

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The leading principle of the democracy just at present in Omaha seems to be principally patronage.

Jinsey lightning has found its first formidable rival in Krupp's new gun, which is warranted to kill at nine miles.

MR. RANDALL promises a "clean sweep" of Philadelphia and employees before Christmas. Civil service reform.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Civil Service Reformer, published in Baltimore. Baltimore, the home of Higgins, is as much in need of such a paper as any other town which can recall.

SENATOR VAN WYCK's tour of the state and his fearless grappling with great issues in his speeches to his constituents have won him golden opinions from the people of Nebraska which he represents so ably.

CANADA custom house officials are all broken up over the extensive smuggling of American kerosene oil over the border. The Canadians are getting even by returning Canada corn-jute in the deodorized cans.

A STRONG wave will be made by the people of northwestern Nebraska to secure an additional land office west of Valentine. If their request is granted, as it should be, there will be another valuable political permission within reach of the constantly wabbling democratic pole.

SECRETARY WHITNEY doesn't want to commit the president, but ventures the assertion that he desires Mr. Hill's election even on the spoils platform of the New York democracy. To many large-headed democrats in the Empire state David is the "Hill Difficulty" which they will endeavor to overcome by casting their ballots straight for Ira B. Davenport.

EASTERN papers report heavy steerage lists of passengers returning to Europe. Many of the returning immigrants are miners, some farmers, and some skilled artisans who find it harder to make a living in the United States than in Europe. An English moulder arrived last week in Philadelphia who had walked with his wife and six children all the way from Petersburg, Virginia, to take the steamer to England. This is a most pregnant commentary on the prevailing industrial depression.

THE cable announces the death in Paris of Frederick Hassaurek, for many years owner and editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, and one of the ablest German editors of this country. Landing in this country with so many political exiles in 1849, Mr. Hassaurek rapidly acquired prominence by his strength of character and vigorous pen. He early affiliated with the republican party, and was honored by President Lincoln with the appointment of minister to Quito, in Ecuador. After rendering important services to the government, he returned to Cincinnati, of which he was a prominent and respected citizen and republican up to the time of his death.

LIEUTENANT FINLEY, of the signal service corps, who has made the tornado a special study for several years, says that the phenomena of tornadoes are now so well understood as to warrant the belief that trustworthy warnings may soon be sent out to the inhabitants of localities which may be threatened with disastrous visitations. His advice to farmers is to dig out for their dug-outs, or cyclone-cellars, whenever a tornado comes along. The advice is good, but it is unnecessary, as the people living in cyclone regions have long ago learned that this is their only real safety. Lieutenant Finley is preparing a map to show from the records of several years the average number of tornadoes for each locality per annum. It is said that intending purchasers of land frequently apply to the signal office for information regarding the liability of their selected locality to disaster. Finley's map will, therefore, supply a much felt want. It is intimated that it will greatly narrow the so-called tornado regions, and probably show that large portions of them have never been visited by a destructive storm.

NEW YORK prohibitionists have made the alarming discovery that Ira Davenport, the republican candidate for governor, is president of the Pleasant Valley Wine company. We venture the assertion that this fact will gain Mr. Davenport fully as many votes as he loses by it. A mild and wholesome wine such as is made in our American vineyards east, if brought into general use, would form one of the most effective promoters of temperance. It is a fact which many fanatical advocates of total abstinence could discover if they would, that the use of light wines and beer has done much to drive out the fiery fluids which the Americans used to drink almost to exclusion. Should such wines as Mr. Davenport's company has extracted from the grape come into general favor, and utterly banish whisky and other potent spirits from popular consumption, there would be little use for prohibition parties, and the rum question would be entirely removed from American politics.

Additional Railroads for Omaha.

There cannot be too much agitation of the necessity to this city of additional railroads. They are demanded by every commercial interest of the most rapidly and solidly growing metropolis of the trans-missouri country. Silently, but surely, great corporations, whose policy it is to divert traffic along the route of their trunk systems, are driving away from this city a trade which should be here by reason of her ability to handle it and her position as the nearest and best market and depot from which it can be served.

Every statement to the contrary notwithstanding, the rich field of Northwestern Nebraska is being steadily barred from our doors, and its trade and traffic carried outside of the state. Published rates make no showing of the actual discrimination which a regard for their own interest and a long haul, induces the railroad management to practice against our city. Omaha must have a railroad pushing with iron hands to grasp this coveted territory. She has the men and she has the means to organize for relief. Such a move would find local aid to hurry it forward to rapid completion and a traffic in a well settled and thoroughly farmed territory to pay good returns on the investment. Let Omaha capitalists put their shoulders to the wheel first and outside assistance will not be wanting.

There is no time for delay. The extension of the Missouri Pacific north will not materially assist this city. Its tendency will be to detract still further from our progress in the territory entered. Every ton of freight which can possibly be secured for the long haul to Kansas City will be eagerly grasped. The extension of more trunk lines around this city but not into and from it will be of little help to Omaha's great trade interests in the race for commercial supremacy.

Dakota's Problem. All reasonable and honest men of both parties ought to sympathize with Dakota in her efforts to secure recognition in the sisterhood of states. She has more than double the population which should entitle her to admission into the union, possesses one of the most fertile soils, and shows a growth which excites her future as one of the most populous and richest of the western states. If her claims to sisterhood could be granted without allowing her her constitutional representation in the senate and her voice in selecting the successor to Grover Cleveland, no one doubts for a moment that Dakota would be promptly admitted at the next session of congress. Under present circumstances, with the assurance that two republican senators from Dakota would increase the present party majority in the upper house, and that in the next presidential election two votes in the electoral college would be cast against the democratic candidate, her chances for admission are not of the best. Partisan interests will be best served by respecting her claim, and there is no reason to believe that the democratic majority in the house of representatives will permit the passage of the bill which would certainly decrease democratic strength at the national capital.

Seeing this, the proposition is now seriously made by many prominent Dakotans that the republicans divide with the democrats, and that party lines on the senatorial question be obliterated. It is suggested that the republican convention at Heron shall pronounce for giving a senator and congressman to the democrats in order to take away the only argument used against the admission of the territory.

It is possible that this might remove the difficulty. It is also possible that it might not. Future elections and their results are as much feared by the democracy as the first election and its candidates, while the electoral vote, which is feared most of all, would not be affected by this plan. The policy of the democratic majority seem to be to decline giving any recognition to Dakota until such a time as it can be admitted with a territory so surely democratic in its political complexion as to offset the accession to the republican strength.

It will be better for Dakota and for the republican party, which has championed her claims, if she forces the democracy to show plainly their hand in denying her her rights under the constitution. Persistent refusal on the part of the democrats to do justice to Dakota will make a broad issue between the parties which honest and independent voters will not ignore. Trimming and compromise when political principles are at stake do not pay in the long run while steady adherence to honest and equitable demands is bound, sooner or later, to gain the public ear and popular vote.

This city tax list has been handed over to the treasurer for collection. The aggregate value of real property in the city is placed at a little less than \$7,000,000, and that of personal property at somewhat under \$3,000,000. This is a very damaging exhibit, and should impress upon the people the necessity of a radical change in the assessors. The majority of the present assessors have held their office for years. They want to pander to certain property owners and disregard wholly their sworn duty. There are glaring discrepancies between their assessments and the actual value of the property. When it goes abroad that a city of 65,000 people, with an area as large as any city of 200,000 has less than \$7,000,000 worth of assessed real estate, the impression is created that it is a mushroom town with a large floating population, and with very little confidence among the property owners in its stability. On the other hand, when capitalists who desire to invest in Omaha are told that the city taxes are 30 mills on the dollar and the city and county tax together nearly six per cent, they are frightened out and come to the conclusion that we are hopelessly in debt and that the government must be in the hands of the tax-gymnast. As a matter of fact, our taxes are as low or lower than those of any city of our rank when the actual value of the property assessed is

taken into consideration. The real value of Omaha to-day are fully \$80,000,000 and the average assessment is only 10 per cent of actual value. There is property in Omaha which pays taxes on one-fourth of its actual value, and some at one-third. But a large proportion is assessed ridiculously low.

Adding Parrell. The enthusiastic support which Irish Americans seem determined to furnish Mr. Parrell in his parliamentary policy is worthy of every praise. Parrell himself is of American descent. The rise of his powerful influence in Ireland and London has been greatly assisted in the past by the sinews of war which he has received from generous and patriotic countrymen on this side of the water. To the hard-earned dollars of Irish emigrants is due as much as to any one cause, outside of Parrell and his noble coadjutors, the success of the campaign against rack rents and eviction, which raised his championship to the popular peerage as the uncorrupted king of Ireland.

Mr. Parrell needs aid in carrying out his wide-reaching policy of securing legislative independence for Ireland. He must and will secure the greater part of it from this country. But that aid must be of a practical kind. Appointments of committees to stump Ireland and back Parrell in the old country will not fill the requirements. Dollars and cents are what are needed—dollars and sense it might be written—not traveling expenses and luncheon. Mr. Parrell and his corps of lieutenants may be depended upon to make the campaign themselves so far as meetings and speeches are concerned, if they are backed by means which they cannot secure from the impoverished people in whose interests they are working.

We are inclined to believe that the example of New York Irishmen in contributing to a fund to send stamp speakers across the water will not be generally endorsed. It is already condemned by the most prominent Irishmen of the country. Money not men is what the leader of the national movement needs most to-day in prosecuting his plans.

The creation of Roumania and Bulgaria by the treaty of Berlin has resulted as was intended by their creators. The course of the states since the revolt of Eastern Roumelia shows that the change of the two principalities into independent has put important stumbling blocks in the way of Russia's march on Constantinople. Roumania is actively at work to secure assurances from the powers that her territory shall be held inviolate in case of war and Bulgaria which is nearer the Turks, while earnestly appealing to the czar for protection, is insisting upon maintaining her independence and resisting Russian pretensions to authority over her. It looks as if Roumania intends to prevent Russian troops from marching through the only roads by which they can reach European Turkey, and if she succeeds an almost impassable barrier to Russian ambition will be placed between her frontier and the goal of all her hopes and plans. Such a barrier if guaranteed by the powers could only be broken down through the battery of a tremendous European war.

One of the strong arguments for the establishment of a water-works system in Omaha was that it would materially decrease the expenses of our fire department. Now we are taxed \$19,724 a year for water rent and \$34,518 for the fire department. The expense of the fire department before the water-works came was less than \$20,000. This goes to show that you cannot always predict what you will do and how much it will save.

TELEGRAPH rates in England, which have always been much cheaper than those in the United States, have again been reduced, and the business on the wires has greatly increased. A six-penny rate is given for a message of twelve words. If a similar step were taken in this country the telegraph companies would find that they would make more money than they do now. The public would find it cheaper to use the telegraph lines than the mails.

THERE is a tempest at West Point over the employment of Chinese laundrymen. The Chinamen at the same time are uttering Mongolian complaints because General Merritt has issued an order forbidding the cadets to wear white collars and cuffs. To say the least General Merritt has made a serious mistake of judgment in throwing American girls out of employment, to find places for alien cheap labor.

LATEST returns from the French elections are a disagreeable surprise to the republicans, showing the election of 200 royalists and only 100 radicals, with the displacement of at least two of the present ministry. It looks as if the presidential dinner in France for the next seven years will be served without Grovy.

This paper does not belong to the dog-in-the-manger breed. We commend cordially the efforts of Fred. Nye to encourage excellence in composition in our public schools. It is an experiment which may prove very beneficial as a stimulant for literary efforts in the high school.

The only way to get a federal appointment in Nebraska is to start a democratic paper in some country town. We would advise Mr. Pritchett to go out to Waterloo and establish a democratic weekly in company with Capt. Herman, while Euclid Martin and Warren F. Switzer might find it advantageous to locate a paper at Florence.

It is to be hoped that the committee on finance of the school board will accept the proposition for the placing of a clock in the high school. It will involve an expenditure of less than \$100, in addition to the sum on deposit, and will be an improvement worth more than that sum.

The contemplated removal of Col. Chase to Council Bluffs will create a great void in Omaha. There is one consolation, however, among all the people who deplore this proposed change of base and that is that the colonial will visit Omaha once in awhile.

Senator Hale's wife has an estate of over \$1,000,000 in value.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart is credited with a fortune of \$800,000.

Elizabeth C. Barrett, of Baltimore, has a fortune of at least \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Sarah Hitebeck, of New York, is set down as worth \$12,000,000.

Mrs. John Mott, a New York widow, is credited with several million dollars.

Mrs. Whitelaw Field reads her title to several millions in her own right.

Mrs. Paul, formerly wife of the Nevada senator, has about \$4,000,000 to her credit.

The three daughters of Mr. Banker Drexel, of Philadelphia, are set down for \$20,000,000 each.

Mrs. Carolina Wolfe has an income of \$500,000, and real estate constantly rising in value.

Miss Ellen Ebon, of Philadelphia, is both a fortune teller and a seer. She turns the scale at a million or more.

Mrs. Morgan, widow of the ex-governor and senator, can draw her check for \$10,000,000 on the banks of the world.

Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, who now resides in Washington, could meet demands of over \$1,500,000 in amount.

Mrs. Dalgleish, widow of the admiral, is credited with several million dollars in value and paying the interest steadily in value.

Mrs. Myers, widow of Gen. Albert Myers, organizer of the signal service, is credited with a fortune of \$1,000,000. The general was a physician in moderate practice at Buffalo when the war began. He never held any other military position thereafter.

John A. B. Watson, a physician in a small town, is worth a million. So is Congressman Hill's, Congressman Bayne married a wife worth several millions.

Mr. Tabor, the first wife of Colorado's millionaire, has probably more money at command now than her former husband. She is set down for \$3,000,000.

John S. Brown, of Tennessee, who is a diamond in the chalice and a philanthropist in her plans, has real estate, iron foundations and coal mines valued at over \$4,000,000.

A Model Nebraska Town.

HASTINGS, Oct. 5, 1885.—[To the Editor.]—Of all towns and cities of the west, Hastings is one among the leading cities of Nebraska. For several years back her rival towns have won so far as to say Hastings was over doing herself. But two or three hours around town has convinced us that there is a bright and prosperous future in store for the enterprising business men of this place. Building after building is being erected and still the new comers can hardly rent a residence or place of business for love or money. Among the latest improvements is the new gas works. The company is sparing no pains or money in the way of the best material. Work is coming the new hotel, the bestwick. This magnificent structure is about completed, with all the modern facilities for conducting a house of that kind. Next comes the new block, which will be also a fine building, and the new Y. M. C. A. block is fast nearing completion, also a number of others too numerous to mention. All these buildings are built with the best material, and the material that can be got. There has also been a change of management in the Daily Gazette-Journal. Although the change has been made recently, there is no complaint in the department of the paper, as well as the several departments of the establishment. Under the careful management of Mr. L. O. Fisher a great many much-needed improvements have been made in the departments. Old fogies and inexperienced newspaper men are a thing of the past. Mr. Dave Evans is now at the head of the job department, and his work will be of great benefit to the city. A new enterprise has been added, and they are now prepared to meet the wants of anyone wishing a job of any kind in that line. Mr. George Duff has been placed at the head of the book binding department, which has also been newly equipped with everything needed in that line. Mr. Duff is an experienced man at his business, and his department will be of all kinds has increased so since the change that it will not be long before they will be compelled to enlarge the building. A first-class daily is something that has been long wanted in Hastings, and we are under the impression that with Mr. Home presiding over the columns and Mr. Fisher as manager the new administration will prove a success and a credit to the city and country at large.

The Business Situation.

The general trade movement during the past week, especially in the east, has shown little improvement. Compared, however, with that of the preceding month, there was greater activity in business circles. The volume of business was large and the falling off in some lines marked the gradual and sensible shifting of the field of activity from first hands to the retail and distributing branches. All the tendencies of the general situation are improving, and there is no apparent weakening of confidence in the outlook.

The wheat market has been characterized by a nervous and unsettled feeling. Foreign demand is yet sluggish. The downward tendency of the market has been checked by the confident holding of the long interests; and the reluctance of the bears to be caught short. The fear of a foreign war, as an outcome of the present trouble in the Balkans, has been the mainstay of the speculative market, though prices at Chicago ruled 1/2 to 1 cent per bushel lower, and on the seaboard 1/2 to 1 cent below last week's quotations. Corn also shared proportionately in the decline.

Textile mills are well employed, and in many cases hold orders largely in advance of production. Continued improvement is noted in the iron industry, and a number of Pennsylvania foundries and furnaces have reopened their fires. Some large transactions in steel rails and plates are reported. Reports of crop damage by recent storms has stiffened the cotton market and caused an advance of 1/4 in New York. The wool trade has not been quite so active as in previous weeks, but demand has been very fair, and after the usual activity of the past three months the volume of business keeps up remarkably well. The recovery in wool values has carried the market but little above the figures current at this time last year, and there is confident expectation of a further advance that makes sellers very indifferent about realizing at present prices. The general dry goods trade is less active, but the comparative dullness is natural after the brisk trade of the first three weeks of September, and the situation as a whole is satisfactory. Some weakness is noted in print cloths and brown sheetings which have been relatively slow of sale recently; but other descriptions of cotton goods are firmly held at the late advance, and the woolen goods market shows greater firmness in all departments. Money is reported as easier in New York, and while speculative trading in railroad securities is not heavy, more money is being thrown into various avenues of legitimate investment than for some months past.

Throughout the west continued improvement is reported from nearly every trade center, and the now certain assurance of the most magnificent crop in years adds to the increasing feeling of confidence for the future.

WEALTHY WOMEN.

Mrs. Josephine Ayres, of Lowell, is worth \$5,000,000.

Mrs. Fara Stevens was left a fortune of \$5,000,000.

FIELD AND FARM.

Raising Live Stock as a Business. All farms that are devoted to live stock of some kind have not only improved, but as a rule a profit is secured. If the stock is not managed on a farm, as now managed, it can be made to return a fair profit above expenses, how much greater the profit may be when the stock is strictly first class is not easily estimated. A few months ago special attention was called to a lot of sheep that had averaged 155 pounds when they reached the market, and yet sold for only a little over one. But the buyers were so accustomed to receiving sheep weighing less than 100 pounds each that the special lot referred to was deemed worthy of mention in all the agricultural journals. The secret of success, therefore, in raising live stock, as a business, is to keep only the best, discarding all that do not come up to a certain standard.

With wine the farmers have done well. To their credit it may be said that the best quality of wine has been raised, and but few old fashioned scrubs are now seen as compared with twenty years ago, but although hundreds of improved cattle and sheep have been introduced, the progress of the industry is slow in comparison to what should be, though the general average is somewhat better than formerly.

The difficulty may be due to the fact that farmers do not look upon their calling as a business; yet it is a business as much as the selling of merchandise or any other vocation. But few merchants would venture their capital in an enterprise and expect to succeed without first consulting all the conditions necessary to success, and the first and most important duty they would perform would be that of determining the market for their articles. A merchant who should endeavor to compete with others by endeavoring to realize a profit on inferior goods, while entailing upon himself the same expense that would be incurred in buying and selling goods of a better quality, would be looked upon as being deficient in business capacity and lacking in enterprise, while time would soon see him obliged to bankrupt.

As compared with the unenterprising merchant, the farmers are doing the same thing every year, being content with a nominal profit, when by changing their system of management they can so easily derive double the amount. Farming is much safer than investing in merchandise, as is demonstrated by the fact that they usually manage to hold on to their farms, while hundreds of merchants are annually failing. The farmer contents himself with raising a steer that does not weigh as much when four years old as an improved animal would at half the cost, and yet he invests in a good animal for labor and food, to say nothing of quarters and room, on the inferior animal as he would have to do on the better one. It is not a business method, and the farmer who does not understand the value of an investment in any class of live stock should not be for numbers, but for quality. It is much better to secure a profit of \$50 from one animal than from ten of a lower quality, which is unproductive by doing as much business as possible on the smallest possible area, thereby lessening expenses. If the same results can be attained in two years as in four, it is a great advantage. A sheep weighing 150 pounds when 1 year old is worth twice as much as a sheep of the same weight at 2 years of age for the reason that the latter is not so profitable. An animal can be quartered and fed on the same space. Live stock are profitable in a good many ways, but when stock raising as a business is conducted strictly on a profit basis, the farmer can so easily produce more than double the quantity of meat now secured, while the profits will be trebled.

Trouble in a Kansas City Church.

Trouble is trouble in the African M. E. church of Kansas City. Some time ago the trustees attempted to prevent the pastor, Rev. Christopher Hunt, from preaching in the church by turning off the gas supply. Bishop John M. Brown, who heard of the trouble, visited the church, and gave the malcontents a severe overhauling, which had the effect of putting a temporary stop to the war on the pastor. It was not long, however, before they again broke out and immediately proceeded to make the life of his pastor as uncomfortable as possible by subjecting him to all the petty annoyances that lay in their power. Last Wednesday Bishop Brown came to the city, called the trustees together and asked them to state the cause of their grievances. They replied that they had nothing in particular against their pastor further than that they did not like him. He was an excellent preacher, but they did not like him as a man. The bishop told them that he could not remove Mr. Hunt on such grounds and gave the trustees another severe lecture. Finding this method of procedure would not do with them, the trustees entered into a scheme to get rid of their pastor by starving him out. The rules of the church require that the trustees shall rent a house for the pastor, but they refused to do so, and the pastor, being unable to find a landlord of the house at present occupied by Mr. Hunt and notified him they had decided to stop paying the rent. Last Monday night when Mr. Hunt attended business of the office, he was told by his salary, one of the members moved that it would be the sense of the board that no further salary be paid their pastor. Mr. Hunt, hearing that, thought the matter unjust, and he called a meeting of the church on Tuesday evening at class meeting Mr. Hunt made a speech, and told the members of the congregation about the action of the trustees, and a vote was taken, the congregation denouncing the trustees in unmeasured terms. A collection was at once taken up, and Mr. Hunt's salary was paid on the spot. Some of the members of the church were so incensed by the action of the trustees that they had decided to leave the church. Most of the members of the church assured Mr. Hunt that he had their support, and the meeting then adjourned. The trouble is creating considerable excitement in the city, and as Mr. Hunt's congregation is one of the largest and wealthiest in the city, and Mr. Hunt has quite a reputation as a preacher.

Petroleum as Fuel.

New York Tribune, Oct. 1: The use of petroleum refuse as fuel began at Baku, where enormous quantities of the crude oil were being pumped out in waste for years before this mode of utilizing it was discovered. As the refuse, called asphalt, there costs only 60 cents a ton on the spot, and its use in fuel is equal to a ton of coal for making steam, it is naturally coming into favor after mechanical skill had devised proper methods of applying it. At the present time the single firm of Nobel Brothers, at Baku, has secured a monopoly of the use of the steam marine of the Caspian, together with the locomotives of the Trans-Caspian railway system and several of the railways of Southeastern Russia, but it is not applying it to the oil as preferred by a lot of steam in a very simple way, and this process the combustion is perfect. There is no smoke, no soot, no cinders, no residual matter, and the waste of fuel is entirely under control, and is instantly extinguished. Whenever coal is scarce and dear the asphalt furnishes an ideal fuel, and when plentiful it is much lower than that of refined petroleum, experience shows that it can be handled without any danger. On the Caspian large steamers fully laden with oil are being run, and for ten years without a single accident. The Russian experiment has now been

Natural Gas.

The use of natural gas is likely to make a great change in industrial operations, and diversified more extensively. A company has been formed to bore for natural gas in Iowa. It has been struck at Fremont, Ohio, at 1388 feet, and a dozen or more strikes have been reported in the neighborhood of the state of Ohio to develop it. Extensive contracts for pipe will be placed next month to conduct gas from new wells to manufacturing establishments in western Iowa. Pennsylvania in Meadville are organizing to bore. Gas has been discovered in McKean county, Pennsylvania, at the depth of 1513 feet, and at Findlay the seventh well has been struck. The use of natural gas at Pittsburgh has displaced 4,000 tons of coal per day.

Work on the New Bridge.

There has been a good deal of conjecture about the new bridge connecting the two cities, and on almost every lip has been the query, "bridge, or bluff?" It seems that the Union Pacific is in earnest, however, in the use of an exploring party of a force of twenty-five men with men were put to work yesterday grading for the approach to the new bridge. The work is being done right along with the present driving, and it looks as though the work was being pushed forward as fast as practicable. The people here are encouraged at every move in furtherance of the enterprise, and there seems a reasonable feeling of enthusiasm in its favor, and the few who would dolefully predict that the bridge would kill Council Bluffs have no hearers.

SKIN AND BLOOD.

Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula Cured by Cuticura. Hundreds of letters in our possession testify to the fact that the cure of skin diseases of all kinds, from pimples to scrofula, has been effected by the use of Cuticura. Many of our distinguished friends have had the best physicians have seen hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until they used Cuticura. Many have cured their skin and blood as pure as a child's.

COVERED WITH RAIN BUBBLES.

Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicine ever known. They cure all skin diseases, from pimples to scrofula, and are the only medicine that will cure them. They are the only medicine that will cure them. They are the only medicine that will cure them.

HEAD, FACE AND BODY HAIR.

I was obliged to use Cuticura and Cuticura Remedies for my head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and my face was covered with pimples. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West, my case was considered hopeless, but I have now on my face and body a fine skin, and my hair is growing again. I am a great debtor to Cuticura. MRS. S. E. WHELFLE, Detroit, Mich.

BEZEMA FROM HEAD TO FEET.

Charles Everts, Hinkle, Jersey City, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Pimples by the use of Cuticura. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet, he was covered with scabs. My son is now a fine, healthy child, and his skin and blood are as pure as a child's."

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Remedies, \$1.00; Soap, 25c. Prepared by the Protectors, Druggists and Chemists, Lowell, Mass. Send for "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES," GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors cured by Cuticura Soap.

NEBRASKA NATIONAL BANK.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$250,000.00. STEPHENS, May 1, 1885, 25,000.00. H. W. JAMES, President. A. E. TOLZMAN, Vice President. W. M. COLLINS, Cashier. JOHN S. COLLINS, Cashier. LEWIS S. REED, Cashier. W. H. S. HUGHES, Cashier. BANKING OFFICE. THE IRON BANK. Co. 12th and Fremont Streets. A General Banking Business Transacted.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul RAILWAY.

The Short Line and Best Route From Omaha to the East.

TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN OMAHA AND CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL. The Short Line and Best Route From Omaha to the East. Ticket office at 141 Fourth Street, in Paxton Hotel, and at Union Pacific Depot. Pullman's Sleepers and the finest Dining Cars. H. W. JAMES, President. A. E. TOLZMAN, Vice President. W. M. COLLINS, Cashier. JOHN S. COLLINS, Cashier. LEWIS S. REED, Cashier. W. H. S. HUGHES, Cashier. BANKING OFFICE. THE IRON BANK. Co. 12th and Fremont Streets. A General Banking Business Transacted.

Many a Lady is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

transferred to California, where the Central Pacific railroad company has recently introduced crude petroleum into nearly all its steamers, including the Oakland ferry boats. This oil is obtained in the state, some of it at Ventura, and some from wells not long struck near Livermore, on the line of the Western Pacific branch. The method of application is practically identical with the Russian method, by a steam jet. The nozzle is flattened so that the pulverized oil is blown in a sheet of flame into the fire-box, and under the boiler tubes. The San Francisco Chronicle states that the results so far have been most satisfactory. On the freight steamer Thuroffore, the cost of oil as fuel was found to be 41 per cent less for the first five months than for the corresponding period a year ago. On the great transfer steamer, Solano, the saving has been less hitherto; but as oil costs \$5 for 100 gallons, as against \$7 a ton for coal and its 100 gallons of oil make as much as three tons of coal, and the general average of economy is obviously high. It is already demonstrated in fact by these successful tests that no region which possesses petroleum, or can obtain it in sufficient quantity, need depend upon coal for fuel for manufacturing and transportation; and it is equally certain that eventually the refuse oil will be utilized for household fuel, as has already been done in some parts of Russia.

Natural Gas.

The use of natural gas is likely to make a great change in industrial operations, and diversified more extensively. A company has been formed to bore for natural gas in Iowa. It has been struck at Fremont, Ohio, at 1388 feet, and a dozen or more strikes have been reported in the neighborhood of the state of Ohio to develop it. Extensive contracts for pipe will be placed next month to conduct gas from new wells to manufacturing establishments in western Iowa. Pennsylvania in Meadville are organizing to bore. Gas has been discovered in McKean county, Pennsylvania, at the depth of 1513 feet, and at Findlay the seventh well has been struck. The use of natural gas at Pittsburgh has displaced 4,000 tons of coal per day.

Work on the New Bridge.

There has been a good deal of conjecture about the new bridge connecting the two cities, and on almost every lip has been the query, "bridge, or bluff?" It seems that the Union Pacific is in earnest, however, in the use of an exploring party of a force of twenty-five men with men were put to work yesterday grading for the approach to the new bridge. The work is being done right along with the present driving, and it looks as though the work was being pushed forward as fast as practicable. The people here are encouraged at every move in furtherance of the enterprise, and there seems a reasonable feeling of enthusiasm in its favor, and the few who would dolefully predict that the bridge would kill Council Bluffs have no hearers.

SKIN AND BLOOD.

Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula Cured by Cuticura. Hundreds of letters in our possession testify to the fact that the cure of skin diseases of all kinds, from pimples to scrofula, has been effected by the use of Cuticura. Many of our distinguished friends have had the best physicians have seen hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until they used Cuticura. Many have cured their skin and blood as pure as a child's.

COVERED WITH RAIN BUBBLES.

Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicine ever known. They cure all skin diseases, from pimples to scrofula, and are the only medicine that will cure them. They are the only medicine that will cure them. They are the only medicine that will cure them.

HEAD, FACE AND BODY HAIR.

I was obliged to use Cuticura and Cuticura Remedies for my head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and my face was covered with pimples. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West, my case was considered hopeless, but I have now on my face and body a fine skin, and my hair is growing again. I am a great debtor to Cuticura. MRS. S. E. WHELFLE, Detroit, Mich.