A GREAT SENSATION FOR OMAHA

Having purchased the entire stock of a large, well known eastern Instalment House, whose doors were closed by the sheriff. We have removed this entire stock to our premises, 613-615 N. 16th St. bet. California and Webster Sts., where we will place on sale tomorrow, May 20th. 1889.

The Largest, Newest, Finest and Cheapest Stock of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods, ever Displayed in One Establishment and Under One Roof, in Omaha.

Which we will sell AS AN ADVERTISEMENT for this week only, at about one half regular prices, or 20 per cent less than MANUFACTUSERS' PRICES.

Low Prices and Easy Terms Win Every Time.

Bed Room Suites $12.00, former price $18, sold elsewhere	$22.00
Parlor Suites $28.00, former price $40.00, sold elsewhere	50.00
Folding Beds $24.50, former price $32.50, sold elsewhere	40.00
Side Boards $15.00, former price $22.50, sold elsewhere	30.00
Hat Racks $6.00, former price $10.00; sold elsewhere	13.00
Book Cases $6.00, former price $9.00, sold elsewhere	12.00
Lounges $5.00, former price $8.00, sold elsewhere	11.00
Bed Lounges $9.50, former price $14, sold elsewhere	18.00
Pillar Extension Table $4.00, former price $6, sold elsewhere	8.00
Dining Tables $2.75, former price $4.00, sold elsewhere	6.00
Bedsteads $1.85, former price $3.00, sold elsewhere	4.50
Springs $1.90, former price $3.00, sold elsewhere	4.00
Comforts 75c, former price $1.25, sold elsewhere	2.00
Wash Boilers 97c, former price $1.25, sold elsewhere	1.75
Mrs. Potts' Irons $1.10, former price $1.75, sold elsewhere	2.50
Wood Pails 14c, former price 20c, sold elsewhere	35

Fancy Polished Rockers $3.50, former price $5.00, sold elsewhere	$ 7.50
Cane Seat Rockers $1.50, former price $2.50, sold elsewhere	3.50
Wood Seat Chairs 35c, former price 50c, sold elsewhere	65
Stoves $9.50, former price $14.00, sold elsewhere	18.00
Brussels Carpets 50c, former price 85c, sold elsewhere	1.00
Ingrains 33c, former 50c, sold elsewhere	65
Irish Brussels 24c, former price 40, sold elsewhere	50
Lace Curtains $1.00, former price $2.00, sold elsewhere	3.00
Baby Carriages $3.75, former price $6.00, sold elsewhere	8.00
Refrigerators $11.00, former price $16.00, sold elsewhere	20.00
Ice Boxes $4.75, former price $7.50, sold elsewhere	9.00
Gasoline Stoves $3.50, former price $5.00, sold elsewhere	6.00
Plush rockers $9.50, former price $14.00, sold elsewhere	18.00
Toilet Sets $1.95, former price $2.75, sold elsewhere	4.00
Decorated Tea Sets $4.50, former price $7.50, sold elsewhere	9.00

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER ARTICLES IN SAME PROPORTION

So that everybody can avail themselves of our "Great Buying-In Sale." Whether they have the ready cash or not, we will sell all these goods on easy weekly or monthly payments, without extra charge or interest.

OUR TERMS:

$10 worth of goods, $1 per week or $4 per month.
$25 worth of goods, $1.50 per week or $6 per month.
$50 worth of goods, $2 per week or $8 per month.
$75 worth of goods, $2.50 per week or $10 Per month.
$100 worth of goods, $3 per week or $12 per month.
$200 worth of goods, $5 per week or $20 per month.

LARGER BILLS IN PROPORTION.

No interest asked. No security required. Come at once. Avoid the rush. No trouble to show goods. Polite attention to all. Everybody invited to inspect our goods, terms and prices.

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Open at night. B. ROSENTHAL & CO., Props. Telephone 727.

Goods sold and delivered free in Council Bluffs, South Omaha, Fort Omaha and Florence. **Special inducements to parties starting housekeeping**

OMAHA'S OLD TIME EDITORS.

Dr. George L. Miller's Reminiscences of the City's Early Days.

HE HAD A HATFUL OF EDITORIALS

Peculiarities of One of the Old Timers—Evolution of a Daily—Ups and Downs of Political Parties and Leaders.

Pioneer Journalism.

In our last discussion of the newspapers and newspaper men of early times in Omaha, something was said about the real founder of the Republican and the real founder of the republican party in the territory of Nebraska, Colonel E. D. Webster. Mr. E. B. Taylor was really the successor of Colonel Webster in the ownership and control of the Republican. From that day forward it had a checkered and changeable career. It probably has had more editors and owners and managers within a given period than any other paper ever brought west of the Missouri river, partly the result of personal interests, and partly the result of faction in the party, which began with the advent in control of the Lincoln presidency. Prior to that time, under the Pierce and Buchanan reign, the politics of this country were in the hands of the democrats. After that time for twenty-four years, as my recollection is, it was not so much in the hands of the democrats.

I propose to talk less about dates and incidents in the life of the Republican than I do about the men who became its editors and, in that day, the directors, to a large extent, of the politics, local and territorial, of the party. It may be said of Mr. E. B. Taylor, the editor succeeding Colonel Webster, that he was a very strong, even and influential editor. He wrote with great clearness, and every statement he made was perspicuous and to the point. One of his peculiarities was that, as a printer, he could stand up at a case and set up an editorial out of his head without the scratch of a pen. One of his hobbies was to carry around in his hat notes of something he wanted to say, and very often when he would take off his hat his friends would think he was making a bow, though he was really picking out of the top of his hat perhaps a sentence or two of something he was going to say that evening, when it was for the evening edition, or in the morning, if it was for the morning edition. He was an amiable, sociable and pleasing man, fond of his friends, and sufficiently interesting to his enemies to keep them well engaged when in controversy. I had some experience of that myself.

During the connection of Mr. Taylor with the Republican I became the founder and proprietor of the Omaha Herald, and was its sole editor for many years. The conflicts of those days even over unimportant matters here led to considerable acrimony and bitterness between Mr. Taylor and myself, but I am happy to say that long years before he passed away my relations with him were singularly pleasant, and I felt very near to him in his last days.

Mr. Taylor was an editor who wrote best about three times a week. My judgment of his capacity, formed at the time he was in his greatest activity, whether correct or not, is that as an every-day editor he had too much regard for his personal ease to fill his columns with strong editorial writing. Not that he lacked ability, but I think he preferred not to exercise mental energy oftener than three times a week.

It was in 1862 that the paper was converted from a weekly to a try-weekly, and Heath, Taylor & Co., became its owners, Mr. McClure retiring. General H. H. Heath was a major and brigadier general in the Seventh Iowa volunteer cavalry and commanded the garrison at Fort Kearney during part of the time of my stay at that post. I forgot to say in connection with Mr. Taylor, before the coming of General Heath, that the late Mr. John Taffe was associate editor with him, and in regard to him I desire to say right here that he was one of the strongest men that was ever on the Republican as a writer. Peculiar in his temperament and make-up, sometimes not altogether amiable even with the best of his friends, sharp and acidulated as a writer, gifted with great power of of satire he seemed sometimes to be most severe when best natured. He was largely and best known in our territory and section. He was appointed register of a land office under Grant, as I remember and continued at North Platte, to which place he was appointed, until his death, which was deeply regretted by a very wide circle of friends without regard to political color.

General Heath came down from Fort Kearney fired with political ambition. The truth about him is that he was a military martinet, kind-hearted, vain and not large enough to ever hope to be great. He was not strong as writer, gave the Republican no standing that it had not before and put in an early disappearance. I believe that he died in Peru, where he was appointed to an obscure consulate by the favor of some administration.

It was at this time that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Taffe withdrew, Mr. McClure being a partner of Mr. Taylor. In 1886 Messrs. Taylor and McClure resumed control of the paper, and not long afterwards Major St. A. D. Balcombe, our present chairman of the board of public works, became half owner of the paper, and the firm was McClure and Balcombe. Mr. Balcombe became sole editor not long afterwards in 1867.

I should have stated that in April, 1867, the paper became a morning paper, and Mr. Sorenson tells the story that the Herald became a morning paper at the same time after hearing that Major Balcombe was to make the Republican a morning paper, and on this account. It is immaterial about this matter, but I think that Mr. Schultz, the old foreman of the Herald, would sustain me in saying that this story ought to be told in reverse order, so to say.

Major Balcombe became sole editor of the paper soon after his ownership was effected, and conducted it with great vigor and energy for a considerable period. Major Balcombe, I think, had not had experience either in writing for or managing a paper. He was from Wisconsin, where he had held office, and came here under appointment of Mr. Lincoln to an Indian agency, from which he came to reside in Omaha. A man of very positive opinions and independent judgment, as he is now, it may be said that the Republican lost no ground under his management.

Mr. Taylor seems, after all, to have been behind the Republican during these trying years, for we find him reappearing as editor and owner from 1869 to 1870, when he was succeeded by Mr. John H. Teasdale, an Ohio man who was brought out here with a considerable flourish of trumpets as an editor that would take care of all the rest of us in the little melees that we used to have; but the performance did not come up to the high-sounding manifesto, as Colonel Webster might have said. He broke down in less than a year.

I must tell a little joke of Mr. Teasdale for my own glory, which I have not forgotten. It was during the Franco-Prussian war that the Herald was rather vociferous on the side of the French, I suppose from revolutionary sympathies and believing that the war had been provoked and forced upon Bonaparte by Bismarck. During the discussion Mr. Teasdale took especial pains to make his assaults upon the Herald's position pretty severe, and not getting on very well in the debate, perhaps, he came out one morning and declared that the editor of the Herald did not write the articles appearing in it and the public ought to be disabused of the idea that he could write them. This put our friend in a decidedly bad position. It was a confession that he could not afford to make just at that time, because he had been announced as a very powerful force in editorial work. It so happened that the articles on the Franco-Prussian war were written by me; not only that, but they were passed to the foreman of the office without revision, sheet after sheet, as they were written under great pressure for time. Foreman Shultz kindly went into the Herald in the next issue in answer to Mr. Teasdale and told him that he happened to personally know who wrote the articles and he made a statement of the truth about the matter. The result was rather damaging upon my good friend Mr. Teasdale, and there did not seem to be any further question about who wrote the articles, good or bad, that were appearing in the Herald on the Franco-Prussian war.

The next man to appear in the Republican, which it will be seen has a long and checkered career as to personnel and ownership of its life, was Mr. Waldo M. Potter, decidedly next to Mr. Taylor, one of the best managers of a newspaper and one of the best writers that have been in Omaha on any paper. He was a trained journalist, he was a good man and he was as honest as partizanship of the most extreme sort would permit him to be. He was the original editor of the Saratogan, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He bought a half interest in the Republican.

Now came out of the ferment of faction in the republican party in the city of Omaha and county of Douglas the Tribune into being as its rival. A very brilliant man, C. B. Thomas by name, was put in charge of its editorial columns. I always thought he was more brilliant than strong and that he drowned many a good thought in his own verbosity, as Disraeli said of Gladstone. But he was attractive and he made a strong impression among us. I don't think he was ever accused of any steadiness of conviction, but he was a graceful, ornate writer, and the Tribune was a force in our little community for about a year, when consolidation was in order, and the Republican-Tribune was the hyphenated paper. They soon afterwards changed the name back to the Republican, and the paper has held it ever since, although I believe that to-day the corporation has a double name.

Mr. Thomas disappeared in 1873, and Mr. Taffe, Mr. Frost and Mr. Chauncey Wiltse came that year into control of the Republican. Mr. Wiltse, I believe, had no experience in writing, but he soon made it appear in the Republican's columns that he was able to write and able to think, and he won a considerable reputation in a short time as a writer and manager. Mr. Frost is well known as a literary man whose readiness in writing and strength were admitted.

But two years afterwards Mr. D. C. Brooks took charge of the paper as sole editor. I forget about the ownership, but I believe Major Balcombe still may have held a large interest. That Mr. Brooks is among us yet I am glad to know. I think he was one of the steadiest and best editors the Republican ever had. He was industrious, wrote with ease and clearness and always had opinions which he well knew how to express. His courtesy and his good temper, and all that, it is not too late for me to acknowledge as editor of the Herald in those days.

I must close the history at this sitting very briefly, and I know that what I have said is altogether inadequate, but as you see, I am under pressure of hurry, having little time to think these matters up, and am doing the best I can with them.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Black is again a leading color for dresses, hats, bonnets and wraps.

The new gown stuff velourine has a silk back, and stripes of short pile velvet over the right side.

Never before in all the history of trade have the milliners made such an Arcadian display as at the present.

Pale apple-green and softest primrose yellow is a favorite combination in charming dresses for the coming season.

The gloves this season both in dressed and undressed kid, show more delicate and lovely tints than have ever yet been displayed.

Ladies' shirts of striped linen or pale silk, for wear with directoire coats, appear in the shops in almost distressing profusion.

Frocks of fine white wool braided all over with white silk look simple enough for a shepherdess and are costly enough for a princess.

The graceful little Moorish jackets with Fedora fronts of China silk, are once again popular, and are a marked feature of many chic summer gowns.

One of the newest stuffs for panels, bands and so on is fine cord-checked white silk worked all over in outline stitch with the quaint figures of Queen Anne embroidery.

For summer evening dress considerable use is being made of a new and beautiful textile called Neopolitan gauze, this in willow green, primrose, cameo, salmon, buttercup, strawberry and old rose.

Vests of white tulle, outlined by braces of handsome ribbon and finished at the neck with frills of dainty lace, are among the most useful of the confections yet devised for turning a plain waist into a dressy one.

Fancy vests and waistcoats are in as high vogue as ever and appear in every sort of guise on gowns of every sort. These additions are useful as well as ornamental, and invariably add to the appearance of the toilet.

The very lovely old-rose shades are brought out very attractively in some of the handsome cotton fabrics—lawns, muslins, sateens, etc.—and the patterns we formerly saw in woollen textiles only are here repeated so that one is puzzled frequently, at a short distance, to know what is the exact nature of the material.

State Bank Reports.

WILCOX, Neb., May 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you please publish in your SUNDAY BEE the requirements of incorporated banks of the state as regards to publishing this condition—how often it should be done under the new law, to comply with the law, and much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANS.—The new law requires every bank to make at least three reports to the auditor each year, and a summary of these reports shall be printed in the local papers at the expense of the bank.

In 1870 there were 739,167 children under sixteen years of age at work in factories in the United States. In 1880 they had increased to 1,118,356, and it is believed that in spite of factory laws there are more than ever of children employed.

MEN OF EXALTED STATION

The Daring Linemen of the Various Local Electrical Companies.

ASCENDING AND DESCENDING.

The Strange and Interesting Glimpses of Life in Offices and Hotels Obtained By the Genius of the Pole, Etc.

Life on the Pole.

"We fellows have our ups and downs in the world like other people," said the lineman to a reporter, "but when we come down we would rather make our descent in the deliberate manner in which we go up a telephone pole, instead of dropping with a 'dull and sickening thud' to the ground below, ruining a pair of pants, to say nothing of a few broken bones," and with a merry twinkle in his eye, the lineman took a fresh chew from his plug of tobacco, preparatory to tightening the spur on his leg whereby he makes his ascent of the sleek cedar pole. This spur is of cast steel and about a foot and a half long. It reaches nearly from the knee to the sole, passes under the instep and terminates on the inner side of the foot in a point extending downward.

One of these spurs is worn by a lineman on each foot whenever he ascends a pole and he climbs heavenward by driving the point into the soft cedar.

"Why do you wear these contrivances when you go up the poles, while so many of them have iron rods by which you can make your ascent?" was asked.

"Those rods," said he, "are not for our accommodation but for the protection of the poles. The company thinks more of those cedar polls than it does of the men who have to climb them. If we always had to go up by using our spurs, we would soon kick the poles so full of holes that they would look worse than a worm-eaten fence post. But, at the top of each of these poles, we find more or less use for our spurs. The poles in the suburbs of the city are not provided with these steps and I believe I would just as soon climb them with spurs as go up on the iron rods except in the sleety weather of winter. Our work is then very dangerous owing to the fact that it is difficult to penetrate through the coat of ice. Our hands are numbed with the cold and in every way we work at a disadvantage.

"It is a very strange thing that in a business as dangerous as ours is considered to be, so few men are killed or injured. I attribute this to the fact that when a man is in peril he takes greater precaution than when he is not. The business is rather trying on a young fellow who is learning the trade. The majority will climb up about ten feet and then look down. That generally settles it and down they come. When I was a youngster I had a passion for climbing high trees, and my parents were in a continual stew over it, fearing that I would some day have a fall and be brought home a shapeless corpse. I was very young when I commenced to learn the lineman's trade and have never experienced the fright that seizes most fellows when they go up a pole for the first time.

"We fellows have quecr experiences and see queer sights, much more than most people. I wish you could climb a pole some times with me and see some of the sights that meet our gaze in hotels and private offices. If some wives of prominent men in this city could only see what I have seen, they would never allow their husbands to have a pretty girl for a private secretary. These type-writing girls are at the bottom of a great many domestic rows, and I do not wonder.

"Occasionally an upper room in a private house contains an interesting tableau, but the most sensational scenes are witnessed in hotels. I believe we linemen get to see about as much moral rottenness as you reporters. Do not think that we make a point of peering into every window that we can, as we do not. But when a sight is forced on us we can not help but look at it."

"What wages do you get?" asked the reporter endeavoring to change the line of thought.

"The wages range from $2.10 to $2.25 per day. We have a union, which is known by the name of the Gate City lodge No. 2, United Order of Linemen, and we have about eighty-five names on the rolls, but we are not yet strong enough to make an effort to get an advance in wages. It takes longer to learn our trade than it does the bricklayers' and yet the fellows that lay brick are much better paid than we are.

There are about eighteen line-men in the employ of the telephone company, the same number in the Western Union, while the fire alarm, Thomson-Houston Electric Light company, the illuminating company, the postal telegraph and motor companies, each hire from two to three men.

"The oldest lineman in the city is old George Gardner, who has been with the Western Union company eighteen and twenty years. He lives at Twenty-third and Leavenworth, and is worth about $75,000. As well fixed as he is, he still insists on holding his job, but he doesn't climb up a pole as quick as he used to in days gone by.

"Oh, yes, I'm satisfied with my job. I don't look out for promotion. The fact is, there isn't much hope of promotion, but I'd rather follow the business than I would to own the stock of the company I work for, and then I'd be a millionaire."

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

The virgin forest has never been axed.

A swallow may not make a summer but a frog makes a spring.

The grave may not be the glass of fashion, but it is the mould of form.

Bill Tell's boy is remembered in history because he had an arrow escape.

Would it be the proper thing to speak of a literary contest as a "skull race?"

However hard it may be to live on a small salary, it is a good deal harder to die on one.

The office-seeker has been weighed in the balance and found wanting—anything he can get.

The society man, like the turtle, is no sooner "out of the swim" than he is "in the soup."

When an Indian dies his relatives pay his debts. And yet some people think Indians can be civilized.

The influence of American politics in Samoa is seen in the action of King Tamasese; he declines to resign.

The first impulse of a boy with a new watch is to insure himself that none of its 175 parts are missing.

Jay Gould doesn't look like a workingman, but all the money he possesses he got by hard work. Labor omnia vincit.

"There is a great deal of money in frog raising," says a contemporary. There ought to be. Every one has a grice back.

A Chinese theatrical troupe is about to make the tour of the United States. Chinese actors never keep the stage waiting. They always look well in their queues.

Lost—A Boom—The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the mayor of Guthrie, Oklahoma territory. Information concerning its whereabouts will be gratefully received. 3-12t

It is suggested that chess and checkers ought to receive a wonderful boom this season. All a good many young men need to do is to carry the men in their pockets; they can use their trousers for a board.

RELIGIOUS.

There are now 238 Christian Endeavor societies in the state of Michigan.

Charles Spurgeon, called by many the first of living preachers, was given $125,000 by his congregation, and he at once gave it all away to the poor of London.

The London Missionary society at Madagascar, with 30 missionaries, reports 828 native ordained ministers and 4,385 preachers, with 31,000 church members and 280,000 adherents.

There are 22 missionary societies in the United States managed by women. These societies supported 751 missionaries last year, and raised $1,038,233. Since their organization they have contributed $10,335,124.

During the past year the British and foreign bible society has issued 4,206,000 copies of the bible, testament and portions of the Scriptures, a larger number than ever before. The total income of the society for the past year was $1,266,500.

The Young Men's Christian association has grown to vast proportions. There are 1,248 associations in America, 1,395 in Germany, and even in Japan there are 200. It is an interesting fact that there is an organization in Nazareth, where Christ lived, and at Jerusalem, where he was crucified.

Some statisticians assert that the net gain of new churches in the United States during 1888 was 6,434, the increase in the number of ministers 4,505, while the increase in church members was 774,861. The average gain for each day of the year was 17 churches, 12 ministers, and 2,120 members.

The Westminster Presbyterian church, Minneapolis, Minn., makes a fine showing for the year just closing. Its benevolent gifts reach $58,000, and its current receipts $14,000. Two hundred and eighteen members have been received, 116 on confession of faith and 102 by letter. The salary of Dr. Burrell, the pastor, has been advanced to $6,000.

At the recent Mormon conference George Q. Cannon read the statistics of the church. There are 12 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,710 high priests, 11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 18,899 families, 115,015 officers and members, and 49,302 children under eight years of age; a total Mormon population of 153,911. The number of marriages for six months ending April 6, 1889, was 530; births, 3,754; [illegible] members, 388; excommunications, 113. Many young men are leaving the territory to take up land elsewhere. The saints, Cannon said, had been called together to build up Zion, and this scattering must be stopped.

Give the Cold Facts.

KENESAW, Neb., May 17.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice Mr. J. Burrows, of the alliance, has again stirred up the animals in his defense of the alliance memorial. Now, I have carefully read all that has been said in reference to Mr. Burrows' recent article in the Daily Call by those men who pretend to speak from a knowledge of the subject in hand, and not one of them, so far, has offered a single fact or figure in rebuttal to Mr. Burrows' figures on the amount of Nebraska farm mortgages. In lieu of this, they roundly abuse Mr. Burrows, and laud the happy, prosperous, contented condition of the Nebraska farmer to the skies. Now, if they really want to say something back to Mr. Burrows, why do they not say something practical, something that will carry some weight with it to the thousands of intelligent readers throughout the country. If they can not disprove Mr. Burrows' figures, why do they not try and retain what little credit they may have by keeping still. The people of Nebraska can draw their own inferences if facts are presented to them, but to apply such balderdash as "he lies," "crank," etc., for argument will only recoil on those who make use of it, and tend to strengthen Mr. Burrows' figures. Give us the cold, cold facts, gentlemen, as the public are watching the discussion intently.

H. G. ARMITAGE.

The car repair shops of Pennsylvania are introducing the piece work system into the iron works. The workers approve of this, as they say it enables them to earn more money than unper the old system.