THE OMAHA BEE.

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.
Council Bluffs Office, No. 7 Pearl Street, Near Broadway.
New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The Daily Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL.

One Year.....$10.00 | Three Months.....$3.00
Six Months..... 5.00 | One Month..... 1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TERMS POSTPAID.

One Year.....$2.00 | Three Months.....$ 50
Six Months..... 1.00 | One Month..... 20

American News Company, Sole Agents Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

MR. HUGHITT, of the Northwestern, is the author of "Hew it to the line, let the chips fall where they may,"

THE tripartite combination is not a blind pool. It has to keep both eyes open on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

IF the new pool should rid Omaha of the great Union Pacific cowshed Omaha would be satisfied with the tripartite pool tinkers.

THE great pool game is still in progress with the Union Pacific struggling to hole the fifteen ball. But the trouble is that Manager Clark has no "Q" to play with.

WE have not heard anything more concerning the lately rediscovered Lost Cabin mine. The man who saw millions of free gold was probably afflicted with the jim-jams.

CLARK has hitched on the Rock Island Cable to pull the Northwestern into the Union Pacific whirlpool. If that Cable should snap in the middle the consequences might be very serious.

REV. W. MITCHELL, a Boston clergyman, has been sent to an insane asylum for stealing a book. Had he been a secular gentleman, instead of one of the Hub's divines, he would have been sent to jail.

SENATOR SABIN turns out to be a kicker, and that explains why he has twenty-eight pair of boots. He is kicking against enterprising journalists, who are said to have reported him incorrectly. He has a big job on hand.

THE widow of Iliff, the cattle king, has married the Methodist bishop, Henry W. Warren, of Georgia. The bishop, however, will not move to the Colorado ranch, but will continue the good shepherd of his Georgia flock. Mrs. Iliff has simply gone from cattle to sheep.

GOVERNOR IRWIN, of Idaho territory, is a model official. He has declined to accept a quarter's salary, amounting to $650, as he has been unable to attend to his duties on account of illness. He evidently has a conscience. His action is commendable, but he probably can afford it. He will now receive $650 worth of compliments.

THE common people are always found to pay every dollar of tax levied upon them, but the great corporations compromise their taxes for thirty-three cents on the dollar. The suit of the state of Pennsylvania against the Western Union Telegraph company for $147,000 taxes on stock dividends has been compromised, the company paying $50,000.

A NEW YORKER made $30,000 by betting that Union Pacific would drop to 75 during 1883, and he now bets that in 1884 it will decline to 50, and that in 1885 the road will pass into the hands of a receiver. He bases his bets on indications upon an alleged conspiracy on the part of Gould and associates to depreciate the stock and wreck the property.

ST. LOUIS, having experimented with wood, asphalt, granite and other paving materials, has come to the conclusion, after trial, that fire brick make the best streets for all purposes, enduring as long as granite, or longer, and affording better foothold for horses. The Kansas City *Journal* says that there is, in fact, so little travel on the streets of St. Louis that almost any kind of paving material would last a generation.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that H. O. Lett, superintendent of the stone department of the Union Pacific railroad company, is there in the interest of Colorado sandstone, with a view to its introduction for building purposes in the east, and has samples of the stone at the Smithsonian institute. It may be a great deal easier to introduce Colorado sandstone for building purposes, than for paving, unless it may be it cities where paving rings have absolute control and the press can be subsidized into silence. That sandstone quarry in Colorado seems to be a white elephant on the hands of the ring.

THERE is a great hue and cry from the monopoly organs all over the country that congress has been thoroughly organized to disturb business in all its branches. The business of the cormorants who have amassed millions by land-grabbing, extortion, tax-shirking and tithings wrung from the producers and industrial classes by unjust laws will doubtless be seriously disturbed by the present congress. Unless the Huntingtons, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Villards and monopolists of high and low degree can buy up, bribe, and bulldoze a majority of the members, the present congress is liable to create a great deal of a disturbance.

SUGGESTIVE FACTS.

The people along the Atlantic seaboard, and especially those of New England, pride themselves upon being way ahead of the people of the west in the matter of law and order and public morals. They labor under the delusion that the people west of the Mississippi still live in a nomadic state, bordering on aboriginal barbarism. This idea prevails more especially as regards our western cities, which are grouped together as so many Leadvilles, Durangos and Deadwoods. Facts are stubborn things, and a comparison of the crime record in western cities, with that of the towns and cities of New England with equal population, would dispel this delusion and afford absolute proof that the people in these cities are just as law-abiding as those of any other section of the country. We have before us the annual report of the city marshal of the city of Springfield, Mass., which we take to be a correct exhibit of the moral status of that New England city. Springfield has a population of about thirty thousand, or nearly twenty thousand less than Omaha. Springfield has twenty-eight policemen, while Omaha has less than twenty. During the year 1883 there have been 1,626 arrests in Springfield, according to the city marshal's report. The total number of arrests in Omaha, during the past year, will not be over 2,000, which is a less number in proportion to the population than Springfield. In Springfield there were 1,053 arrests for drunkenness, which shows that for sobriety Omaha is the equal, if not the superior, of that city. Tramps are more numerous in Springfield than in Omaha, the former city having lodged 1,588 in its station house, while Omaha has housed only a few hundred. In looking over the marshal's report we find that it presents as great a variety of offenses as can be found in any western city. The number of arrests in Springfield is certainly very large for a city of that size, but it is not unlikely that every other New England city or town is proportionately infested with crime. We have every reason to believe that our western cities will show a cleaner record than most cities of the east in nearly every instance. Our common schools are the equal of any in the country. Our churches are numerous and afford every opportunity for religious worship. Our morals are of as a high a standard as those of any other section in the United States. It is a great mistake for eastern people to suppose that such cities as Omaha, St. Joe, Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City are frontier towns, whose population is largely composed of the rough element. These cities have long ago assumed the metropolitan airs and the cultured refinement of the east, one of the main causes being that our population is largely composed of the better class of eastern people.

Another interesting fact is learned from the marshal's report of Springfield, and that is that of the total number of arrested persons 835 were Americans and 785 were of foreign birth. Hitherto the cry has been that the criminal class was composed almost entirely of foreigners. This delusion is effectually exploded by the exhibit from which we have quoted.

CARLISLE'S committee on commerce is a political daisy. Barksdale, the Mississippi bull-dozer, and Reagan, the postmaster general of the southern confederacy, are men who ought to be put anywhere else than in the management of the commercial interests of the nation as represented in the house.—*Republican.*

If Longstreet, Mosby or General Gordon had been on this committee, the Union Pacific organ would not feel so indignant. What has the war record of Reagan and Barksdale to do with the question of regulating inter-state commerce? Is not Reagan competent to draft a bill to prevent railway extortion and discrimination?

OTHR LANDS THAN OURS.

Great Britain has experienced a lull in political affairs during the holidays, which are more generally observed in the British Isles than in any other portion of the globe. While there is a temporary suspension of excitement during the recess of parliament there has been no lack of exciting sensations through dynamite explosions and the alleged discovery of terrible plots. Parnell's Dublin speech has had a marked effect upon the liberal leaders. Not only has Chamberlain, who is very radical, pronounced himself in favor of the suffrage in Ireland, but Forster, the inveterate enemy of the land leage, now declares that Parnell and his followers will have no grievance to make capital out of, as a liberal reform will include Ireland equally with Englaud and Scotland. Forster inclines to the opinion that an extension of the suffrage and a readjustment of the representation should be two distinct measures, the latter being left to the enlarged constituencies to settle through representatives of their own chosing. It is on this point that the tories probably will concentrate their attack on the policy of the administration. Whatever course Mr. Gladstone elects to follow they will be sure to discover was not the wiser of the two.

Just now, however, Gladstone and his cabinet have their hands full with the complications that have arisen between China and France through the Tonquin war. The capture of Sontay has aroused the French to a pitch of enthusiasm that will brook no interference and it is almost certain that an offer of mediation by Great Britain on behalf of China would be summarily spurned and rejected by the French Chambers. The forced departure from Paris of the Marquis Tzeng, who has gone to London in obedience to instructions from the Chinese emperor, only complicates matters. China has as yet made no declaration of war against France, and the French distinctly avow that they are not waging war against China but are merely seeking the occupation of the delta of the Sangkoi to protect their collonial possessions in Asia. There can be no mediation where there is no war, and therefore Lord Granville and the diplomats are at sea.

Matters evidently grow worse rather than better in the southern dependencies of Egypt. The reinforcements sent into the Soudan are so insufficient that the European officers in command entertain no hopes of making headway against El Mahdi and his black myriads. England refuses to undertake the suppression of the rebellion, and advises the Khedive to accept the assistance the Porte has offered. And the Khedive, knowing that Turkish assistance means his own reduction to the rank of a mere pasha, threatens to resign, if he be not supported more vigorously by his western masters. All this is the outcome of a policy which suppressed the true rulers of Egypt in the interests of the Shylocks of Paris and of London. We see nothing better to do than recall Arabi Pasha and make him khedive in place of the imbecile now in power. He at least would inspire some religious enthusiasm into the resistance to El Mahdi. At present that potent force works altogether for the rebels.

The peaceable and hard-worked American missionaries of the United Presbyterian church are involved in these troubles by the accusation that they have been stirring the Copts to resistance. It is undoubtedly true that as in Bulgaria the American missionary influence has worked to make the native Christians more independent and self-respecting. But it has not worked to alienate them from their country or their Moslem countrymen. Their sympathies went with Arabi Pasha in the recent struggle, as did those of the Egyptian people generally. They are no doubt excited by the prospect of an invasion of Egypt by an army of Moslem fanatics from the Soudan; but this excitement is one which a sensible government of Egypt would use for it ewn benefit. It is the misfortune of the khedive's government that it takes everything by the wrong handle.

It is reported that at an expense of 233 men and thirteen officers, and after two days' hard fighting, the French have captured Sontay; but, like the Russian reduction of Plevna, it is a capture working indirectly to the glory, and perhaps to the instruction, of the defeated. The resistence encountered at Sontay makes it apparent that even Chinese soldiery can fight on the forlorn hope; and that, if the French advance is to be similarly contested, inch by inch, the invaders have no holiday work before them. But meantime the success at Sontay has been of immense moral value to the administration, in uniting on the republican ministry, for the time being, all complections of that at all times most complex set of phenomena—French home politics. There is one element of the French character which philosophers have surrendered any hope of ever understanding, and can only accept as a fact—the rapidity with which all personal differences of opinions among Frenchmen can be merged into enthusiasm by a single fortunate coup. The present war of annexation in Asia is, as everybody can see, a like experiment for anchorage of his administration on the part of M. Grevy, and, so far, a successful one. The victory at Sontay, remote and insignificant as it is, has been to the Grevy administration what Egypt was to Napoleon. It has silenced criticism, and for the moment united Frenchmen. A repulse would have had the reverse effect. But, so far, the result is all that M. Grevy can desire. Under spur of the Sontay success even such malcontents as Victor Hugo have for the time being become administrationists.

What passed between the German crown prince and the pope, during their long interview at the Vatican, has not been divulged. To those, however, who recall the relations of the Prussian monarchy to the papacy during the last thirteen years the fact that such a visit should have been paid at all is fraught with undeniable significance. The attempt, indeed, to represent the tender of respect and good will made by Prince Frederick William as a mere formality will seem absurd when we consider how easy it would have been to arrange a meeting with King Humbert at Florence or Turin instead of at Rome. Either of the first named places would have suited the Depretis cabinet much better, for there would have then been no occasion to give the world emphatic proof that the Culturkampf is over. The visit of the crown prince of Germany to Rome brings into light once more the quarrel between the government of Italy and that of the pope. Germany, as formerly Prussia, is the only Protestant power which maintains an embassy at the papal court. The visit of the crown prince therefore has an official character with relation to both pope and king.

Russia seems to be fast reaching a point where only three courses will be open to the government, a war, a constitution, br a revolution. The revenue steadily falls off, revolutionary opinions spread and are passing from the household troops of the emperor through the army, while the provinces are beginning to show the dangerous interest in a national assembly which has hitherto only appeared in St. Petersburg and Moscow. A war would be the natural refuge of the emperor; but the only power with which Russia can fight is Germany, and a contest with Germany is almost hopeless when the great empire has Austria for its ally and the Balkan states are all anti-Russian. An unsuccessful war would be the end of the Romanoff dynasty, and a revolution could do no worse. A constitution remains as difficult a step as ever. No preparation has been made for it in the fifteen years of nihilist agitation, and no man is wise enough to say what spirit will rise when the emperor ventures to break the seal which has so long confined Russian liberty. A peasant revolt, a municipal mob in the two capitals of the empire, or the rule of the most corrupt office-holders in the world—any one of these may come. Still it appears clear, as rumors multiply in regard to a new constitution, that Alexander has returned from his visit to Copenhagen in a mood to issue a constitution—if he can break through the palace ring to do it.

The people of the island of Jamaica are getting very tired of government without representation. The British government has no desire to insist upon the present plan of colonial management; but if an elective government is re-established in Jamaica there is no doubt the mother country will provide that the negro population shall have the right of suffrage and a share in the management of affairs, to be determined by the proportion of negroes to the whole body of islanders. In that case we shall have the experiment which is being tried on the grand scale in the United States tried on a lesser scale in Jamaica. It is doubtful, however, whether the white population of Jamaica, much as they desire to get rid of their present political arrangement, will take kindly to the enfranchisement of the negroes.

Between a cabinet which inclines to the left and a majority in the cortes, led by Sagasta, which inclines to the right, King Alfonso's lot is not a happy one. If the cabinet be compelled to resign its successor may be left without a majority. If the cortes be dissolved and a new election held, the next cortes may prove more unmanageable than the present. The best thing poor Alfonso can do is to follow the example of his great predecessor, Charles V, and resign. He need not go into a convent, like Charles, but there are a good many pleasant places in Europe where he can settle down and live unvexed by the harassing cares of state.

It required fifteen centuries to raise the population of Paris from 8,000 under Julian, in the latter half of the fourth century, to 1,000,000 in 1840. The territory of the city was no more than fifteen hectares, or 150,000 square metres, in the time of Cæsar, and thirty-eight in the reign of Julian, while in the thirteenth century it had expanded to 253 hectares. It was troubled, under Henry IV., with a population of 200,000 souls, having taken three centuries to double itself in that respect, whereas it was trebled between 1788 and 1860, the respective totals at these two dates having been 650,000 and 1,700,000. It now exceeds 2,000,000.

O'Donnell was the third man whom Bartholomew Binns, since his appointment as Marwood's successor, has put to death. Nature seems, however, to have marked him out for an executioner, for when he was a soldier in one of the English regiments which suppressed the Indian insurrection in India, three deserters were sentenced to be hanged, and Binns drew the unlucky number, which made him the instrument of the law. One of the condemned men he said, "was the finest corporal he ever saw," but "duty had to be done," and so Binns hanged him.

Old Testament Revision.

New York Times.

Although the revised edition of the Old Testament has not yet been published, it is already known that the revisers have corrected a large number of mistakes—chiefly of the nature of mistranslation—which exist in the authorized version. Some of these corrections have been made public, and they will somewhat surprise those people who have been accustomed to believe that the translators of King James' version shared the inspiration of the Hebrew writers.

The revisers have remorselessly deprived Joseph of his "coat of many colors." For that extraordinary piece of patchwork, popularly supposed to have been put together by Jacob himself in leisure moments, is substituted "a tunic with long sleeves." This was doubtless a more serviceable garment; but the disappearance of the coat of many colors robs the story of Joseph of a share of its picturesqueness, and for that reason will be presented by the publishers of illustrated scripture stories for the young.

Tardy justice is done to the hippopotamus by the revisers. Hitherto that well-conducted beast has been represented as the most thirsty and conceited of animals. The authorized version says of him that "he drinketh up a river, and hasteth not; he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan into his mouth." It was manifestly a poetic exaggeration to charge the hippopotamus with the habitual drinking up of an entire river; but the assertion that the beast felt confident of his ability to draw up the Jordan into his mouth was equivalent to charging the hippopotamus with idiotic self conceit. It now appears that Job never used this objectionable language in regard to the hippopotamus. He merely said: "Though a river swells he is not afraid; fearless though Jordan washes to his mouth." That is to say, the hippopotamus is not in the least afraid of being drowned, and has no objection to bathing—facts which are as incontestable as they are creditable.

Many sermons have been preached upon the passage in which Isaiah is represented as speaking of "chariots with flaming torches," and the preachers have usually interpreted the passage as a prophetic description of the modern locomotive engine. No more sermons of this nature can be preached, if the revised Old Testament becomes the authorized version, for in it the passage in question reads "chariots with flashing steel." The woods which in Isaiah's time were full of "satyrs" and "dragons" have been entirely cleared of those undesirable beasts by the revisers, and are now inhabited only by harmless "goats" and noisy but innocuous "jackals."

The "nation scattered and peeled whose land the rivers have spoiled" was certainly in a very wretched condition, according to Isaiah's description. To be scattered and to have one's land spoiled is sufficiently objectionable, but to be "peeled" in addition and then placed at the mercy of ready-made clothing merchants is more than any nation could bear. The revisers have done much for this hard-used nation by turning it into a "nation tall and shaven, whose land the rivers divide."

These samples of the work of the revisers will startle conservative people, for they suggest that the revised Old Testament will differ from the authorized version much more widely than the revised New Testament differed from its predecessor. If it is a better translation—as it doubtless is—it will make its way in time, but there are people who will bitterly resent any change whatever in the sacred volume.

Logan, Arthur and McCook.

George W. Hooker.—Of course, after General McCook's selection by the senate caucus as the candidate for secretary I stood no chance for the nomination for sergeant-at-arms, but I should have won if the secretary had come from some other state. * * * I see that some of the papers are trying to make it appear that McCook's success was a slap at President Arthur. It had no such meaning. Ninety per cent of the senators who voted for McCook are friendly to the president. * * * General John A. Logan undoubtedly believes he can be nominated and elected president. He has the "bee in his bonnet"—a whole hive of 'em. But no candidate talked of as yet is as weak in this state, where the real fight next year is to be, as General Logan. His persistent attacks upon General Fitz John Porter injure him in the state. Porter led about ten thousand New York soldiers during the war, and, whether he was or was not guilty of treason, they still swear by him.

Police Commissioner Colton, indorses St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful pain cure

HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

A Great Event in the Clerical Life of Cardinal M'Closkey.

New York Star.

As the memorable event of the golden jubilee of Cardinal McCloskey approaches. Catholic societies in the city and state are making preparations to offer various demonstrations and marks of esteem to his eminence on the auspicious occasion. On the 12th of January next the Cardinal will have attained the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The principal clergy of the archdiocese recently held a meeting in St. Agnes' church to consider the most appropriate means of making the occasion memorable in the annals of the church in this city and state. It was resolved to present an address by the clergy to the Cardinal on the eve of the celebration. An address will also be presented from the laity of the diocese. There will be a pontifical high mass celebrated at the cathedral on the 12th, which will be sung by the senior archbishop of the diocese, assisted by the cardinal himself.

The memorable gift to be presented on the occasion to his eminence in consideration of his great services to the church will be a pulpit of gorgeous design, which will cost nearly $10,000. A complimentary dinner will be tendered on the day of the celebration at the catholic orphan asylum.

Cardinal McCloskey was born in Brooklyn in 1810, and graduated from Mount St. Mary's College, Md. He was ordained priest in 1834, after which he went to Rome for the purpose of completing his studies. He became pastor of St. Joseph's on his return to New York, and in 1841 became first president of St. John's college at Fordham. He was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Hughes in 1844, and bishop of Albany in 1847. He became archbishop of New York in 1864. He has been one of the most successful workers in the church, especially in the promotion of worthy charities and charitable institutions, while he has been careful to promote the best interests of education, both religious and secular. Among the durable monuments of his energy may be mentioned an industrial school for destitute children, an institution for deaf and dumb girls, a home for aged women, a German hospital and an institution for the aged and infirm. He was created cardinal-priest of the Roman Catholic church March 15, 1875, under the title of Sancta Maria supra Minervam. The last and greatest work under the supervision of the cardinal was the completion of the great cathedral which his eminent and beloved predecessor, Archbishop Hughes, began.

A Novel Hotel.

Hotel Mail.

Speaking of the new hotel to be built in St. Louis, a gentleman from that city says it will have accomodations for 3,000 persons. It will be the largest hotel in the world, but will not design to do transient business, as really its position will unfit it for that kind. The hotel will be for the accommodation of those families and persons who wish for the accomodations and surroundings of a comfortable home but do not find them in the ordinary flats or boarding houses of this city. The prices will be so varied that a man may be able to live there for 25 cents or $25 a day. It is not a wild scheme, but a business affair, and, though laughed at, I intend to carry it to completion. There will be a table d' hote served in the dining room, where 2,000 boarders can be seated at one time. There will also be a restaurant and cafe, which I believe will be more largely patronized than the table d' hotel. Meals will also be served in private dining rooms, as there will be floors divided into suites on the same plan as the French flats. The hotel will also be placed upon ground 110 feet above the level of the river, and from the ground one of the finest views of St. Louis is obtained. The main entrance will be on Grand avenue. On the north and south of the office will be public rooms, barber shop, reading rooms, parlors and other adjuncts to a hotel office. Adjoining the office on the east, in a large courtyard, will be the conservatory, serving as a passage to the east wing of the building, in which will be a promenade corridor, surrounded by a ladies' ordinary restaurant, confectionary, private dining rooms, club rooms, some apartments and the dining hall and the ball rooms. The courtyard will be 95 feet wide. The billiard rooms and bar will be in the basement and $10,000 will be allowed for their decortation. Other games, such as tenpins, etc., will be on that floor, and in one part of it will be a kindergarten and children's rooms. The building will be 654 feet front, 245 deep; will be seven stories high at one end and in the middle and five at the other end.

"Hazel Kirke" was revived at the Grand opera house, New York, with the following strong cast: Mr. C. W. Couldock as Dunstan, Miss Georgia Cayvan as Hazel, Mr. W. B. Cahill as Barney, Miss Cecil Rush as Lady Travers, and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, Miss Ada Gilman, Mr. De Wolf Hopper, and Mr. J. G. Graham.

ST JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. Successors to A. Vogeler & Co. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Coal.

C. E. MAYNE & CO.,
1509 Farnam Street, - - Omaha, Neb.
WHOLESALE SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN
Hard & Soft Coal
—AND—
CONENLSVILLE COKE!

STEELE, JOHNSON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers!
H. B. LOCKWOOD (formerly of Lockwood & Draper) Chicago, Manager of the Tea, Cigar and Tobacco Departments. A full line of all grades of above; also pipes and smokers' articles carried in stock. Prices and samples furnished on application. Open orders intrusted to us shall receive our careful attention Satisfaction Guaranteed.
AGENTS FOR BENWOOD NAILS AND LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO

FRESH OYSTERS.
Booth's 'Oval' Brand
AND
FRESH FISH AT WHOLESALE.
D. B. BEEMER, Agent, Omaha.

HENRY LEHMANN
JOBBER OF
Wall Paper and Window Shades.
EASTERN PRICES DUPLICATED,
1118 FARNAM STREET, - - OMAHA NEB

C. F. GOODMAN,
Wholesale Druggist!
AND DEALER IN
Paints Oils Varnishes and Window Glass
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

J. A. WAKEFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pickets,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &C.
STATE AGENT FOR MILWAUKEE CEMENT COMPANY.
Union Pacific Depot, -

Double and Single Acting Power and Hand
PUMPS, STEAM PUMPS,
Engine Trimmings, Mining Machinery, Belting, Hose, Brass and Iron Fittings, Steam Packing at wholesale and retail. HALLADAY WIND-MILLS, CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS.
Corner 10th Farnam St., Omaha Neb.

P. BOYER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hall's Safe and Lock Comp'y
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES, VAULTS, LOCKS, &C.
1020 Farnam Street. Omaha

SPECIAL NOTICE TO
Growers of Live Stock and Others.
WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO
Our Ground Oil Cake.
It is the best and cheapest food for stock of any kind. One pound is equal to three pounds of corn ock fed with Ground Oil Cake in the Fall and Winter, instead of running down, will increase in weigh d be in good marketable condition in the spring. Dairymen, as well as others, who use it can testify merits. Try it and judge for yourselves. Price $25.00 per ton; no charge for sacks. Address
WOODMAN LINSEED OIL COMPANY Omaha
od-me4-

O. M. LEIGHTON. H. T. CLARKE.
LEIGHTON & CLARKE,
(SUCCESSORS TO KENNARD BROS. & CO.)
Wholesale Druggists!
—DEALERS IN—
Paints, Oils, Brushes, Class.
OMAHA, - - - - - - - - NEBRASKA

MAX MEYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS!
AND JOBBERS OF DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCOS, PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES
PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING
CELEBRATED BRANDS:
Reina Victorias, Especiales, Roses in 7 Sizes from $6 to $120 per 1000.
AND THE FOLLOWING LEADING FIVE CENT CIGARS:
Combination, Grapes, Progress, Nebraska, Wyoming and Brigands.
WE DUPLICATE EASTERN PRICES
SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES.
MAX MEYER & CO. GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS OMAHA NEB.