DEAR DELIGHTS OF DRESS.

Rose Terry Cooke Tells What Her Sex Should be Thankful For.

AS THE CROW IS TO THE SWAN.

So is the Man in Clothes to Woman in All Her Glory—The Power of Beauty—Woman and Politics.

[Copyright 1890.]

Women ought to be thankful that they are women. But, as a general thing, they are not. How often we hear women say, "If I only were a man!" And when one has lived a long life and undergone the distinctive troubles, losses, illnesses, disabilities of a woman, it requires something beyond the limit of mere human patience and resignation to be really, heartily thankful for womanhood.

Womanhood has some material advantages. A woman is generally endowed with more delicate perception, keener appreciation, and more inmate refinement than a man. She has a thousand trivial but pleasant sources of enjoyment not allowed to the other sex; and she has the keen joy of feeling in her heart, and sometimes speaking it in words, that she is really superior to the "stronger sex" in all the gracious amenities and spiritual exaltations of this life. How sweet it is to know that, for all the boasted strength of man, he can be turned around and guided whither he would or not by a woman's small white finger, if she is woman enough to know how.

Then a woman should be thankful for the dear delights of dress; she can clothe herself in exquisite fabrics and tints of beauty, while men are forced by custom to wear uncouth garments of dull and sombre colors. What help is there for a man who has to use all his lifetime the graceless trousers of the period; the ghastly, glittering, comfortless shirt-front; the feeble and deprecatory vest; the awkward coat, be it with an abbreviated all-round or cutaway skirt, or the meek ludicrousness of swallow-tails, in which he cannot be distinguished from hotel waiters or private butlers?

Placed beside one of these absurd figures, this biped implumis, the bright shape of a woman arrayed in rich folds of deep-colored velvet lit up with the dark sparkle of jet or the white fire of diamonds, floated about with films of costly lace; or in a ball dress of misty gauze, with pale roses half hidden in its trailing clouds, and the white shoulders springing from garlands or wreathed with tinted gems; what a comparison is here! A crow beside a stately swan or a flashing humming-bird.

Even if the woman in a fit of caprice imitates the man for the short space of a fashion, and appears in tailor-made garments of severe cloth, with tiny plaits of linen in front and a compromised jacket, yet what grace do her graceful rounded outlines impart even to thes mannish garments; she is "lovely woman" still, even in undraped tweed and over buttoned broadcloth; only one masculine bit of wear subdues and crushes her—the chimney-pot hat; a thing so utterly out of the pale of either use or beauty that it would frighten the loveliness of the Medicean Venus back to the sea where Aphrodite was born.

If the days of my great-grandfather ever should return, gay days of purple and scarlet and dove blue coats of Lyons velvet, great broad tailed coats with resplendent buttons and goodly breeches to match, buckled with brilliant buckles at the knee, vast expanses of white satin waistcoats all broidered with gold and silver and bespangled like a glittering galaxy, throats softly swathed in the finest linen cambric ruffled with exquisite lace, lace that fell from those deep velvet cuffs over the strong white hands and lent them a feminine charm—were those fashions to return, women might lose their prettiest prerogative; but so long as "a new French bonnet gives one more moral support than the consolations of religion," just so long women will be thankful that they do not have to be men.

It is true that the ease of motion, the convenience, the warmth with comparative lightness, the physical freedom that masculine attire gives, its usefulness in daily life—all plead in its favor; but why must one always be useful and free? Why not be gay and dainty, and sweetly, fascinatingly helpless? Let us enjoy being butterflies!

Again, a woman should be thankful that she is beautiful. I say, advisedly, a woman, for it is only a small average that can lay claim to real beauty; but where do you ever see a beautiful man? Were Antinous or Apollo to return from the ancient days they would be relegated at once to the rank of dandies or "dudes," efficient, manful men no longer, but the by-word of their brethren, drowned in the laughter of girls. For beauty is not a man's trait; vigor, expression, the elan of a noble soul from clear eyes, the seal of a strong and true nature on firm lips and implacable brows—these belong to men; beauty is for women. And what a gift it is! What a power!

A girl with cheeks of milk and roses, scarlet, curving lips, sparkling or pensive eyes, hair shining in coiled masses or catching the sunlight on mutinous waves and ringlets, even if she be a fool or a vixen, before her men bow down and fall—at her feet they fall; they lose their reason and their might, they worship, they follow to the death. Do not I remember Adelia, the fairest blonde, with long tresses of braided gold and flox-flower eyes, a skin like the blushing heart of a white rose, and lips of living scarlet, with slender shape of girlish grace. Adelia was a fool, a girl who had scarce wit enough to put on properly the delightful garments provided for her; but let her walk down the street with an innocent simper on her faultless face and every man she met stared at her as if she were a vision. I never could abide Adelia, she tired me to the verge of despair; yet even I, a plain, dark-faced girl, was rapt into some artistic heaven in gazing at her beauteous countenance, though she never turned my head, for I was a woman.

Yes, had I been blessed—or t'other thinged—with seventeen daughters, I should earnestly have prayed that they might every one be beautiful and silly, so they should have made early and happy marriages, been sure always of

"Her sweet safe corner by the household fire,"

and been handed down to posterity in legend and picture, a forever delightful memory.

So, my beautiful sister, give thanks for your beauty, and throw a glance of pity at the anxious and aimless million of your sex who are not only plain, but lament the fact in daily bitterness of soul.

Another thing that women have to be thankful for that they always have the care and earlier education of children. What would become of those blessed buds if they were given over to the handling of men! Think of the rough words, the impatience, the hatred of detail that their small sorrows and daily needs would call out from the paternal guardian; think also of the divine patience, the perpetual little cares, the gentle caresses, that feed these small strangers in a world of woe fallen into the hands of women. Who does not feel in her very heart of hearts that a mother is the one sacred and faithful friend life has to offer, the only one who forgives and endures and loves through want and sin and shame down to the dark waters of death; surely beyond even that silent and forgetful river. Be thankful, then, for motherhood.

Women have great reason to be thankful for their general ignorance; the less a woman knows the happier she is. Our heads are not confused and distressed with the mists and mazes of politics; we, with a few painful exceptions, are blessedly unaware that the country will be shipwrecked and the world overturned if B is elected or C is not; we do not have to contend in caucuses or rant in conventions; we know that the country has gone on and the government endured though B was made its chief ruler and C disappointed; the world wags in spite of tariff or free trade, and we do not meddle with its revolutions because we do not know how or why.

Men have all the chicanery, the wire-pulling, the bribery and corruption of the machine in their hands, and very dirty work it is. They toil and fret, wear themselves out, and disquiet themselves in vain, while we, happy idiots, make them comfortable at home, mend their clothes, and feed them with savory meat, whether they belong to the republican, the democratic, or the mugwump party.

"To each their sufferings, all are men!"

But to take the matter au grand serieux, women should be thankful that they are the merciful and gentle part of humanity; that they are the nurses of the sick; with soft and fragrant hands they soothe the aching head and quiet the burning pains of illness; they bring cool water to the fevered lips, and shod with silence make their presence felt like a shadow that dims the glare of day to wearied eyes. They know how to console; they are man's appointed comforter; they stay undaunted at the bed of the dying, and breathe for them the last fervent prayer of unshaken faith.

There were heroes in our dreadful war, heroes unnumbered; men who came back maimed and exhausted and life-weary, men who never came back; but there were heroines also who in hospital wards, on the battle-field, on crowded transports, with no exultation of conflict, no intoxication of victory set their hands and their souls to works of mercy, dauntless and calm before wounds, fever, groans, agonizing terrors, and abounding death. They had the "pang without the palm," and "endured as seeing Him who is invisible," for women are the religious sex; with them the spiritual predominates, they are faithful to God as well as to man.

Let us thank Him with humble adoration that we are, as ever were,

"Last at the cross and earliest at the grave."

ROSE TERRY COOKE.

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Hand-Painted Shirts.

Hand-painted dress shirts are the latest novelty devised by Paris for the New York young man. The design is to be in consorance with the wearer's predilections. A miniature regatta in water colors will adorn the manly front of the yachtsman. Dogs and horses will dot themselves over the shirt front of the sportsman. Bicycles of Liliputian dimensions will appear on the bosoms of those who bestride the real article.

Albright's Choice, best trackage.

England's Paupers.

A paper read at the recent meeting of the British association described graphically the pauper population of England as being sufficient to form a procession of four persons abreast upwards of one hundred miles long. Arranged in single file the paupers of England would, according to these figures, form a line upward of four hundred miles long.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

Vandalism in Egypt.

An astounding piece of vandalism is reported to be in progress in Egypt with the connivance of the native officials. Three gangs of workmen, under two local sheiks, are daily extracting blocks from the lower course of the two largest pyramids of Gizeh These are broken on the spot and carrie away on camel back for building purposes.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

Juvenile Vice in New York.

There is a great wave of juvenile crime in New York city just now. Some philosophers attribute it to the fact that so many children are out of school.

Albright's Choice, prices reasonable.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Glue from whale refuse is a new article of commerce in Russia.

The United States, with only one-twentieth of the earth's inhabitants, consumes from a quarter to a half of the earth's great staples.

The production of pig-iron in the world is estimated at 28,000,000 tons, of which the United States will produce this year 10,000,000 tons.

John Finlayson, a prominent wine man of Healdsburg, estimates that between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 gallons of wine will be produced in California this year.

Philadelphia produces more carpets than all England does, and now has in operation 150 mills, operated by 17,000 persons, producing $40,000,000 worth of carpets annually.

The San Jose fruit packing company shipped on September 23 7,000 cases of canned peaches direct to London. It took a train of twenty cars to convey the shipment across the continent.

It is asserted by French vintagers that the grapes gathered at sunrise always produce the lightest and most limpid wine. Moreover, by plucking the grapes when the early morning sun is upon them they are believed to yield a fourth more juice.

The last ten carloads of dried prunes from the Pomona valley, in California, are on their way to New York. The season has been the most prosperous ever known there, and most of the farm mortgages have been lifted by the proceeds of the crop.

Several attempts have been made to establish the tack industry in the south, but they have failed from difficulties in handling the material. This branch of the iron trade is in the hands of New England manufacturers, and is particularly confined to Massachusetts.

In the United Kingdom 20,000,000 hens lay on the average ninety eggs each per annum, of which ten are reserved for hatching. It follows that the home product is 1,600,000,000, which, added to the number imported, gives 2,700,000,000, or seventy-three per inhabitant.

The Michigan state department reports that the area seeded to wheat this autumn in that state amounts to 1,500,000 acres, an increase of 64,000 acres over last year. The average condition is much better than at the corresponding date for a number of years. It is 106 in the southern, 100 in the central, 102 in the northern, and averages 105 in the state.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bld.g

1602. Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates.

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMERS

Points to be considered in Regard to the Wintering of Cattle.

THE FEEDING OF HOGS FOR MARKET.

Too Little Lean Meat and Too Much Fat—Is the Poultry Business Profitable—Diseases of the Horse.

In wintering cattle three objects should be secured; they are, profit to the farmer, health and growth in the animals, and economical feeding. Properly managed the last two will give the first. The health and thrift depends upon the feed and the manner of supplying and the care given, writes N. J. Shepherd to the Nebraska Farmer. At the start in wintering cattle economically it will be quite an item to have them in a good thrifty condition before cold weather sets in. They will make a much better growth on less feed if they are kept thrifty than if they are allowed to run down late in the fall or early winter. Before cold weather sets in a comfortable shelter should be provided where they can be kept at night and on cold or stormy days. These are essential in order to economize feed and at the same time maintain good health. Good feed and comfortable shelter will not only aid materially to maintain health but also lessen the cost of wintering. The less feed required to keep cattle thrifty and the less the cost and the better the profit, and at the start it will pay to make arrangements ahead so that the cattle can be made as comfortable as possible.

Grain feeding is always more expensive than roughness or forage and one item in feeding grain during the winter is to maintain animal heat. If the cattle are unprotected more grain, especially corn, will be needed to keep warm and this is adding to the expense without anything to put on the credit side.

Cattle can be wintered and kept growing on hay, corn fodder and straw, with bran and a very small quantity of corn, if they are in a comfortable shelter.

Corn is one of the best foods that can be supplied to stock of any kind to maintain animal heat. It is also one of the best foods that can be supplied to fatten. But it is not always the cheapest food that can be supplied for growth and generally the better plan when feeding for growth is to use a combination of materials in order to lessen the cost. With low prices every effort must be made to lessen the cost.

With cattle, as well as other stock, the principal item in keeping them is for profit; to convert the grain and forage crops into a valuable product, securing better prices for them than to sell in the market.

In many localities straw and corn fodder can hardly be marketed at any price. Hay can generally be sold, but if away from market the price must necessarily be low, and with these especially better prices can be realized by feeding out to stock than to sell, but some grain must be added, and even with grain if care is taken to feed to good stock and under proper conditions it will be more profitable to feed out than to sell. But every advantage must be taken to lower the cost, and it is during the winter that the most care is necessary in order to lsssen the cost. But lessening the cost must not be done at the expense of growth. A steady gain should be secured as well during winter as in the summer, securing it, however, at as low a cost as possible.

Feeding Hogs for Market.

Although every man that feeds hogs for the market has his own idea and plan, there is no doubt but that, in a majority of cases, the hogs that are now being sent to market have a preponderance of fat over lean meat, writes W. B. McCoy to the Kansas Farmer. Therefore the system generally adopted by the feeder has transformed the hog into an invariable lard keg. It is true that a hog should be well fattened before taken to market, but there is a vast difference between a fattened hog and a well fed hog. When a farmer is feeding for his own use he has only himself and family to please in taste; but when feeding for market, it will pay him to supply that which the market demands. The intelligent feeder will have noticed that there is a growing demand for a better class of pork. Bacon, hams and shoulders that have the most lean in proportion to the weight are what are needed, and good sized young hogs that can supply this want will invariably bring the best prices. The excess of fat of which we speak is due in a very great measure to the continual feeding of corn. We do not overlook the fact that, in some instances, it may be attributed to the method generally practiced in breeding by the average farmer, and the kind and quality of feed is answerable for a great deal. During the growing period, at least, oats, clover, milk, rye and a little corn, or a combination of any of them, should be used to create a tendency toward the production of lean meat. While constant feeding of corn on the other hand, is certain to produce an adipose condition. The wisdom of discreet feeding will be apparent from this, and the aim should be with every feeder whose desire it is to make the most out of his hogs, is to start in, first, with lean-producing food, and leave corn to finish off on. Another important thing to be considered, in connection with this excess of fat, is the liability of hogs to disease when in such a condition.

It is a known fact that any of the improved breeds will lay on fat more readily than common scrubs. Therefore the policy of feeding muscle and lean-producing food at the start will be readily seen. And a healthier condition will be promoted, a finer quality of meat produced, better prices obtained and in the long run a larger profit will be made all the way through.

Is Poultry Profitable?

Any person who takes up poultry-keeping should have some end in view; should either keep fowls for showing and prize taking or what money can be made out of them, writes John B. Goff in the Practical Farmer. It is not essential that one should start in with any large number, as persons are supposed to creep before they walk. The number of hens I would allow to each cock is as follows: Leghorns, twelve; Brahmas, eight, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, six. I give only the above breeds as they cover the ground pretty well. The readers of this paper in a recent issue had a a cut showing an excellent makeup for a hen house, and I propose to let well enough alone in that respect. A person with any degree of ingenuity can, with a little study and perseverance, put up a tenantable place as a temporary quarters, until he notices where an improvement can be made here and there. It is a mistake to cramp fowls. Better by far to have a small, healthy amily of pultry than a large, sickly one. from want of space or want of money t bou can only keep a few fowls, do no, ye discouraged, as a cock and three four or six will not eat much, but on the principle of "every little helps," the eggs and two or three broods of chickens from them in the year will be something; if you do not sell, but merely eat the eggs and chickens, they will help out the household bills and pay for the extra food you will require. With above number, household scraps, if carefully economized, and a little grain daily, will be quite enough to keep them healthy. I do not advocate poultry-farming on an extensive plan, but general fowl-keeping. A good house for a beginner should be about eight of nine feet square; the roof should slope from about seven to five feet; the house can be constructed from rough boards; the floor must need be dry; the holes for ventilation wantto be so placed that the birds can feel no cold air on them while roosting. Perches should be round poles not more than two or three inches in diameter, and should not be set too high up; three feet from the floor or ground is quite high enough for the upper most perch, and there should be others lower—two and a half and two feet from the ground. In my next article I will mention the breed preferred by me, giving my reasons therefor; also concerning the food and care of fowls.

Diseases of the Horse.

The department of agriculture has now in press a bulletin prepared under the direction of Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, on "Diseases of the Horse." It is stated in the letter of transmittal that "the need of a work on the diseases of the horse which could be distributed to farmers as a safe and scientific guide in the treatment of this species of our domestic animals, either when affected with slight disorders or serious illness, has long been felt. This obvious want has led to the preparation of the present volume, which is designed as the first of a series to cover the diseases of all varieties of farm animals."

The authors of the various articles were duly advised of the popular character it was designed to impart to the work, and an effort was accordingly made by them to present the matter treated of in as simple language as possible. Dr. Charles B. Michener contributes three articles on "Methods of Administering Medicines," "Diseases of the Digestive Organs" and "Wounds and their Treatment." Dr. James Law writes on "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," "Diseases of the "Generative Organs," "Diseases of the Eye" and "Diseases of the Skin." Dr. W. H. Harbaugh contributes an article on "Diseases of the "Respiratory Organs," and Dr. M. R. Trumbower writes on "Diseases of the "Nervous System" and "Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels." "Lameness" is treated of by Prof. A. Liautard. The other articles are "Diseases of the Fetlock, Ankle and Foot" by Dr. Holcombe; "Contagious Diseases" by Dr. R. S. Huidekoper, and "Shoeing" by Dr. William Dickson.

The work will be illustrated with forty-four carefully prepared plates. An extra large edition will be issued of this bulletin in anticipation of a very large call for the work. At the same time experience in reference to the bulletin on Parasites of Sheep, of which a second edition has already been called for, indicates that those who are anxious to obtain a copy of "Diseases of the Horse" at an early date, should apply for it at once, addressing either the secretary of agriculture, or Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C.

The Quality of Wheat.

An excellent suggestion is contained in the following item found among some clippings:

"For a number of years it has behooved farmers who grew wheat to consult leading millers frequently as to the kind of berry preferred. To a superficial observer it might seem that wheat good at one time would be equally in demand at any other. This, however, is not the faat. Fashions change in flour, not quite so often as they do in apparel, but with equally momentous results. Twenty-five years ago white wheat as full of starch as the kernel could hold commanded 10 to 20 cents a bushel more than any other. The demand then was for a nearly pure starch flour, and others materials were run through as waste products for hog and cattle feed. After a while the fashion changed. New processes were devised for making flour with a larger proportion of gluten, which is the most nourishing and strength giving part of the grain. Then jor a time red wheats commanded as much premium as white wheat formerly did. At present the best flour requires a mixture of red and white wheats. The more starch the better for pie and pastry. The more gluten the better the flour is for bread. Many first-class modern mills use both the old buhr stones for grinding, and the new iron rollers for making the roller process flour. The latter will always be best for breadmaking, and is always dearest, while the cheaper white-wheat flour, mainly starch, is not only as good but much better for other purposes."

Regulating the Quantity of Food.

A hen is said to consume five pecks of grain food in one year, or 40 quarts. Hence, if one hen eats 40 quarts of food in 365 days, then 365 hens should eat 40 quarts in one day, or about one quart a day to nine hens, says the Farm and Fireside. It has always been the rule that one quart of corn is the proper allowence for ten hens is one day, giving a pint in the morning and a pint at night. This, however, is the estimate of total quantity of food required. If green food or meat is given, the amount, of corn must be reduced proportionately. How can this be done, as it requires very nice calculation to equalize the difference between a pint of corn and a head of cabbage, there being no standard by which the two foods can be compared, to say nothing of the fact that in some flocks one hen will eat more than another, and one will eat largely of one kind of food while another hen will prefer some other kind. It is a wise poultryman who can estimate in advance the exact quantity to give, as the hens may eat more today and less tomorrow.

Agricultural Hint from Gladstone.

A few years ago Mr. Gladstone, speaking to the farmers in a Scotch district where agriculture was greatly depressed, asked them why they did not try the production of jam for the city markets. He pointed out that the small fruits from which this luxury could be compounded would grow well in their soil, and that for such goods there was always a good market, writes Washington Gladden in the Forum. The tory editors laughed at Mr. Gladstone's kitchen economy, but the Scotch farmers took the matter seriously and have found their profit in it. A large and productive industry has sprung from the old statesman's suggestion. It is along some such lines as these that the farmers will most surely draw to themselves a larger share of the surplus wealth of the country. That surplus is abundant, but all sorts of people with keen wits and strenuous energies are competing for it. Those who have it are ready to exchange it for gratifications of various sorts. The problem is to please them. Within the bounds of innocent hnd wholesome delectation there is a wide range for the exercise of invention by the food producers of the nation. If they confine themselves to the business of raising corn and wheat, and pork and beef, their market will be narrow; they can widen it, almost indefinitely, if they will devote to their business the same kind of ingenuity that manufacturers of all classes are constantly exercising in their efforts to attract to their coffers the abundance of the land.

Nut Planting.

Nuts for planting, says the pomologist of the department of agriculture, should invariably be selected for superiority of size, flavor, or thinness of shell. As early as possible after their maturity they should be placed in boxes of soil, the conditions of moisture and depth which are provided, being closely patterned after those furnished by nature in the forests. The chief object of the box is to prevent mice and moles from disturbing the nuts before the tap-root has be its growth. The boxes of imbedded nuts should be sunk to the level of the surface in some place protected from pigs, squirrels and chickens. In the spring, when bursting open with the growing germ, the nuts may be transplanted to the nursery row or to the spot in which the trees are desired to stand. A bulletin on nut culture is soon to be issued by the department. Concise reports on matters kindred to the subject will be acceptable to the pomologist and will insure the sender a copy of the bulletin when published.

Raise Your Own Calves.

It is hard to find a theory on which all can agree. Many of the leading authorities now advise dairymen to raise their own calves, but the American Dairymen says: "There are too many risks, delays and bitter disappointments in trying to get cows to breed just as you want them to. Dairying properly speaking, is one thing, and breeding quite another. A man may succeed admirably in one and be a miserable failure in the other. To mix the two is to add to the chances of failure. We warn dairymen against attempting to run a breeding herd and trying to compel the cows to all breed in the fall or winter. There is plenty of room left to exercise your skill in breeding from a few choice animals in the herd, while the heifers purchased can fill up the gaps."

Early Lambs.

Breeders who have the mutton breeds of sheep and are properly prepared for breeding early lambs have bred their ewes in September to come in in January or February, or if bred this month the twenty-one weeks will bring the lambs in April, when the weather is warmer, says the Western Agriculturist. Spring lambs have made sheep breeding more profitable near good markets, and with liberal feed for any of the mutton breeds, and good shelter, the lambs sell for as much as the sheep. A crop of lambs and a crop of wool is improving the profits of sheep breeding and making sheep more profitable on every farm.

Condensed Tea.

Some practical German has made up a compound of sugar and condensed milk and tea, from which a cup of tea can be had by simply pouring on boiling water.

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Coutant & Squires, Hard and soft coal shippers, 1308 Farnam street, Omaha.
Hulbert & Blum, Ohio lump, Rock Springs, Excelsior, Walnut block, screened nut, anthracite, smithing, steam. Office 214 S. 15th st.
Harmon & Weeth, Acme lump, Eagle lump, Walnut block and Anthracite coal. Office 119 N. 16th street.
American Fuel Co. Shippers and dealers in anthracite and bituminous coal. 215 S. 15th street.
P. H. Mahoney & Co. Hard—Coal—Soft. Offices 813 N. 16th and cor. 10th and Douglas sts.
Nebraska Fuel Co., 213 S. 13th street, Omaha, Neb.
Howell & Co., 217 S. 14th street, Omaha, Neb.
J. J. Johnson & Co., 218 S. 13th street, Omaha, Neb.
Johnson Bros., 914 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.
Mount & Griffin, 213 S. 14th street, Omaha, Neb.
C. B. Havens & Co., 1502 Farnam street, Omaha.

CORNICE.
Eagle Cornice Works, Manufacturers of Galvanized Iron Cornice. Window caps, metallic skylights etc. 1110 and 1112 Dodge St.
F. Ruemping, Galvanized iron cornices, Dormer windows, door caps, finials, etc. Tin iron and slate roofer. 811 Farnam St.

DRY GOODS.
M. E. Smith & Co., Dry goods, furnishing goods, notions. Cor. 11th and Howard sts.
Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods Co., Dry goods, notions, gents' furnishing goods. Corner 11th and Harney

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
Wolf Electrical Co. Illustrated Catalogue free. 1614 Capitol Avenue.

FARM MACHINERY, ETC.
Parlin, Orendorff & Martin Co., Corner Jones and 9th sts. Omaha, Neb.
T. G. Northwall, General western agent Skandia Plow Co., 1349-1351 Sherman ave.

FLOUR.
Broken Bow Roller Milling Co., Office and warehouse, 1012 N. 16th street.
R. T. Davis Mill Co., Mill at St. Joseph. Omaha House, Cor. 8th and Jackson sts.
S. F. Gilman, 1014 N. 16th street. C. E. Black, - Manager.
Clemens Oskamp, M'f'g of ready to raise Slap Jack Meal, finest cakes in the world. 1207-1215 S. 20th street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Dewey & Stone Furniture Co., Furniture and carpets, 1115-1119 Farnam street.
Chas. Shiverick & Co. Furniture and Carpets. 1206-1210 Farnam St.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Schneider & Loomis, Jobbers and Importers of notions and furnishing goods, 1111 Howard street.
J. T. Robinson Notion Co., Gents' furnishing goods, m'f'g celebrated brand "Buckskin" overalls, pants, shirts, coats, etc. Cor. 12th and Howard sts.

GLASS, PAINT, OIL AND DRUGS.
Kennard Glass and Paint Co., 1408-1412 Harney street. Omaha, Neb.
J. A. Fuller & Co., 1402 Douglas Street, Omaha.
William Cummings, 617 and 619 South 16th St., Omaha, Neb.
Blake, Bruce & Co., 906-963 Leavenworth st. Omaha, Neb.

GROCERIES.
Paxton & Gallagher, 705-711 S. 10th street, Omaha, Neb.
Meyer & Raapke, 1403-1405 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.
D. M. Steele & Co., 1201-1205 Jones street, Omaha, Neb.
Sloan, Johnson & Co. 9th and Leavenworth streets, Omaha, Neb.
Allen Bros., 1114 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.
McCord, Brady & Co., 15th and Leavenworth, Omaha, Nebraska.

GUN POWDER.
Hugh G. Clark. Agent Dupont's Gunpowder. Blasting caps, fuse, etc. 1218 Harney street.

HARDWARE.
Rector & Wilhelmy Co Cor. 10th and Jackson sts Omaha.
Lee-Clark-Andreesen Hardware Co., 1108-1110 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.

HIDES, FUR, WOOL, TALLOW.
Geo. Oberne & Co., 513 S. 13th street, Omaha.
J. S. Smith & Co., 408-1412 Leavenworth st. Omaha.

IRON WORKS.
Paxton & Vierling Iron Works, Wrought and cast iron building work, engines, brass work, general foundry, machine and blacksmith work. U. P. Ry. and 17th st.
Omaha Safe & Iron Works, Manuf'rs fire and burglar proof safes, vaults, jail work, iron shutters and fire escapes. G. Andreen, 14th & Jackson sts
Acme Iron and Wire Works, Iron, wire and brass w'ks. 512 S. 16th street. W. Boehl, - Proprietor.
Wilson & Drake, M'f'g tubular flues, fire box boilers, tanks, etc. Pierce and 19th streets.

LITHOGRAPHING.
Rees Printing Co. Lithographing, Printing and Blank Books. 11th and Howard Sts.

LIQUORS.
Iler & Co., Liquor Merchants. 111 Harney street. Manufactur'rs Kennedy's East India Bitters.
William Darst, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 1313 Farnam St., Omaha
W. R. Grotte, Importer and Jobber of Wines and Liquors. 9th and Leavenworth Sts. Price lists on application
Frank Dellone & Co., Liquors and Genuine Nevada Cigars. 1205 Douglas Street.
L. Kirscht & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers 407 and 409 S. 10th St.
A. Frick & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers 804-808 S. 10th St.

LUMBER.
G. W. Douglass & Co., Hardwood Lumber, 1310 North 16th Street.
John A. Wakefield, Imported American, Portland Cement, Milwaukee Hydraulic Cement and Quincy White Lime.
Charles R. Lee, Hardwood lumber, wood carpets and parquet flooring. 9th and Douglas.
Wyatt-Bullard Lumber Co. 20th and Izard Streets.
Fred W. Gray, Lime, Cement, Etc., Etc. Cor. 9th and Douglas.
Louis Bradford, Lumber, lime, cement, etc 923 Douglas street.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.
C. A. Stonehill, Millinery, Notions Cloaks, Etc 116-118 S. 16th St., Omaha
I. Oberfelder & Co., Importers and Jobbers in Millinery. 208, 210 and 212 South 11th street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
Max Meyer & Bro. Co. M'f'g jewelers, dealers in musical instruments, etc., Farnam and 16th.
A. Hospe, Jr., Pianos, Organs, Artists' Materials, Etc., 1513 Douglas Street.

OILS.
Consolidated Tank Line Co. Refined and lubricating oils, axle grease, etc. A. H. Bishop, Manager.

OYSTERS.
A. Booth Packing Co., Oysters, fish and canned goods. 1308 Leavenworth.
Platt & Co., "Tiger brand," fresh oysters, Omaha branch. 815 and 817 Howard.

PAPER.
Carpenter Paper Co., Carry a full stock of printing, wrapping and writing paper, card paper, etc.

PLATING.
Western Plating W'ks Gold, silver and nickel plating on all metals, tableware, etc., replated. Polishing brass & chandelier work. 1114 Dodge.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION.
Ribbel & Smith, Dealers in country produce, fruits, vegetables, etc. 1207 Howard street.
Schroeder & Co., Cash buyers butter and eggs, and general commission merchants, 423 South 11th street.
Phelps Bros., Country produce, fruits, etc. 1215 Howard street.
E. B. Branch & Co., Produce, fruits of all kinds, oysters, 1211 Howard street.
C. Rosso & Co., Foreign, California and tropical fruits, 1213 Howard street.
Robert Purvis, 1217 Howard street. Write for prices on butter, eggs, poultry and game.
Porter Bros. Co., California, Florida and tropical fruits. 501-511 Jones street. O. W. Dutts, - Manager.
Clark & Co., Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and game, 609 South 13th street.
Kirschbraun & Sons, Butter, eggs and poultry. 1209 Howard street.
Williams & Cross, Produce and fruits, 1214 Harney street.
Bates & Co., Country produce, fruits, vegetables, grocers' specialties, teas, spices, etc. 417-419 S. 11th St.

RUBBER GOODS, ETC.
Omaha Rubber Co., Manufacturing and jobbers all kinds rubber goods. 1008 Farnam street.

SAFES.
A. L. Deane & Co., General agents for Hall's Safes. 321 and 323 South 10th St., Omaha.

SEEDS.
Emerson Seed Co., Seed growers, dealers in garden, grass, grain and tree seeds, 421-423 South 15th.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.
M. A. Disbrow & Co., Manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and Mouldings. Branch office, 12th and Izard sts.
Bohn Sash & Door Co. Manufacturers of mouldings, blinds, doors, etc. 16th and Clark streets.

SYRUPS.
Farrell & Company, Wholesale manufacturers syrups, molasses and vinegars, 217-219 South 8th street.

STOVES.
Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Manufac'g Co., Manufacturing stoves and stove pipe. 1213-1215 Leavenworth st.

TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, CIGARS.
Consolidated Coffee Company, 1414 and 1416 Harney st. Omaha, Neb.

STEAM AND WATER SUPPLIES
U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Halliday wind mills, 918 and 920 Jones st. G. F. Ross, acting manager.
A. L. Strang & Sons, 1002-1004 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.
Crane Company, Hose belting, packing, steam pumps, plumbing goods. 922-24 Farnam street.

TOYS.
H. Hardy & Co., Toys, dolls, albums, fancy goods, house furnishing goods, children's carriages. 1319 Farnam st.

TYPE.
The Omaha Type Foundry, Printers' Supplies. New and second-hand machinery. 1113 Howard street.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

DR. GLUCK,
Eye and Ear.
Barker Block 15th and Farnam. Telephone 958.