## ONE YEAR'S IMPROVEMENTS.

Wonderful Strides Made By the Capital City During 1887.

ADVENT OF STREET PAVING.

Muddy Thoroughfares Converted Into Handsome Boulevards - Private Enterprise and Public Liberality-What the State Did.

TEROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] The New Year opened in Lincoln with elaborate reviews of 1887 prepared by the Journal and News, which in an accurate manner presented the growth and prosperity of the capital city.

The year just closed is the first in the history of the city that has witnessed internal improvements under way that raise the city from a town to metropolitan airs. The first practical system of sewerage on a scale commensurate with the growth and importance of the city has been completed in 1887 and the project of lifting the streets and trade and raffic from the original mud of the prairie has been put in motion through the commenestient of a system of paving that was only fairly under way at the close of the year and will make its record in 1888. Only one district has thus far been paved at a cost of \$135,000 and double that amount is under contract awaiting the early spring for active work and a large amount of territory has been blocked into streets in readiness for contract as speedily as it can be handled. There is nothing that can add more to the permanency of values and to the stability of the business centre than works of internal improvement of this character. The year past has illustrated the fact that Lincoln has outgrown the plans of a very few years ago and that improvements must proceed in future, for the future rather than the present. The system of waterworks completed a few years ago were heralded at that time as all the city would require for twenty years and yet the city had so far reached beyond the capacity of the supply that a water famine had to be legislated against in the summer months. This, however, has been overcome in 1887 by doubling the capacity of the city water system that will more than meet preent demands. The remarkable growth of the city in the past year was elaborated upon by the Evening News in a review of the add tions made to the city during the past year that have extended the city limits double their former area. In common with other cities this work has been overdone in the sense of actual needs for present settlement, but it is a remarkable fact that there is scarcely an addition that has been plated six months but that is dotted with new resi dences, and the growth of the city has been one of the remarkable features of the year. One feature of practical public improve-ment made during the year seems to be over-looked by local papers in reviews, and that is the era of street railway building that has predominated in 1887. One year ago there were two struggling lines of street railway were two struggling lines of street railway that had scarcely reached a paying basis. Early in the year these two lines were consolidated and the line entered at once upon improvements of a magnitude that business foresight alone warranted. The mileage of the road was added to from two to three miles, the stock was nearly doubled, new and improved cars were added and one of the most extensive buildings of doubled, new and improved cars were added and one of the most extensive buildings of the kind in the west was erected for the use of the company. A significant fact in con-nection was that the road advanced at once to a handsomely paying basis and its patronage doubled during the year. The Rapid Transit company has constructed and is operating its line through the business center of the city continuing north and west to West Lincoln the carrying nerth and west to West Lincoln, the road being operated with steam motors. The company was organized, its franchise noted and the road built and placed in successful operation in 1887. Three other lines of street railway have been organized, received franchises and entered upon the work of construction laying altogether, before the of construction laying altogether, before the winter, several miles of track. These new

have played a part in the public improvements in the city the past year, the capitol building being furthered in its route to completion by the expenditure of \$78,000. There will be available for the final completion of the building and improvements on the grounds double that amount to be expended in 1888

At the state university \$15,000 was expended in repairs on the main building. The last legislature appropriated \$70,000 for two additional new buildings at the university grounds. But very little of this has been expended, the year just child the remainder awaiting expenditure in 1888. At the state positions are also as the state of the sta penitentiary \$89,000 has been expended dur-ing the year in the construction of a building largely for a workshop, 300x70 in size, and it is the universal verdict that it is one of the most substantial and honestly constructed buildings ever erected in the state. Six thousand dollars was added in improvements to the state home for the friendless during

schools and cuurches.

Lincoln has been denominated a city of churches, and a dozen new edifices of this character have been erected during the year. The new First Baptist church, adjoining the capitol grounds, is the finest in the list, and in fact when completed it will be as line a church edifice as the city contains and will cost \$45,000. By way of comparison for the future, it is proper to state in this connection that the year of 1888 will see completed two future, it is proper to state in this connection that the year of 1888 will see completed two more handsome church edifices. These new edifices will be built by the Christian and Episcopal societies and will approximate 140,000 each in construction. The Nebraska Wesleyan university and the Christian university have been located in Lincoln the past year. These evidences of church and school progress are a certain index of the character of the population of the capitol city.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENT IMPROVEMENTS during the year aggregate \$2,000,000 from the

during the year aggregate \$2,000,000 from the estimates made. These are of every kind and character, such as prevail in a growing city, from the Burr block, that has been frequently noticed, to the numberless houses that have been built during the year. The gas company, the electric light company, the stock yards company, the tank line company, packing houses, railroad improvements, and many others of like importance in character, have made very large improvement and adhave made very large improvement and advancement in business. One of the most important facts in connection with the business portant facts in connection with the business or commercial progress of the city, both for the year past and for the future, has been the work of the Lincoln freight bureau and the board of trade. The former organized during the year and has proved itself of great benefit to the commerce of the city, through intelligent work upon freight tariffs, that have been of direct beneficial results to the growing wholesale trade of the city, and indirectly to a multitude of purely local interests in trade. The Lincoln freight bureau is one of the direct evidences of the growth of Lincoln from a town to a city, and its recognition as a trade center with a commerce of rapidly increasing value among the trade centers of the northwest.

THE LEGAL HOLIDAY.

To-day will be largely observed in Lincoln as the legal New Year's holiday. The state and county offices will be closed the greater part of the day, and the business public will largely observe the day. There is little or no evidence or the once popular custom of New Year's calls being revived, and the only public reception in honor of the day is announced by the Y. M. C. A., the rooms of which will be in charge of a host of Lincoln ladies, where refreshments will be served to all callers, and where young men especially will be made welcome. A very large and interesting meeting was held yesterday at the rooms, lead by Dr. Curtis, of the Presbyterian church.

Life in Jerusalem.

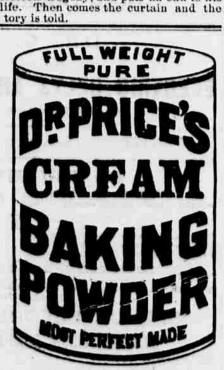
Rev. T. F. Wright says in the Boston Advertisert There is in Jerusalem at the present time a remarkable Americolony, which it was my privilege carefully to examine. About twenty persons arrived in Jerusalem in the year 1881, having gone mostly from the city of Chicago, where some of their number had been active christian workersunder Moody. All are most deeply interested

in their work, and share and have a common purse, and now have become known far and wide through the region, because they make no profession

"When they first arrived in Palestine and interesting migration of Jews had just taken place from Arabia. About three hundred Jews, called Temanites, and believed by themselves to be the remnant of the tribe of Gab, had moved from the desert in which the tribe had long had its home, and had come to the Holy Land. They are small in stature, delicate in features, wholly free from the money changing disposition, grate-ful for every kindness, and eminently chillike in their characters. They were lying, when the Americans arrived, in the fields outside of the city with no one to care for them. The Americans immediately began to prepare rations of soup for them, to tend the sick and in verg way to watch over them according to their ability. At the present time the Temanites have established themselves in a prosperous colony south of the village of Siloam, and in synagogue every week they have a prayer in which Horatio Spafford and his friends are mentioned, and the divine blessing is invoked upon them for

their many good deeds. "The house of these Americans is daily visited by persons coming from all parts of the land, to inquire into this wonderful phenomenon. The Bedouins of the desert lean their tall spears against the wall, and are cordially welcomed, and occupy a room in the house as long as they desire to remain; and the Americans, going fearlessly across the Jordan, have returned these visits and been received with the utmost kindness, and have had an influence over the lives of the Bedouins. They deal especially with the Adwan tribe. long known to be the fiercest tribe east of the Jordan. The fellahin, or peasant class of the country, find always here a cordial welcome. No evening passes without seeing its company of poor and rich, of peasants and Turkish egendis gathered in the salon, to listen to the hymns which the Americans

A Genuine Negro Drama. A Washington special to the Chicago Tribune says: A genuine negro drama will shortly be published. Its author is George W. Williams, a former member of the Ohio legislature. Mr. Williams is perhaps the best known colored author in the United States. He has chronicled the services of his people in the war of the rebellion and has brought out other works requiring patient research. His dramatic effort is a tragedy. It is to be called "Panda," and the story in brief, is that of the stealing of the royal party of an African court by six American slaves and bringing them to this country and through them presenting the horrors of slavery as it existed fore the war. The first scene is laid in Angola, Africa, in the latter part of the last century, where Panda, an African king ruled over a tribe of Mohommedan negroes. The leading characters are the king, the queen and their daughter the princess, who is the heroine of the play. The first dramatic episode is the appearance of six slaves, who by a plot, in which a jealous rejected suitor of the princess aids, succeed in carrying away the family and the lover of the heroine. Then follows the scene on the slaveship as it is about to depart from Africa, and the horrors of the middle passage were brought out. The king, who is represented as fully the equal of Othello in appearance and mental calibre, makes an apostrophe to his native land as he sails away. The princess swoons at his feet, and the sullen and defiant lover scowls at the fate which he cannot avert. Next comes the slave market in Charleston, roads are the motor line, the Capitol Heights and South Lineoin railways. The progress in street railway construction is especially illustrative of the growth in population of the city and as such makes a most flattering with all its horrible surroundings. All the classes of bidders are there and the slaves are handled like cattle. The sale of the royal family is the event of the day, and the beauties of the prinsale of the royal family is the event of s are hawked about on the auc while the buyers discuss her various points. It is decided to sell the royal party as a lot, and a rich young lanter buys them at a fabulous price. He takes them to his plantation, and the cotton fields and plantation scenes form another act. Then there is an interview with the captives, in which the planter proposes that the princess be-come an inmate of his household and hold the place of honor there. The princess, however, whose purity is equal to that of Lucrece, suspects nothing, and the king, queen, and princess attend a grand feast which the young bachelor master has prepared. At this, though it seems rather improbable, the master and the overseers sit down with these slaves. The wine again flows, and during the dinner one of the overseers attempts to put his arm around the queen. She screams, and, drawing a dagger, with a gesture like that of Lady Macbeth, from her bosom, rushes to her husband, the king, and begs that he may make it drink deep of her blood rather than have her dishonored. The king thereupon stabs her, and she falls at his feet. While this is going on the young master who is sitting beside the princess, now halfdrunken, has taken her hand and attempted to lead her away from the table. She does not suspect his design, and they are just about to leave the room when her mother's scream occurs and the dagger is used. She then sees all and her father rushes to her and like Virginius sacrifices her upon the altar of virginity. At this moment the lover, who has suspected something, and, with a spring, grasps the half-drunken master, who is dazed by the terrible tragedy, and puts an end to his



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## THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Items of Interest to the Men on the Road.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Annual Meetings-A Parade-An Innocent Abroad-Railroad Accommodation-Small Orders -Sunday Guests-Samples

The Outlook. In its issue of December 27 the St. Louis Globe-Democrat stated there were 2,500 traveling salesmen representing the commerber one-fifth would be out of employment January 1, 1888. Among other reasons for this the Globe-Democrat gives the following: "The year just closing has been the most prosperous in the history of St. Louis, and most of the jobbing and manufacturing houses of the city found it necessary to largely increase their traveling forces at different times during the first nine months. This necessity drew into the ranks of the travelers a great many new men to the busitravelers a great many new men to the business, and it is principally this class that will suffer by the reduction that is to take place on January I. The traveling man's contract is for a term of one year usually, and is nearly always made about this time, although some houses "close" with their travelers about October I. The October contracts were very scarce this year, however, and January I approaches within three or four days, with hundreds of good men waiting to put their names to contracts for 1888."

In the city of Omaha are 350 traveling salesmen. Of this number, fifty has been the increase during the year 1887. The year 1887

increase during the year 1887. The year 1887 has been one of exceptional prosperity for the houses of this city. The year 1888 opens up with the brightest of prospects for an unusual increase in trade. A BEE representative, delegated to make inquiries upon this subject among the wholested dealers agreed subject among the wholesale dealers, secured some interesting information tending to show the excellent condition of trade in this sec tion. Mr. D. M. Stockham, a representative of Kirkendall, Jones & Co., of this city, was met and questioned as to what effect the tion of trade would have upon the commercial travelers representing this city "It is not saying too much," said Mr. Stock-ham, "to say that the past year has been an

exceptional one in the boot and shoe trade. I

exceptional one in the boot and shee trade. I have had occasion to inquire closely into the condition of trade in other lines, and I think that Omaha wholesale dealers may be proud of their successes of 1887. The coming year gives excellent promise and instead of the number of travelers from this city being decreased. I they want to be travelers from the contract of the contract number of travelers from this city being de-creased, I think many more contracts will be signed this year than ever before in the his-tory of Omaha trade. It may be the case with St. Louis that the number of traveling salesmen will be cut down, but it does not speak well for the trade of that city. Natur-ally an excellent and increasing trade will warrant an increase in the number of repre-sentatives and this is just why the Omaha travelers who have performed their duty need have no fear of being thrown out of em-ployment." ployment."

ployment."

This seems to be the sentiment among all the leading jobbing houses. Every indication points to a general, yet sufe, increase of the traveling forces with exceedingly liberal contracts for the year 1888. Among those houses which will increase their forces are: Omaha Rubber Co., W. V. Morse & Co., Kirkendall, Jones & Co., Paxton, Gallagher & Co., W. V. Parrotte & Co., and Rector, Wilhelmy Co. Wilhelmy Co.

Annual Meetings and Elections. The annual meeting of the Western Comnercial Travelers' association was held in St. Louis, Tuesday, December 27. The meeting was an interesting one. The secretary made a report which showed the followin

Members in good standing January 1, 1887, Members in good standing January 1, 1887, 1,450; increase during year, 540; total membership, 1,900. Deaths during year, 6; cash in bank January 1, 1887, \$4,811.62; deposited during year, \$3,457.85; total amount in bank December 15, \$8,270.47.

The following important amendments to the constitution were adopted:

"Section 1, Active, Any white male person of good meral character, and good health."

son of good moral character, and good health, not over forty nor under twenty-one years of age, who is now, and has for one year immediately prior to the date of his application for membership, been engaged in buying or selling some kind of goods or merchandise at lar place of business for that purpose; also any person who may be engaged as salesman in any legitimate wholesale or manufacturing business; also any person whose services may be required by the association in any official capacity, may become an active memcapacity, may become an active member of the association in such manner as may be provided for in the by-laws, provided that no one but an active member in good standing shall hold any office of trust or profit in

this association.
Section 1. Active Membership—Each applicant for active membership must sign the application prescribed by this association, in full in ink, which must state his age, occupation and residence; and he must be recom-mended by two active members of this association in good standing, who in addition to their signature shall also insert their number by which they are known on the books of the association. The application must be ac-companied by a proper certificate of the medical director, or of a regular physician in good standing, appointed by the medical director, and the sum of \$5, \$4 of which shall be for the initation and \$2 as an advance as sessment for the first death loss occurring thereafter. The application shall be pre-sented at the next meeting of the board of directors, read and entered upon the records, and the money placed in the hands of the secretary. The application and the proper medical certificate thereon shall be presented together. If a majority of the votes cast are against the applicant he shall be declared rejected, and the money accompanying the

The president then declared the following elected: M. C. Wetmore, president; Joseph Boyce, vice-president; T. A. Corbett, second vice-president; J. A. Ladd, third vice-president; J. R. Bedde, fourth vice-president; Characa, J. A. Ladd, for the vice-president; J. R. Bedde, fourth vice-president vice-president vice-president vice-president vice-president dent; J. R. Bedde, fourth vice-president; Chauneey Ladd, fifth vice-president; C. M. Breeden; sixth vice-president; board of directors, A. F. Shapleigh, Jr., W. F. Schweppe, S. C. Bunn, Mark Taylor, D. G. Cook, C. H. Filley; secretary, Thomas Ryan; medical examiner, Dr. J. H. Leslie.

The association adopted unanimously an amendment to the constitution declaring that no drummer ever forth veers of a gar shall be

amendment to the constitution declaring that
no drummer over forty years of age shall be
eligible to membership in the association.
The former limit was forty-five years.
The by-laws were also amended so that the
members proposing a new candidate for
membership must place their names and association numbers on the books of the association. The by-laws defining the duties of

The association also amended its constuti as to create a surplus fund derived from the levy of two extra assessments per year, which is to be placed at interest and vitimately applied to the relief of members in cases of emergency, at the discretion of the board of directors.

NORTHWESTERN TRAVELING MEN.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Northwestern Traveling Men's association was held at Chicago, December 27. The adwas held at Chicago, December 27. The address of the president showed the association to be in the most prosperous condition in its history. The election of officers resulted:

President, J. C. Miller, Chicago; vice presidents, William H. Cribben, Chicago, Webb Zuitz, Chariton, Ia.; F. E. Boswell, St. Paul; W. T. Mayhew, Janesville, Wis.; J. B. Heywood, St. Paul; A. W. Culver, Detroit; Henry Rindskopff, Cincinnati; M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; C. L. Knapp, Leavenworth, Kan.; H. H. Dean, Lincoln, Neb.; William Gamble, Pueblo, Col.; secretary and treasurer, Charles A. Hinman, Chicago. There was a long discussion over the pay-There was a long discussion over the payment of salary to the president. It was finally decided to allow the association to vote at the end of the year whatever it decided upon to the president—not to create a fixed salary.

fixed salary.

Traveling Men's Parade. The mercury marked down 12 deg. below zero at Davenport, Ia., Wednesday morning. There was a strong wind from the west, and the snow drifts in the streets were three feet high in places. Despite these obstacles, the parade of the Iowa Traveling Men's Protective association was a marked success. The procession was a marked success. The procession was two miles in length, and was headed by the city council, company A., Iowa state guards. Then came the Davenport Business Men's association of 100 members; the Davenport Post Travelers Protective association, 300 strong, carrying fans

and wearing straw hats and linen dusters over fur caps and coats. The trade display represented nearly every manufactory and wholesale house in the city, some having six teams with as many floats in the line. Altogether there were 250 floats, wagons and sleighs, representing the different industries, and nearly 1,000 men en foot carrying banders and employment or devices. Illustrative of ners and emblems or devices, illustrative of their business. The line moved from 10 to 12 o'clock, and was one hour in passing a given In the afternoon a public reception was given at the opera house, with a wel-come address by the mayor. In the evening a banquet was held at Turner hall, to which more than one thousand invitations were

An Innocent Abroad. The last sale is made, the last order jotted down, and the drummer turns his eyes toward home, says a writer in the Missouri Re-publican. They are tired eyes, with sugges-tions of early morning dashes for depots and late at night registering at hotels. But the drummer is built that way and doesn't mind unseasonable hours. His sole ambition is to barter, bargain and sell. If he can't sell a man goods, he'il sell him on a story. Its all the same to the drummer, so long as the sell comes in somewhers. The advent of the hol-iday season is the signal for the mobilizing of the grand army of drummers. They of the grand army of drummers. They have their homes, their wives and their little ones, and it is beside his own vine and fig tree that the drummer mobilizes himself during the Yule tide, mobilizes himself during the Yule tide, Hundreds of pretty girls scattered through the territory to which the drummer claims title, have by some strange analysis inferred that he is a gay young gallant, who has steeled himself against the soft glances and demure insinuations of the sweet sex. How the rural beauties reached these conclusions is a mystery to the drummer. Of course he would never do or say anything calculated to mislead them. To be sure, he doesn't register himself as "John Smith(married), St. Louis. Mo. " nor is he addicted when on the road and in the midst of a group of girls to dis-cussing family affairs. Yet he is not to blame

if the girls will get wrong impressions re-garding his social status. But now the holidays are at hand and the drummer is homeward bound. His eyes are directed to a pleasant little fireside in the city where sits a dear little woman surrounded by two or three little ones who have been so anxiously awaiting his coming. Many and many a night have they sat around the fire many a right have they sat around the fire-side and wondered where papa was just at that particular time. They prayed that he would have a good trip and sell loads of goods and come home soon. A warm welcome awaits the drummer.

The last sale is made, the last order jotted down, and seizing his staunch friend, Grip, the drummer makes one of his customary dashes for the depot. As usual, he and the train reach the platform at the same moment. He hurriedly sees that his dozen trunks are deposited in the baggage car, and then tosses himself into a seat in the smoker. Lie bulls his had down over his eyes, doubles himself up with his feet braced against the other end of the seat, and when the conductor shouts "all aboard," the drummer is asleep. But he isn't allowed to sleep long. At the very next station his old felend, Charley, who travels for a distillery, comes in the car, and he, too, is homeward bound. Charley has one or two samples left, and they exchange civilities. Then comes the exchange of stories. the exchange of stories. Charley tells about the queer dining-room girl at a station on the "Cotton Belt" road, and both laugh so load that all the other people in the car wender at the vigor and enthusiasm of the cachination. Then they go forward into the day ceaches and Charley meets some female friends to whom he had been introduced down the road. The drummer takes a seat opposite a lady and a little child. Did you ever notice that there is something about a drummer that wins indrummer's eye, in his face, in his hands, in his suave, diplomatic way. When this little

child, of which mention has been mane, spied the drammer sha crawled to him, and proceeded to perch herself on his tree. She toyed with his watch chain, tried to pull off his mustache and then called "mama's" attention to the good time she was having. It was raining, of course, at the station where t he lady left the train, and the kind hearted drummer tendered his arm, raised his umbrella and escerted her safely to a carriage. Then he kissed the buby, bowed to "mamma" and hastily returned to his seat. Flies do not congregate on the drummer to

any great extent. the scene changed and he heard the monot onous cry in a soft voice, "Beefstake, liver 'n bacon—pork chops or hash," He realized that he was in a country hotel. And so they went, until dispelled by a thundering whittle, soon followed by the brakeman's cheery cry. "St. Louis." The drummer pulled himself together, grapped his friend "Grip." and whe union depot was reached he stepped of as highly as a high. as blithely as a bird. The first object his eyes lighted on were animated and they came running to him. They were little but demonstrarive. They grabbed his hand and his friend "Grip," and he stooped down and kissed and hugged them. They were the drummer's children.

"Mamma" had to stay home with baby, but

they came down. Then they told all that had occurred to them since he was gone. "Jimmie" had been promoted in school, and "Lillie" was taking piano lessons. They ex-pected Santa Claus and had written to him and told him what they wanted. A few minutes later the drummer reached home. He was clasped in a pair of soft arms, while the possessor of the arms told him how glad she was to have him back at last. Baby began crowing excitedly and was soon en-sconced in papa's lap. The fire was burning brightly, the odor from the kitchen was apetizing and the drummer at once realized the difference between home and hotel. That evening his friends and neighbors called on him and while the cheering glass went around he told them about the queer diningroom girl his friend Charley had met at a station on the Cotton Belt road. He soon had the room in a roar, and when the people were ready to go they were equally ready to vote the drummer a trump.

Railroad Accommodations. To the Editor of the BEE: As a traveling salesman whose territory is principally on the line of the Union Pacific, I desire to enter a protest against the accommodations as now afforded by this corporation, and in doing this I only express the sentiments of the entire fraternity, as well as all other patrons of the road. It is a shape, that the receive of the road. It is a shame that the people of the state of Nebraska should be treated as they are under the present time card. Parties wishing to make local points between Omaha and North Piatte can do so only by taking a train in the night. No. 3 leaving Omaha at 12:20, the fast train taking passengers for only seven towns between Omaha and North Platte, carries only one coach as a rule, and that is frequently crowded to the extent that there is scarcely standing room. No. 4. coming east, is the same. If one happens to be at Shelton, Wood River or any local point, he is compelled to remain a day and then take a train in the very dead of night in either direction. It is said there are places where ex-press cannot now be delivered at all as there press cannot now be delivered at all as there are stations with no agent. It seems that everything is to favor through travel with no regard nor respect for local passenger traffic whatever. I had occasion a few days ago to go through the day train west-bound. The fact was, I was in quest of the newsboy to get the morning less and had to pass through the entire train before I found him. On this train were five sleepers and one day coach. On the first sleeper were four passengers, in the rest not over twelve in either, while the day coach was so crowded in either, while the day coach was so crowded that it was with difficulty that I succeeded in getting through at all. The conductor and two brakemen were standing guard at either end of the car, compelled by the orders of the road, to insult every one who at-tempted to take passage. It looked as though they thought the public sught to be extremely thankful for the privilege of getting standing room on our great "overland flyer." A great "flyer" it is, too: Thirty miles an hour, and usually from two to four hours behind time! The word is a mockery and an insult to railroad navigation. Again, there are no mail facilities afforded. At stations where No. 3 does not stop it is supposed they throw off and take on mail, but the fact is, at least half the time, they do not succeed in doing so. Carry it by and return it on next train, thus depriving the public of their daily names for twenty. the public of their daily papers for twenty hours. It is the general expression along the road that it is worse than ten years ago. The

o'clock in the evening, and arriving at North Platte about 8 in the morning, passing o'clock in the evening, and arriving at North Platte about 8 in the moruing, passing through the thickly settled portion of the state in the night. This train carries from twelve to fifteen ca-, and wearily drags along from half an hour to two hours late. What other railroad in the world is there that runs its local train in the night. The question is, can we use any influence by which we can secure a day train! Can we which we can secure a day train! Can w in any way protest against this outrage and successfully demand better accommodations! The road gains nothing by operating their trains as they do. It is a source of great annoyance and displeasure to every attache of the road—station agents, express company, conductors, all; everyone unite with the public in expressions of dissatisfaction. Why public in expressions of dissatisfaction. Why can't the Union Pacific railroad put a local train between Omaha and North Platte, leaving the former place, say from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning, carrying the local mail and the morning papers. This would relieve a great deal of their traffic from their fast train and certainly be accomposed to the local mail and the morning papers. Omaha modation to the people along the line, their best patrons. The Brichas always taken an active interest in the welfare of the general public, and especially the members of our fraternity and I address this to you, hoping that your expression and ours may have some effect toward securing us better facilities

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Small Orders. At Fort, Worth, Tex., December 23, a number of commercial travelers from other states assembled at the Picknick hotel where Judge J. M. Duncan, of Tyler, Tex., who had defended the Stockton drummer case, was quartered. The occasion was the presentation to Judge Duncan of a superb gotd-headed cane, which came from Tiffany's, in appreciation of his services before the United States court, which resulted in Judge Sabin decharing the Texas law taxing drummers unconstitutional. The presentation was made by President Dennis, of the State Travelers' Protective association, and responded to by Judge Duncan, who reviewed the case at some length and assured the drummers that they had nothing further to fear. After the ceremonies there was a ban-quet. A resolution of thanks to Prector Knott for his Louisville speech was adopted, also thanking the press of the entire country for efforts in behalf of the association Judge Duncan claims that ex-Governor Ire-land sopen letter to Judge Sabin takes untenuble ground and that the United States Supreme court will sustain Judge Sabin.
At the annual meeting of the St. Paul
Commercial Travelers' club held in the club Commercial Travelers' club held in the club rooms recently the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. F. Gibbons: first vice president, Seneca De La Vervue; second vice president, J. B. De La Vervue: second vice president J. B.
Arey; secretary and treasurer, H. A. Dorsey;
directors, D. B. Finch, J. A. Higgins, R. F.
I'itzgerald. Rie Leder.
The dating of bills ahead, so that payment
need not be made for months after the actual
sale and delivery of goods, was last week
made the subject of a special meeting of the
New York Association of Commission Merciants. That body completed of the high chants. That body complained of the bur-dens of the system imposed upon wholesale houses by withdrawing from their use for

system of six months' credit and a discount of 1 per cent per month.

A good story is told of a nervy St. Paul drummer when in Helena sevenal years ago. W. J. Lawrence is his name and he was doing the territory of Montana. While at Helena Lawrence witnessed an attempt to lynch a poor wretch and resolved to take a hand in the affair, according to the St. Paul Globe, "Lawrence fartile confidence. Well, there is.

A drummer has only to look or wink at a kidlet and the little one is his. It's in the he had sneaked out of the hotel, he presented a revolver to the gang and insinuated that he would make a corpse out of the first man who made a move toward him. The nerve of the fellow stunned the crowd for a minute and the sheriff and his deputies came up and crove them off, lodging the prisoner in jail once more. The better class of citizens in Helena presented Lawrence with a magniticent gold watch, with an immense diamond set in the center of the case, as their appre-ciation of his service in the behalf of law and

long periods of time the capital invested on their goods. The association resolved to dis-

continue the practice, and to adopt a uniform

In its Christmas issue the St. Paul Globe devoted an entire page to the commercial traveler. A feature was "The Drummer's Christians," contributed by "Ynot," which, thanks to the printers, gave the appearance of being a poem. If the drummer of the After this little episode he settled back in his seat and was soon again in the land of dreams. And what grotesque ureams the drummers have. He dreamed he soid every yard of goods in the establishment at top figures and made so much on that one trip that he was taken into partnership at once. Then every section.

A. L. Sibley, a traveler for Alden Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, took the gold medal offered by his house for the salesman making the highest selling record. Mr. Sibley has won the modal three years in succession. There goes with the medal \$500 cash bonus each

A man named John La Prelle owned a general merchandise store in Marlin, Tex., for some time, and he conducted his business in such a manner as to be soon overwhelmed with debts. He had, on several occasions, borrowed money from his brother, J. L. La Prelie, a traveling salesman connected with a St. Louis house. He also bought some goods from that house and other St. Louis people, for which he was unable to pay. To secure himself and the Hamilton Brown Shoe company, Mr. La Prelle, the traveling salesman last October bought his brother's stock. Since then the business has been conducted under the name of the Hamilton Brown Shoe company and company, the committee consisted of the La Preile family. The other St. Louis creditors upon learning what had been done, became terrible angry, and declared that they would get even. In the latter part of November the creditors got out a writ of attachment and had General Cabell, the United States marshal of that district, to serve it. The goods were all seized and sold at public auction by the marshal.

Omaha's Sunday Guests.

The new year was not over prolific for an assembling of commercial travelers in Omaha, and only those whose route and business compelled them to remain away from their firesides and sweethearts did so. Nevertheless a good showing was made at the hotels and everything was done on the part of the proprietors to make the boys happy. The Millard arrivals were: C. W. Cockneil, St. Louis; Geo. Wadley, New York; W. H. Hobson, Philadelphia; C. H. Frank, Des Moines; B. Rukeyseir, Chicage; H. H. Bainbridge, New York; H. H. Patriach, St. Louis; Wm. White, Cincinnati; E. H. Gimore, Chicago; John B. McCauley, Des Moines; W. F. Bartlett, Des Moines; G. E. Morrison, Chicago; E. A. Lutz, Rochester; Chias S. Davis, Boston; Robt, Winsor, Boston; Chies, J. Cook, New York; E. R. Lyons, New York; R. T. Carroll, San Francisco; H. Beven, Cincinnati; E. B. Newton, St. Louis; S. B. Nesber, Chicago; S. J. Isreal, San Francisco: Geo. Giles, St. Louis; C. P. Stacey, Chicago; J. T. Duffy, Chicago; Louis Neil, New York; H. S. Walt, Detroit; F. C. Hale, Chicago; D. Guienzberger, New York, H. B. Goldsmith, Louisville.

The arrivals at the Paxton were: Charles theless a good showing was made at the

Hale, Chicago; D. Guienzberger, New York, H. B. Goldsmith, Louisville.

The arrivals at the Paxton were: Charles Stein, Chicago; Nichoal Keyser, Milwaukee; E. F. Olmstead, Boston; H. W. Wheeden, Chicago; George Seeley, New York; J. P. Wood, Chicago; Robert Giltam, Kansas City; W. B. Miller, Chicago; C. S. Cleveland, Milwaukee; C. C. Mitchell, Chicago; L. A. Garner, Des Moines; Morris Long, Philadelphia; William Bryan, New Haven; W. W. Belvin, San Francisco: J. S. Carter, Chicago; Fred Kenlin New, York; G. D. Colston, Philadelphia; W. E. Bond, Detroit; George F. Flay, New York; G. W. Coburn, San Francisco; G. E. Tait, Chicago; R. M. Robosh, New York; D. T. Parker, Kansas City; W. E. Drew, Kansas City; W. H. Coates, East Saginaw; F. M. Howe, Kansas City; A. H. Wolf, Chicago; Sam Kahn, Chicago; A. Beer, Chicago; D. A. Cohen, Chicago; A. Beer, Chicago; D. A. Cohen, Chicago; W. H. Smith, New York; R. W. Clay, Philadelphia; W. H. Forrest, Chicago; R. M. Rogers, jr., Kansas City; C. R. Dailey, Los Angeles; E. E. Devine, New York; C. H. Smith, Chicago; E. M. Campbell, Boston; W. C. Evart, Detroit. Evart, Detroit.

Samples. P. T. Wilson is having a good trade on the Missouri Pacific.

E. A. Becker, Kirkendall, Jones & Co.'s Dahota representative, is visiting his trade, W. L. Eastman, "the Nebraska hustler," has already secured some handsome spring orders. John Beatty leaves Sünday for his field of work, which includes Utah, Idaho, Montana

livery men are the only people benefitted. It creates a lively busines for them.

No. 1 is a local train leaving Omaha at 9 Mr. C. V. Bainsford, of Peycke Bros.

house, leaves this morning for a trip la Northern Nebraska. The T. P. A. will hold a ball at Denver, Colo., to-night, at which several Omaha 'drummers" will be present.

E. O. Livingston, whose route is over the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missenri Valley, is out in the Black Hills country and reports every-

Charlie Barker, of Peckye Bros, is not at present on the road. It is rumored by Charlie's friends that he will go on the road shortly in the direction of matrimonial

W. H. Brown, of Kirkendall, Jones & Co., bids a fond farewell to his sample cases the first of the new year, and will give his attention to his constantly increasing private busi-ness. The regrets of his house and the good wishes of his fellow travelers go with him.

Read the Death Roll

Which the bills of mortality of any large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence-we had almost saidprependerance. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and enuresis slay many. Yet at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs in volved, the danger may be nullified by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-exciting them, and the use of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. Dyspepsia, a usual concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. So also are constipation, malarial, rheumatic and nervous ailments.

A Discriminating Clock. Norwich correspondence New York Sun: One wet, windy morning, which a slashing northwest wind rendered more dismal, a few days ago, a tall, angular, knotty-formed farmer dropped into a local newspaper office to renew his subscription for another year. He was what is known as "slab-sided" in Ledyard, the town which he hailed from. He was fragrant with the fumes and voluble with an overplus of the new rum of human kindness. Under one arm he carried a huge rectangular bun-dle, wraped in thick brown paper, and corded with heavy black strings. He had just begun to tell the newspaper man who waited on him about his rheumatism-a forty-year-old acquaintance -what it had done for him, how it had twisted three fingers of one hand backward, and doubled up two fingers and a thumb of the other hand forward, so that it was difficult for him to take hold of anything, unless there was a ring in it that he could hook one of his crooked fingers into-when a strange sound broke into his recital. It was the clear, full tones of a cathedral bell, or, what is synonymous, a mammoth chestnut bell. The old man straightened himself at once, his face sobered, and with intense seriousness he began to count.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine-it's this dumned old clock, he interpolated, tapping his bundle with one crooked finger-"ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen-it has these turns off and on-sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen-the last time it got on the strike-twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two-it ran her chock up ter 113-twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six-and then I got the poker—twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine—and jammed it clean up inter her blamed innerds—thirty,thirtyone, thirty-two, thirty-three-that sorter fixed her-thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six-I bro't her inter day-thirtyseven, thirty-eight—ter hev her fixed—thirty-nine, forty—but the infernal idyit that coppered her—forty-one, forty-two, forty-three-hain't helped her much as 1 see-forty-four forty-five-wal, tain't no use, she's got one o' hrr turns-fortysix. forty-seven-an' she's goin' ter strike her out-forty-eight, forty-nine -an' I might as well fifty, fifty-one-now.'

The farmer went out and slammed the door, but the tones of the clock came ringing back, muffled by paper and the distance down the stairs, and they could be heard faintly as he went out into the rain and wind and down the street. At Schetucket and Main streets the clock struck sixty-two, and it was still fresh in the strike evidently. Every one on the street gazed about dubiously, wondering whence the sounds emanated, and wondering why the old man was counting to himself. It was an old-fashioned clock, the owner had said; a pet in the family. It was set for an eightday go-as-you-please, and "he reckoned he was in for music all the way to Led-

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