THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886,



The Grand Country That the B. & M. Ertension Will Open Up.

ABOUT NORTHERN NEERASKA.

A Land of Unlimited Natural Resources-How Lincoln Will be Belped-Other Railroad News-Capital City Gossip.

IFROM THE MEE'S LONCOLN BUREAU.]

"The Burlington route, in reaching its tentacles into the northwest country is entering upon the most extensive line of work that corporation has ever adopted. Thus spoke a prominent raisroad official. and the BEE man smoked and listened. "The people of Lincoln will find." continned the speaker. "that the new Grand Island route into the northwest country. including Wyoming and the Black Hills for a certainty and a great deal more in the possibilities, will do more for the city and open up a greater field for its wholesale and manufacturing trade than any movement our road has made since the first train reached this place from the east. I have recently been 200 miles nhead of the construction work on the Grand Island extension and it is a great country up there, which people unacquainted with the territory wholly fail to appreciate. It is a country that in ten or fifteen years at the farthest will be as fram some twelve niles out in the coun thickly settled and as profitable for traffic as the central counties in Nebraska are at the present time. Water is abundant in northwest Nebrasha. The land is west of the sand belt and there is a good deal of timber as well, while few people appreciate that the Wyoming coal fields are among the richest yet found in the WREEL.

The gentleman concluded by saying that from the present rate of work the Burlington road was going to control a great section of that country, and Lincoin was the practically initial point for the road into that territory-a fact that was worth a great deal to the city and to

its future trade and commerce. It is fairly surprising at the present time to note the travel on the Grand Is-land trains to and from this city- a travel that increases in numbers instead of decreasing in this dull season of the year, when travel in every direction is on the decline. It is all an index of the wonderful change going on in western Nebraska, and there is not a train on the Grand Island division but that is crowded and a standing demand for more coach room that the company will have to meet at a very early day.

It is a noticeable fact that a railroad company will crowd and inconvenience passengers to a degree that is good grounds for a riot rather than houl an extra coach over the line, and the murmurs that arise from people who travel over any of the B. & M. lines, and especially the main line and Grand Island divisions, are from the deeps, and will not much longer be suppressed by the company, which utterly falls half of the time in furnishing the accommodations

where a party of surveyors have been locating large yard and track room, and where a round house will be built. This will be the making of a prosperous town

hends wrapped up from cuts and braises, some of them looked as though they would enjoy having their heads hooped or wrapped up, and one vagrant walked up and down the corridor of the cell room with a dispoteted dress cost but-tuned closely around him. It was neces-sary that he went the cost, other ward-robe he had none. Among the immutes were two parties who walked before th police hoadquarters at 4 a m armed with brass knuckles. They tipped some machinery in the gutter from the walk in front of an adjoining building and were rapidly becoming owners of the town when two of the night men came along and looked them up. Both of the along and locked them up. Both of the parties gave their names as Joinson and

they wanted wat. A farmer named Berry came in town Saturday to see the balloon ascension, hi had worked long and hard in the harve andfield like recreating turnsolf. While the balloon intried, and was being filled with gas berry tilled himself with beer, and when the balloon went up Berry went own and awoke in the morning in His team that he had left hitched on the stroots entry in the day was cured for by officers, and when the police visited be jail in the morning the farmer begged begged in vain for freedom. Among as made for liberty was that it was his fortieth birthday and that friends had been bidden to a feast in honor of the occasion, and what would they do at a feast of the kind without the pridegroom But notwithstanding this bit of family history he ate his birthday dinner in con tinement

Saturday evening Prof. Bravton gave a balloon ascension to an audience of two thousand who had for four hours braved he heat of the day to see the thing sail Yesterday noon the balloonist returned to the city a farmer bringing him to town. try where the balloon landed. The pro-fessor escaped injury in lighting but the baloon lightened of his weight made its escape traveling over the ground a couple of mitee further and being badly torn and dilapidated.

Bussom, the man brought back from Missouri for disposing of incumbered property, has been arranged and bound over to answer at the coming term of the istrict court. He gave bonds in the sum

of \$300 for his appearance. The Leavenworth base ball club meets the Lincoln club on the grounds of the latter, this city, for four games this work and the home club confidently count on winning at least three of the games. Since their success with the Lendville ciub the home team have taken unto themselves much new courage

The chairman of the board of managers of the state fair has advertised for bids for furnishing music at that exhibi-tion, and bands desiring to compete should communicate with Mr. E. McIntyre, of Seward.

The young people of the Baptist church will on Wednesday evening give a musi-cal entertainment at the Masonic Temple that will be of unusual excellence, and will doubtless attract a large audience from among the musical people of Lin-

The city council meets this evening, at which time the contracts for the construction of the sewerage system, it is expected, will be made.

The police headquarters have received a letter from Henry W. Ayers, of Feoria, stating that a man supposed to be on the the Lincoln police force had last May borrowed money from the writer and failed to reimburse him. No such man as named is on the police force.

Benton sHair Grower

JOE JEFFERSON, THE ACTOR.

The Ourser of a Great Comedian and Popular Favorite.

An Interesting Sketch by William Winter, the Dramatic Critic, in Harper's Magazine.

Joseph Jofferson, the fourth of a dis tinguished dramatic dynasty, was been at Philadelphos on February 20, 1829. The beene of his birth is still standing at the northwest corner of Sprace and Sixth structs. He was reared by theatreal purents and among theatreal friends id the surgeoindings of a theater, and be was embarked on his theatrical carser talle yet a little child. His first appoint since upon the stage was made in 1868, when he was only four years old, at a theater in Washington. The negro com-edian. Thomas D. Rice (1908-60), proc. and tor a long time known and popular as "Jim Crow," carried him on in a bag or basket and at a certain point, while singing the song of "Jun Crow," empled from it this younster, blackened and 'made up" as a fac simile of himself. who immediately struck the attitude of Rice, and danced and sung in exect imitation of the long, lank, ungainly, hu-morous original. Four years later this lad was at the Franklin theater in New York with his parents, and he appeared there September 30 of that year in a sword combat with one Master Titus, whom it was his business to disconfit. and over whom he triumphed in good old bravado manner. Early in 1288 young Jefferson was taken to Chicago, ogenner with his half brother. Charles Barke, and both of thom were there kept in continual practice on the stage. The whole family, indeed, went wandering in the west and south, and many and varied were the adventur's through which they passed, carning a precations ivelihood by the practice of an art almost unrecognized as yet in those

regions. During the progress of the Mexican war, the Jeffer-ons followed, in company with other players, in the track of oral Taylor's army, giving performances to please a military and boisterous audi-Those were the rough and wild days of the American provincial theater. Readers of such records as "Ludiow's Dramatic Life" and "Sol Smith's Reminiscences" may therein catch impressive glimpses of this period in our theatrical istory, and they will find it recorded that the pooneers of the profession in the west often had to pursue their journeys in flat-boats down the great rivers from town to town, living on fish and birds, sometimes shooting wild animals on the river banks, and stopping at intervals to act in the settlements. Land journeys were frequently made by the poor player in wagons or ox-carts and sometimes he travelled on foot. Jeffer-on had experiand sadness, humor and pathos,] once of all those itinerant methods, and to t was in the school of hardship that he acquired his the rough professional train-He saw General Taylor on the banks of the Rio Grande. He was suffi-ciently near at the battle of Palo Alto May 8, 1846, to hear the report of the cannon. He saw the bombardment of Matamoras, and he acted in that city at the Spanish theater two nights after the tion of powerful and tender humanity. capture of the place by the American forces. At one time in the course of this gypsy period he was so "hard up" that he was constrained to doversify the avocation of acting by opening a coffee and cake stall as one of the camp followers of General Taylor. But when adverting to this incident, in a talk with the present writer, he indicated what has been the have of his life and the secret of his suc-cess in all things. "I sold good coffee and good cakes," he said, "and the little stall was not a failure." Jefferson did man of commanding figure and strong not return to the New York stage until cast of countenance. His features are 1849, when, on September 10, he came out at Chanfran's National theater, acting Jack Ratilebottle in the play of "Jonathan Bradlord." Here he met Miss Margaret Lockyer, a native of Burnham Somersetshire, England, to whom sub sequently (May 19, 1850) he was married. From 1819 onward he drifted about the country for several years. At one time he was in partnership with Mr. John Ellsler, now a prominent manager and admited comedian at Cleveland, and ogether they took a dramatic company through the chief cities of the southern states. At another time he was so tled in Philadelphia, and later in Baltimore. In the intter city he was allied with that eminent manager, since so intimately associated with some of the brightest and saidest pages of American theatrical his-tory, Mr. John T. Ford, and Jefferson was there the manager of the Baltimore museum. In 1856 he made a summer trip to Europe in order to observe and study the art of acting as exemplified on the stage of London and Paris. A poor man then, but then, as always, devoted to his art as to a sacred r digion, he could face hardship and endure trouble and pan for the accomplishment of a high purpose: one of the occan voyages he made n the steerage of a packet. But all things come round to those who wait, making ready to improve opportunity when it arrives, and Jefferson's time came in good season, after much payation and many disappointments. On August 18, 1837, Laura Keene opened her theater in New York at No. 622 Brondway, and her compony included Jeffer-son, who on the first night made a hit as Dr. Pangloss, in "The Heir at Law." But it was not till October 18 following when or the first time on any stage was pre-ented Tom Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin," that Jefferson gained his first permanent laurels, and estab-lished himself in the judicious thought and the popular favor of his time as a dian. This victory was ob great cou tained by his matchless performance of-"Ass Trenchard." The piece had a run of 140 mights. Sothern was in the cast as "Lord Dundreary," and that was the be-ginning of the almost world wide success afterward gained by him. Jeferson remained at Laura Keene's theater till July, 1859, when the season ended. Once, at Hobart town, in Tasmania, among a people whom the late Henry J. Byron used to call the Insummass, he acted "Bob Brierly," the rustic hero of Tom Taylor's play of "The Ticket-of-L ave Man," in presence of about 6,089 ticket-of-leave men, and this formidable concourse of camable critics, at first hostile, ended by accepting him with deliguted accismation. He visited the Pacific coast of South America and the Isthinus of Panama on leaving Australia, and from the in ter place he went directly to Lon lon, where he induced Mr. Bouckault to rearrange and rewrite the play of "Rip Van Winkle," and where he came out, giving his exquisite performance of Rip," in September, 1865, at the Adel-th theater. "In Mr. Jeffer on's hands," wrote John Oxenford of the London Times, "the character of 'Rip Van Winkle boomes the vehicle for an externely psychological exhibition." The comedian's success was great, and it paved the way for gr at and continuous train phapon the American stage after be came home. Jefferson reappeared in New York, August 18, 1866, at the Oympic theater, and afterward traversed the principal cilies of the republic, being everywhere received with intellectual appreciation and the admiring plaudits of the public. He has some then made an-other visit to the English capital, act az

Many of them are suffused with a mys. terious and tonder charm of fooling, much like the imaginative quality in the ja stings of Coron. In this field Jeffer-son has accomplished more than society is aware of and more than perhaps his contemporaries will cons ht to recog-nize. No main tunst encoded in morthen one are if he voold satisfy the stand

good humored and significat.

and Black Races Since the

War -- Educational Anvannement.

"The colored people are chiefly en-gaged in agriculture. Rich men, who time one art if he would satisfy the stand-are of the age in which he lives. Mr. Jefferson's power has been exerted and his bosition has been gained chiefly by mean of the performance of "Rip Van W nuis." In his time, indeed, he has played may parts. More than a hundred of them could be menhoased, and in several of them his acting the hears fine that he would have been rec-peration with admiration even themethes. are above labor, here negroes to till the land. The farm laborers are mostly negroes, but the blacks, as well as the whites of the south, are being moved to the future importance of manufactures. and wherever possible engage in such business. The tendency to leave the farm and go to the moves and furnaces is clear, and may be traced to the colored classes ognized with admitation even though he had never played "Rin Van Wankie" at all. It is second agiv, either gaurance as well as to the white. It may not, perhaus, be so distinctly seen in the begro. or injustice that describes him i but there is plonty of evidence of its expart actor." Yet, certainly, he has obistence. Let me add right here that the colored man is not the mean and detained his failst and influence by aning one part. This fact has been noticed by graded creature he is generally believed various obs.r.ers in various moods. to be by the white people. There are some idiers, laggards and loafers among sin glad to see you making your for-tune, Jefferson, the late Churles Matthe black people, but the majority are is diligent and industrious as most whiles. thews said to him, "but I don't like see you doing it with a carpet bag," M Mr Cotton is the staple product of the south Matthews was obliged to play many parts. Corn is generally raised, but wheat is not much grown. Florida is destined to and therefore to travel about the world with many trunks full of wardrobe, become the winter resort for the sick and whereas the blue shirt, the old leather seased of America. There is a tendency incket, the rad brown brouch a the stained leggings, the old shoes, the torn red and white slik handkerchief, the tat-tered old hat, the guns and the two wigs for "Rig Van Winkle" can be carried in a single box. The remark of Mr Mat-

to study the adaptability of the waste lands of the pine region in southern Georgis and northern Florids. We are not neganized with the portbern system reclaiming waste lands, but we are be ginning to experiment in what they are best mulpted to raise. Oranges and other thews, however, was meant to glappe at the "one-part" tustom, and Mr. Jeffer-son's reply to this ebuilition was at once fruits and watermolons are being produced in the pine regions, while sugar, sorghum and rice are gleaned from the "It is perhaps better." he said "to play one part in swamps and marsh lands.

and Knoxville, Tenn. Mills, formaces and

factories are rapidly dotting the hillsides and vallers of the south and from the buildings of this character in process of

erection one may get a fait idea of the hwakened interest in manufacturing in

WHAT THE COLORED PROPIE ARE DOING.

the south

haps better, "he sold 'to play one part in different ways than to play many parts all in one way." The explanation of his netistic victory is indicated here. Mr Jefferson found in the old play of 'Rip Van Winkle''s subject with reference to which he could freely and fully express THE SOCIOL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO. "As to the social condition of the southern negro, I cannot say that there can be marked any improvement in that. In every other respect the colored man is not only his own human nature at its highest and best, but his ideas as to infinitely better of than before the wat but there is now less social contact than then. The relations of the two races are numan nature and huaran life in general. not as intimate by virtue of the fact that while before the war binck and white The part of Rip indeed, as set forth in the pages of Washington Irving and in boys grew up in the same yard, played together and respected and sympathized the ancient and clumsy play which def-ferson derived from his half-brother, th each other, now they play apart Charles Burke, amounts to nothing; but the part as Mr. Jefferson concerved it and One can rarely see in his walks white and black boys at sport together. There the part as Mr. Jefferson conceived if and built it up amounts to an epitome of human life, and in that respect it is one of the most valuable parts in the range of the acting drama. Mr. Jefferson was exceedingly fond of it while yet he was a youth and long before the arrival of that is an alienation that did not formerly ex-On the Central railroad the black ist. cars are placed between the engine and the baggage car and are much inferior. Senator Brown's road does not so discriminate, nor does the Richmond & Danhappy time when he was privileged to attempt it on the stage. It was his cus-tom to dress himself as Bip Van Winkle ville

The negros are mostly republicans recently there has been a tendancy toward democracy, which was given a strong impulse by President Cleveland's generosity and fairness. The colored and to act the part alone in his lodgings and for his own edification and the putoses of study and experiment years before he acted in public life. Ais mind instinctively recognized its value. It is people regard the president with remark-able admiration. They look upon him s part that contains all the extremes of human experience-youth and age, mirth with a reverence akin to that they felt for Lincoln. Fifteen months ago there were USS and thousands of colored men in the southern gain, the natural and supernatural, man democratic camp, but the tide of desertion in his relations to his fellow-men, and from republicanism has received a set-back from the conduct of the southern man in his relations to the world of spirits. It is domestic without instuidity democracy toward the president. and it is romantic without extravagance

"The future of the negro is a very broad question. We have large schools In a remote way it is even suggestive of "the scoptered pall of tragedy." Yet it in every southern city and many colleges perfectly simple and it is sweet, pure and and these are yearly turning out teach richly fraught with the sympathetic emoers for the lower classes. In this way education is being very generally disseminated. In no great time the black THE NEGROES AT THE SOUTH. will refuse longer to concede superiority to the white. Both races must then The Changed Conditions of the White occupy the same social plane or one of them must out the country. If the negro is not granted social equality he will turn Philadelphia Times: Bishop Henry M. to Liberia and establish a government of his own there. He thus would become Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been the agent of enlightenment of the great attending the meeting of the bishops of African continent and who knows but the African M. E. church in the city, is a that this was God's design in enslaving

the binck race."



CHICAGO, ROOK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILWAY By reason of its central position and since relation to all principal lines cash and Messi at initial and ter minal points constitutes the most important mid continents. link in that system of through transmost and link in that sympen of through transpo-which novine and facilitates travel and trai-estime of the Atlantic and Pacific Consta-tot theoretics and bear route te and from peo-methods and Southeast, and correspondi-West. Noview out and Southeast.

The Creat Rock Island Route The Creat Rock Island Route Guirantees is pairing that some of personal sectors to afforded by a cost as thereary his failered read-bed smooth tracks not as thereary his rail, whether hadry unit colverts and brances, railer rail, whether and that exacting disciplines whetherms and ar-brakery in the reader and the memory and arbrakers of the route are transform at all connecting joints in that more are transformed all connecting points in the route are transformed all connecting points in the route are transformed all connecting points in the route are transformed and connecting points in the route are transformed and the route and the route are the discrete design, and empirical pro-fiers in which elaborately confided more are transformed for the transformed field more are transformed are use on the behavior and farmes (the route and the route and the source and farmes (the route and the route the discrete design farmes field the route and the route and

The only road to take for Des Moines, Mar-sinitown Cedar Bands, Chinan, Date, Chica-ro, Nilwawkes and all bohits east. To the peo-ple of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Jakie, Netraika, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Jakie, Netrain, Cesqua, Washimetron said Onl-by any other lite. — Among a few of the numerous points of supe-tioning and the sumerous points of supe-tioning and the sumerous points of supe-tioning and the numerous points of supe-tioning and the sumerous can create the super-tion of Balay OOACHES which are the fuest in at human art and incondity can create. Its PALACE SLEETING CARS, which are modos of comfort and elegance. Its PARLOR DRAW-ING MOOM CARS, ansurpassed for any, and fits wheely esieltesized PALATIAL DINING CARS, the equal of which cannot be found elsewherea. At Connell Blaffs the trains of the Union Paco-fue Chicargo & Northwestern Ry. In Chinaro the times of this like make diase connection with the trains of this like make diase connection with

And Chicago.

LIST OF PRESENTS EIVEN AWAY

CARE BASKETS. SEWINE MACHINES

KNIVES AL The World's Spap M'Tg Co.

- Talente of Into Presente See page

STUK DRESSES,

GOLD-LIKED TEA SETS

THIT NE ICE PATCHERS

PARLOR DRGANS,

GOLD WATCHER

DIAMONDS.

at that place, and the way the road is pushing to the front it will not be long until the traffic and travel west from Lincoln will be nearly, if not quite, as great on this division as on the main line.

FAST TEA TRAINS. The Burlington route is just now en-San Francisco and New York, the first passing through here Saturday evening. consisting of twenty-five cars of tea and three of silk. Three other special trains of like nature passed through the city vesterday and last night, and the time those trains between Deuver and the Missouri river averages thirty miles an hour, including stops. As an index of the freight traffic eastward through Lincoln at the present time, 320 hads passed through the city for eastern merkets Saturday between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

"THE MISSOURI PACIFIC will have their track laid and a train will run over the line from Wneping Water to Lincoln one week from to-day," was the remark of an official of that road at the Capital hotel yesterday, "and the ad-vent of the line will be the cause of much anticipation of luture greatness on the part of Lincoln people who expect much tun, a direct St. Louis line and a third route to Omnha. Upon the completion of the road suitable for fast running and close time, a regular Omnha and Line express train will be put on that will pommence the competition with the B. & M. over the passenger travel between Omain and the capital city, and residents of both places will appreciate it."

POLITICAL ASPECTS. The rumor has been afloat that Alien Field was on the eve of withdrawing from the congressional race and accepting a position in the state senate, but it will not do to count upon. In the event of such a change of front on the part of Field, what would become of John B. Wright and his promises that he should himself be a senator? Clearly the pow-ers that be should not cross themselves and try to shelve Wright in this way, and it is very evident to secure peace in the not now over peaceful family the former plans will have to be adhered to and the congressional delegation go to Find with him to do the best he can for himself out of it. The political sky in congressional affairs is very cloudy in this locality, to say the least, and the de-mise of Paul did not assist the plans for Church Howe in the least, in fact, it need occasion little surprise if the Lancaster congressional delegation cuts a lone and lonesome fight in the coming contest. W. H. Conger of Loup City, a member

of the past legislature, passed Sanday in this city and was not entirely adverse to taiking politics, especially about his being a candidate for the state senate. Of wyok and of course he has a great many rse Mr. Conger will be anti Van supporters way off here in Lincoln, who are ready to assure him that success on that issue is certain, but the Sherman county constituency may cause Mr. Con-ger to learn that "there is many a slip between the upper lip and the dipper." Senator Van Wyck is expected in Lin-

coln to-day and he will speak at different points the coming week, under arrange-ments and appointments made by the contral Van Wyck club.

Mr. Barney Dolan a candidate for par-liament from the first ward is somewhat surprised to find that the republicans of the ward are warmly discussing another candidate, who seems to receive a great many indorsements from Mr. Doinn's own supporters as well as others. The fist ward will yet be heard from. EVENTS ABOUT TOWN.

The city jail had twenty-eight guests for breaktast vesterday guests who had arrived at all hours of the night under escort of the hotel runners of the place in the persons of the stalwart policomen When the reporter made his morning visit to the register at that well patronined place the guests were just arising, and a harder lot of birds it would be hard to find. Some of them had their

Benton sHair Grower All who are EALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be haid, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or HIGHT GOWER ENDING AND ADDRUFF, or HIGHT Grower. ENDING PER CENT of those using it have grown hait. It never fails no stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes talls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained baid for years, if you use Ben-ton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hun-dreds of enses we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been hald and glazed for years, we have been hald and gianed for years we have fully substan-tisted the following facts: We grow Hair in 50 cases out of 100, no matter how long hald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral

poisons. It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff,

and itching of the scalp. The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its omposition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and mard, and the follice is apparently effectually plosed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the pupilla, in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately. Price, sincle strength, \$1,00; do strength, \$2,00; triple strength, \$3,00,

your druggists have not got it we will send it BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO., Cleveland, O. Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co. Istn and Douriss. 18th and Cumings When you want a first-class lot upon which to build a house, call at Boggs & Hill and secure one of their elegant Omaha View lots. Omaha View lots.

Special bargains in the finest lots in Omaba View to those who will build first-class houses. Boggs & Hill, 1408 Farnain street.

It will may to look at Boggs & Hill's lots in Omaha View before investing else-where. They are first class lots and are much obsaper than any in the market

The following telegram has been re-ceived by John Wright, corresponding secretary of Omaha Stone Cutters' association, as follows: ATLANTA, Georgia, Aug. 4 1886. - We

have struck against the foreman of the state capitol building, Job. Scabbed. Warn all stone cutters against coming here for the present.

WM. SPROESSER, Boorelary.

When you want a first-class lot upon which to build a house, call at Boggs & Hill and secure one of their elegant Omalia View lots.

Special bargains in the finest lots in Omnia View to those who will build first-class houses. Boggs & Hill, 1408 Farmin street.

It will pay to look at Boggs & Hill's lots in Omaha View before investing else-where. They are first class lots and are much cheaper than any in the market.

I have 54 feet on 30th street which I can sell at low figures. They do say the cable is going on 30th street, if so, this is a big thing. Take it before location, as it will be double then. It is worth more than 1 ask now. T. S. CLARESON, 219 South 14th 5,

When you want a first-class lot moon which to build a house, call at Hoggs & Hill and secure one of their elegant Omnha View lots.

It will pay to look at Borgs & Hill's lots in Omaha View before investing else-where. They are first class lots and are much cheaper than any in the market.

Special barguins in the finest lots in Omaha View to those who will build first-class houses. Boggs & Hill, 1408 Farnam street.

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in Georgia. A member of the Georgia constitutional convention in 1867, he was twice afterwards elected to the legislature of that state. Throughout his political career he clung to the itinerant ministry. In 1876 he was chosen head of the book concern and stationed in this city until 1880, when he again went south as his hop of Kentucky and Tennessee, with his residence in Atlanta. As legislator, office-holder, minister, publisher and bishop he has had a wide and varied experie nos. A TALK ABOUT THE SOUTH. Bishop Turner said recently: "Since the abolition of slavery the south has made remarkable progress, especially so in its industrial condition. Before the emancipation of the slaves the whites were almost wholly dependent upon the negro traffic for their maintenance. There was little else doing. The rich white man owned slaves, and with them worked his cotion plantation or gathered his rice. Below him was the slave dealer who bought and sold blacks as a means of livelihood. The poorest and meanest whites were the most ornel and merciless slave-drivers. The traffic in blacks was more than cotton or rice growing, or any other thing, the business of the south be-fore the war. It may then be easily seen what an enormions change the free of the blacks and the prohibition of slave trading wrought. Now everybody must depend on his own efforts. Work entirely left to negro slaves before the war, under the conditions now prevailing, has to be done by white men where they are too poor to hire help those who do not labor have lands which are cultivated by colored people. What was once considered menial and degrad ing has assumed mother and a higher pect to the white population. You can readily perceive that this healthier and nobler view of labor is well calculated to work a vast improvement in the industrial tone of the southern states, and now, twenty years after the close of the war, the improvement is everywhere apparrent THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY. "Since the war the south has grown with unprecedented rapidity, but in nothing as in its manufacturing and mining industries. This salargely due, however, to the assistance given by northern cap-italists, men with money, who have moved south panily in search of a more genial climate and partly seeking a good investment for their wealth. These men recognize the possibilities of the south in the way of manufacturing and mining. They are the men who set the example in the manufacturing and mechanical business, and they find ready imitators. And what magnificent fields they have awaiting them. The iron ore fields of porthern Alabama are simply astonishing in their extent and richness. No ad equate conception can be entertained of the vast deposits of ore in that country in London and in other entire of the Britby any one not familiar with it. Its coal beds are extensive. It is not anthracite Of late years Jofferson has noted but a coal, but a soft oily substance. like bit-uminous coal. That iand ought to have small part of cach sen ou, preferring to live mostly at home on I devote his atten-

