the least, this is very unseemly in a senator of the United States. Wade Hampton may delude himself with the belief that his scorn and indignation over the charge that rebels are rebels, and traitors traitors whenever and wherever found, may be grateful to his South Carolina constituency but he may be certain that such performances as his Charleston speech will not be received with much enthusiasm by the rising generation in the new south. The larger constituency, which in his capacity as United States senator, Mr. Hampton represents, believes that the war did settle something. They are anxious and willing to bury all angry discussion regarding a conflict closed more than eighteen years ago. They are even disposed to grow a little sentimental now and then over the valor of the misguided men who tried to shoot the Union to pieces in order to bulwark human slavery behind its ruins. But they will never admit that a citizen, who died in arms against the government, is as deserving of praise as the soldier who fought to defend it, nor are they dispose to fall on their knees and ask the pardon of unrepentant rebels because they were compelled to whip them into submission to the constitution of the national government and obedience to the laws of the land. That is asking too much even in the interests of harmony.

NOTWITHSTANDING the puff that appeared on our local page yesterday, written at the instance of the fire department chief, we most decidedly object to the project of building a Cheap John engine house on one of the best business corners of the city and on the principal business thoroughfare. No city in this country managed by men of sense would take a $12,000 lot for an engine house when a lot worth one sixth of that sum would answer just as well. What particular advantage is there in encumbering the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam with an engine house. We have already one engine house within reach of the business center, and if the city is to build more engine houses they should be erected where they are more needed. A twenty by forty foot space for a hose cart is all we need up town. To erect an unsightly, squatty building on the corner of Sixteenth and Farnam would not only be a reckless waste of money, but a material injury to the property adjacent.

THE BEE of yesterday morning stole a special from the St. Paul *Press*, publishing it under date of June 17. The same telegram (in regard to Gen. Crook) the *Herald* also stole and published yesterday morning, *changing the date to make it agree with other telegrams of the day before*. Of the two varieties of piracy THE BEE's is the more honorable. Dr. Miller ought to discharge his thief.—*Republican.*

THE BEE stole no special from the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* or from any other paper. The piece of miscellany referred to was a regular dispatch clipped from the Chicago *Times* and printed with the date under which it first appeared, which was two days earlier than our telegraphic dispatches. It was published as reprint matter without THE BEE's special heading, no attempt being made to conceal the true character as a copied dispatch which, although late, was of general interest. THE BEE makes it a rule to credit all its contemporaries with their enterprise and work, but to credit a stale dispatch whose date showed its age, would be a superabundance of finical courtesy.

Extortionate Monopolies.

Kansas City Times.

Two great monopolies, which, under cover of legal protection, have made millionaires of their conductors at the expense of the poor and needy, appear to be in a fair way to be broken up. The drive-well contest and the barbed wire controversy, both of which have occupied much space in the public prints, and both of which were of the greatest importance to settlers in prairie states, were united in life; and in death they are not divided. While neither question has yet been brought before the supreme court, decisions in both have recently been rendered by the next lower tribunal, and they are against the claims of the monopoly sought to be established. The ground for the decision was the same in both cases—the invalidity of the reissue of the patent. Barbed wire is so extensively used for fencing purposes that the amount manufactured last year is said to have been in the neighborhood of 500,000 miles. The control of all the patents was gained under a reissue some time ago, by a single firm, and they have since made prices to suit themselves. Other establishments determined to break the monopoly by engaging in the business themselves, and it is in the suits brought against these for infringement of patent that the important decision has been given. In this case, as in that of the drive-wells, it has been found that the patent as re-issued covered a wider ground than the original, and contained the application of principles and improvements which did not appear there at all. The court has decided that if the reissue goes in any respect beyond the original, the whole is void. While a test case will be carried up, there is little probabililty that this decision will be reversed, and thousands of farmers will be rejoiced at their delivery from two of the monopolies from which they have suffered most. Of the two, the drive-well sharks were much the worst.

The Evils of Post Life.

Philadelphia Press.

General McClellan is reported as saying that nearly every military post in the United States has two poker games running all the time. The officers make up one game, the privates the other. The result is that one or two officers and three or four privates come into possession of all the money left at the post by the postmaster. If there is any life that affords an excuse for gambling and excessive whisky drinking it is post life in times of peace. The monotony of the daily routine, and the absence of any serious occupation, are sufficient to destroy all ambition and all capacity on the part of the regular soldiers to perform active service when called upon. The wonder is, not that poker games are going on constantly at nearly every military post, but that army officers and soldiers should ever recover sufficiently from the dry rot superinduced by post life to serve the purpose of soldiers when needed.

The rebellion made it pretty clear that the military leaders upon whom the nation must rely in time of peril are not those officers whose characters have been honeycombed by the consuming evils and vices of post life. With few exceptions, the Grants, Shermans, McClellans and Terrys, of the Northern army, and the Jacksons, of the Confedrate forces, were either drawn from among the graduates of West Point, whose mental faculties and physical activity had been preserved by the contact with their fellowmen to be had in civil life, or they were pure civilians, whose only previous military experience had been gathered in the military service. The regular officers who remained in the army until the outbreak of the rebellion, and whose service proved of corresonding value to whichever cause they espoused, were those whose wits were kept sharpened in the making of harbor improvements or in the construction or repairing of fortifications.

It must not be assumed, however, because post life is demoralizing, and officers' wives have been heard to say a military post is no fit place for a woman or man, that the officers and privates cannot be made useful in an emergency after the enervating experience of a few years of such life. The officers have become, at least, experienced drill masters, and the men most obedient machines for the guidance of raw recruits. Sometimes, too, a timely Indian outbreak lifts the regular soldier out of the ruts of post life. But this relief from post menotony and the enervating tendencies of post life now dependent upon accident or the Indians, ought to come regularly as part of a rejuvenated military system. Rather there should be no monotony, no dry rot connected with post life. Soldiers and officers need something to do. Not merely the petty occupation to be found in cleaning brass and steel, the dress parade and drum beat, but duties that shall have an aim, that shall keep ambition awake and the faculties aroused so that wherever the private or officer may be he shall daily become a better soldier and a worthier citizen. Then there will not be two games of poker running all the time at every military post.

Betrayed Him.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

We suppose Watterson did not intend to do it, but he has sadly betrayed his Uncle Tilden. He reports that his uncle says money is made by easier methods than farming. This is the betrayal of the agricultural interest.

A Fatal Trial.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The only persons who seem likely to come out of the star route trials with improved reputations are Judge Wylie and Mr. Merrick.

Parnell Testimonial Fund.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to receive contributions for the Parnell testimonial fund in their respective wards in accordance with a resolution passed by the Omaha branch of the Irish National Land League, June 10, 1883:

First ward—Charles Hanley, Thomas Casey.

Second ward—J. McMahon, Patrick Ford.

Third ward—R. O'Keeffe, M. Lee, E. S. Moriarity.

Fourth ward—S. P. Reynolds, J. I. Nichol, Thos, Fallon.

Fifth ward—Wm. Gentleman, John H. Fenny.

Sixth ward—John Groves, Andrew Smith, P. O'Malley.

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of Liver, Kidney or Stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. Bring them along, it will cost you nothing for the medicine if it fails to cure, and you will be rewarded for your trouble besides. All blood diseases, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and general debility are speedily cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by C. F. Goodman.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Railway Time Table.

U. P. R. R., MAIN LINE.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Daily Express	12:15 p m	Daily Express	3:25 p m
Denver Express	7:40 p m	Denver Express	7:35 a m
Emigrant	6:00 p m	Emigrant	5:20 a m

OMAHA AND LINCOLN LINE.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Lincoln Ex	11:45 a m	Lincoln Ex	1:08 p m
Mixed	8:15 a m	Mixed	4:45 p m

DUMMY TRAINS—BRIDGE DIVISION.

Dummy trains leave Omaha as follows: 8:00 a m, 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:00 a m, 2:00 p m, 3:00 p m, 4:00 p m, 5:00 p m, 6:00 p m.

Dummy trains leave Council Bluffs as follows: 8:25 a m, 9:25 a m, 10:25 a m, 11:25 a m, 1:25 m, 2:25 p m, 3:25 p m, 4:25 p m, 5:25 p m, 6:25 p m.

Sundays—The Dummy trains leave Omaha at 9:00, 11:00 a m; 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 6:00 p m.

Leaves Council Bluffs at 9:25 and 11:25 a m, 2:25, 4:25, 5:25 and 6:25 p m.

THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—BRIDGE DIVISION.

LEAVE OMAHA.		LEAVE COUNCIL BLUFFS.	
Pass. No. 2	7:45 a m	Pass. No. 5	7:25 a m
" No. 10	5:45 p m	" No. 15	11:20 a m
" No. 4	3:40 p m	" No. 3	11:30 a m
Emigrant No. 6	6:15 a m	" No. 19	7:20 p m
" No. 7	6:00 p m	" No. 1	7:00 p m

SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC—DEPOT N. 15th Street.

Leave Omaha for O'Neill via St. Paul Line for Blair.....8:30 a m
Arrive from Neligh.....5:30 p m

C., M. & St. P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail & Ex	7:45 a m*	Mail & Ex	7:25 p m
Atlantic Ex	3:40 p m†	Pacific Ex	9:45 a m
*Daily except Sunday.		†Daily.	

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Omaha	7:45 a m	Omaha	11:30 a m
"	3:40 p m	"	5:20 p m

C., B. & Q. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
Mail*	7:45 a m	Express	9:45 a m
Express	3:40 p m	Mail*	7:25 p m

N. Y. Express Leaves Council Bluffs at 3:17 p m† " " arrives " " 8:20 a m†

*Sundays excepted. †Omaha time.

C., R. I. & P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
Mail	9,45 a m	Express	7:45 a m
Express	7:20 p m	Mail	3:40 p m

C. & N. W. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

Mail*	7:45 a m	Express	9:45 a m
Express	3:40 p m	Mail*	7:20 p m

*Sundays excepted. *Sundays excepted.

S. C. & P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

Mail†	6:00 a m	Express	9:50 a m
Express	6:00 p m	Mail†	7:20 p m

†Sundays excepted.

ST. PAUL & OMAHA—NEBRASKA DIVISION—DEPOT N. 15TH ST.

No. 2	8:00 a m	No. 1	4:50 p m
No. 4	12:45 p m	No. 3	11:45 a m

Sundays excepted.

K. C., ST. JOE & C. B. R. R.—B. & M. DEPOT.

Mail	8:25 a m	Express	6:00 a m
Express	7:20 p m	Mail	6:50 p m

B. & M. IN NEBRASKA.

Denver Express	8:15 a m		5:35 p m
Lincoln Express	6:35 p m		9:40 a m

MISSOURI PACIFIC—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Express	6:50 a m	Express	7:25 p m
Mail	6:15 p m	Mail	8:05 a m

Trains leaving at 7:25 p m and arriving at 6:50 a m will have Pullman sleepers.

Opening and Closing of Mails.

ROUTE.	OPEN. a.m.	OPEN. p.m.	CLOSE. a.m.	CLOSE. p.m.
Chicago & Northwestern	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Wabash		12:30	5:30	
Sioux City & Pacific		5:00	7:20	
Union Pacific		4:00	11:40	
Omaha & Republican Valley		2:00	11:10	
B. & M. in Nebraska		6:00	7:40	5:30
Omaha & Northwestern		5:00	7:20	
Missouri Pacific		6:30	5:30	

Local mails for State of Iowa leave but once a day, viz: 4:30 a. m.

A Lincoln mail is also opened at 10:30 a. m.

Office open Sundays from 12:00 m. to 1:00 p. m.

THOS. F. HALL, Postmaster.

Saturday Evening Trains.

The following table shows the date and names of roads running trains to Chicago from the Union Pacific transfer on Saturday evenings:

MONTHS.	RAILROADS. C B & N W.	C R I & P	C B & Q
January	20	13	6-28
February	10	3-24	18
March	3-24	17	1031
April	14	7-28	21
May	5-26	19	12
June	16	9-30	2-23
July	7-23	21	14
August	18	11	4-25
September	8-29	1-22	15
October	20	13	6-27
November	10	3-24	17
December	1-22	15	8-23

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha trains leave every Saturday afternoon.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul trains leave every Saturday afternoon.

United States Depository.

First National Bank,

—OF OMAHA—

Cor. 13th and Farnam Sts.

The Oldest Banking Establishment in Omaha,

SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROTHERS.

Organized in 1858.

Organized as a National Bank in 1863.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - $200,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS - $150,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

HERMAN KOUNTZE, President.
JOHN A. CREIGHTON, Vice President.
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, 2d Vice President.
A. J. POPPLETON. F. H. DAVIS, Cashier.
W. H. MCGUIRE, Assistant Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Issues time certificates bearing interest. Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities in the United States. Also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the continent of Europe.

JOHN M. CLARKE.,

Oldest Real Estate Agent.

Notary Public and Practical Conveyancer.

Clarke sells Houses and Lots, Residence Lots and Business Lots all over the city, and all additions, besides improved and unimproved farms lower than any other agent. mar 16-

McCARTHY & BURKE,

UNDERTAKERS!

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IMPORTERS OF

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St. Louis, Mo. m22-3m

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Dry Goods!

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SALEM FLOUR.

This Flour is made at Salem, Richardson Cor, Nebraska, in the Combined Roller Stone System. We give EXCLUSIVE sale of our flour to one firm in a place. We have opened a branch at 1618 Capitol avenue Omaha. Write for Prices. Address either

VALENTINE & REPPY,

m19m&e-6m Salem or Omaha, Neb.

GATE CITY

PLANING MILLS!

MANUFACT ERS OF

Carpenters' Materials,

—ALSO—

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Stairs, Stair Railings, Balusters, Window & Door Frames. &c.

First-class facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of Mouldings. Planing and Matching a specialty. Orders from the country will be promptly executed.

Address all communications to A. MOYER, Proprietor.

STEELE, JOHNSON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers!

AND JOBBERS IN

FLOUR, SALT, SUGARS, CANNED GOOD, AND ALL GROCERS' SUPPLIES.

A FULL LINE OF THE BEST BRANDS OF

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AGENTS FOR BENWOOD NAILS AND LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.

M. HELLMAN & CO.,

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1301 AND 1303 FARNAM STREET, COR. 13TH,

OMAHA, - - - - - - - - NEBRASKA.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.

STATE AGENT FOR MILWAUKEE CEMENT COMPANY.

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C. F. GOODMAN,

Wholesale Druggist!

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Window Glass,

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E. B. CHAPMAN & CO.,

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