A PALATIAL HALL FOR LABOR

It is to Be Erected by the Enterprising Mechanics of Omaha.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT UNDERTAKING.

Incorporation of the Association—The Stock to Be Subscribed and a General Outline of the Building.

Eight years ago, W. B. Musser, Julius Meyer and E. R. Overall conceived the idea of erecting a labor palace in Omaha, a building to be owned and under the control of the labor organizations of the city. In flowing language the three gentlemen presented their ideas before the members of their assemblies and on the street corners. While the hearers listened to the views expressed, they regarded the proposition a wild one and too gigantic for laboring men to undertake, and were always put off with the remark: "Men with capital will erect such buildings and we will rent them when we need them."

These gentlemen were somewhat discouraged, but they did not despair, for they realized that, sooner or later, the laboring men of Omaha would realize the importance of such a building and would be ready to take hold with a will, and the palace would become a reality. The work was not allowed to drop, and at nearly every meeting of the Central labor union, the labor palace question has been discussed in some form.

Last fall, the labor assemblies took hold of the matter anew, and instructed their delegates to the Central labor union to use their own judgment in advocating the creation of a labor palace association, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the erection of a suitable building. This gave the originators of the scheme renewed hope, and they at once redoubled their efforts to accomplish the object they had in view for so many years. Shortly after this a meeting was held and a plan was decided upon. Again the project remained dormant, but during the month of September last, by an extraordinary effort, the association was put upon its feet and the plan of incorporating under the state laws decided upon. During the latter part of November the Central labor union voted to incorporate with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 40,000 shares at $5 each. Articles were drawn up, submitted and adopted. At the next meeting, held last Monday night, the organization of the association was completed by electing the following officers:

President, George W. Willard; treasurer, Julius Meyer; secretary, William Sebring; directors, W. B. Musser, James Kinney, William Goodin, E. R. Overall, August Bierman and Thomas Kelsey.

Upon taking stock, each subscriber will be compelled to pay in 10 per cent, the balance to be paid subject to the draft of the board of directors, they giving thirty days' notice before making any assessments.

The question of location has been a serious one, as the directors are anxious to get near the central part of the city. Several desirable sites have been examined, but the corner of Fourteenth and Capitol avenue, east of the Dellone hotel, is the choice of a majority of the members of the board, providing it can be obtained at reasonable figures.

The building will be 132x132 feet, and six stories high. Although the plans have not been fully prepared, it has about been decided to erect the first and second stories of dark sand stone, with the remaining stories of pressed brick, similar to those in THE BEE building. The floors will be of stone and tile, the whole building being absolutely fire proof, with elevators, electric lights, gas and all modern conveniences.

The first floor will be divided into store rooms, with lodge rooms, committee rooms, reading rooms and bath rooms on the second, third, fourth and fifth floors. The upper story will be used as a hall and will have a seating capacity for from 4,000 to 5,000 persons.

Some people may ask how the labor assemblies can use so many halls and lodge rooms as there would be upon four floors of such a great building, but the answer is simple and plain. In this city there are are thirty-eight organizations in the Central Labor union, most of which hold two and four meetings each month. Should these all have halls in the building many of them would be compelled to double up, as there would not be accommodations for half of them.

It is believed that by going into the building there will be a great saving to most of the assemblies, as the idea is to charge them a nominal rental, merely enough to pay a low rate of interest on the money and the incidental running expenses of lights, heating and janitor services. In addition to the large library and reading room that will probably be on the second floor, each hall will be supplied with a light, airy room for library purposes, so that all the society occupants may have private reading apartments, besides free access to the main reading room and library.

With the large hall on the sixth floor, the members of the board believe they can offer inducements so that most of the assembly conventions of the west can be brought to Omaha, instead of going to the extreme north, south and the Pacific coast.

Next week a committee from the board of directors will begin the work of soliciting subscriptions, and from the amount already pledged it is thought that nearly the whole amount of stock will be subscribed within sixty days. The committee will continue laboring until $180,000 shall have been subscribed, $80,000 of which amound will be set aside as a building site fund, and the balance used in the construction of the palace.

It has not been fully decided whether the erection of the building will be let to the lowest bidder, or whether it will be in charge of some member appointed by the board, but either way, it is safe to say union labor will be employed.

A Workingman's Colony.

As an indication of the reforms planned by Emperor William of Germany, the plan proposed by the Prussian minister of commerce is significant, says the Scranton Truth. The kaiser has in mind a paternal policy based upon socialistic ideas of reform, and the present scheme is but the appearance of one phase of his benevolence. It is proposed to start a workingman's colony in a suburb of Berlin, within easy communication of all the life of the capital. This colony is to consist of 4,000 model houses, which are to be valued at about $1,000 each, and which will rent for $5 per month, the rent so paid for twenty years forming a purchase fund on the installment plan, and giving the occupant at the end of the time named absolute ownership of the property. The houses are to be large enough to accommodate a family of five, and are to be built with some view to architectural effects. They will not be simply bald, unadorned square houses, such as are deemed by our coal and manufacturing companies fit for their employes; and, furthermore, they will contain the latest suggestions in ventilation and drainage. Government officers have the building of these model homes for the wage earner, and the government will take care of the collection of rents. In this way the German empire maintains her supremacy and her solidity, and inspires the love and respect of her children wherever they may be, for Fatherland has come to be a household sentiment among all nations where the German hangs up his hat. The emperor of the Germans is growing in democratic thought, and it is highly probable that one of these days he will relieve the people of the heavy burden that a peace establishment conducted on a war footing imposes. Germany can give points to Great Britain in ameliorating the status of her people.

Labor Notes.

The Nashville unions kick against the farming out of convicts on the electric railway.

The coal operators in the vicinity of Duquin, Ill., have decided to pay the Columbus scale.

At Brooklyn over two thousand sugar workers have been idle a month. They make from $5 to $10 a week.

New York ornamental plasterers and shop hands will work fifty-one hours and receive from 36 to 48 cents per hour.

The Safe Harbor rolling mill in Lancaster, Pa., has shut down for an indefinite period. About one hundred and seventy-five hands are thrown out of work.

It is estimated that each year in New York city 3,000 women find themselves stranded; not only homeless, penniless and without work, but unable to work.

Representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors will meet in Chicago to adjust differences regarding salaries on the eastern divisions of the Rock Island road.

The Union Pacific railway has put into effect an order to reduce the forces and time in the shops along its line. This is the first act of Jay Gould's administration.

Gingham weavers are requested to stay away from the factory of William Kelgan of Philadelphia, whose men are on strike for a restoration of wages cut down last year.

The Cotton Employers' association met at Oldham, Eng., last week and voted to raise the wages of their employes 10 per cent. This action affects 150,000 hands.

Boston plasterers won eight hours. The pay is 40 cents an hour, or $19 a week instead of $21. The concession runs till April, and thereafter if other trades win eight hours.

Mitchell & Co., Scotch gingham manufacturers, believe they can make their goods to better advantage in this country, and it is expected they will establish mills in Fitchburg, Mass.

The New York tinners will start a night school to give instruction in cutting, drafting, etc., in tin and sheet-iron work. The various foremen in the union will take turns in giving instruction.

The government report shows that the average wages of railroad hands in this country are $243 per year. The average employment is 147 days, the rest of the year being enforced idleness.

About two thousand shoemakers have been locked out by their bosses in Erfurt, Germany, because they demanded higher wages. The national organization of the German shoe-workers is supporting the locked-out men.

The miners at the Barren Fork coal mines near Somerset, Ky., struck last week for an increase of 10 cents per ton. The strikers number 300. "The commissary has been locked against the miners and they have been refused anything to eat."

A committee of journeymen shoemakers has been appointed to wait upon the members of the Minnesota shoe company in St. Paul and endeavor to persuade them to retain the piece system of payment, as the proposal to pay them by the week would mean a reduction of wages. A refusal to compromise, it is said, means a strike in which 600 hands will take part.

A committee representing the telegraph operators of the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania railroad called on Saturday upon Superintendent Darlington and presented a request for an increase of pay. No definite demand was made, it being left to the superintendent to determine what the increase should fairly be. The petition was taken under consideration.

A report from Scottdale states that the scale committee of the Knights of Labor has finished the wage agreement, which will be submitted to the operators for signature. Copies of the agreement will be sent to all the local assemblies of the order in the region for approval and amendment, after which the committee will meet here and make final arrangements to meet the coke operators in conference.

The chief of the state bureau of labor statistics of Ohio states that "the present amount of wages annually paid does not give the wage-worker comfortable means of support and enable him to lay by even a moderate fund to meet the necessary exigencies he is sure to encounter. That an evil growing out of the condition is the increase of child labor, and this cannot be prevented until the head of the family, by his own exertion, can earn an adequate support."

A report from Shamokin, Pa., states that the Hickory Ridge and Hickory swamp collieries, operated by W. L. Scott & Co., have suspended operations until spring. The Hungarians depending upon these collieries for support have deserted the houses adjacent to the workings and are returning to their native land in large numbers. They will remain abroad until spring. Nearly five hundred of these homeward-bound foreigners have left the locality within the last few days.

Hall's Hair Renewer eradicates and prevents the formation of dandruff, thickens the growth and beautifies the hair as no other preparation will.

Dr Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg

Cunning Man-Eaters.

The cunning combined with audacity of some man-eaters is extraordinary, says the Pall Mall Budget. A few years ago there was a well-known tiger in the Mandla district, which took possession of the road and actually stopped the traffic. This was not the generally accepted specimen of a man-eater, old and mangy, but an exceedingly powerful beast of unexampled ferocity and audacity. It was a merciless highwayman, which infested a well-known portion of the road and levied toll upon the drivers of the native carts, not by an attack upon their bullocks, but by seizing the driver himself and carrying him off to be devoured in the neighboring jungle.

It had killed a number of people and nothing would induce a native to venture upon that fatal road with a single cart; it had therefore become the custom to travel in company with several carts together, as numbers were supposed to afford additional security. This proved to be a vain expectation, as the tiger seized the driver of the hindmost cart, and as usual carried the man away in spite of the cries of the affrighted companions. Upon several occasions this terrible attack had been enacted, and the traffic was entirely stopped. At length the superintendent of police, Mr. Duff, who, unfortunately had lost one arm by a gun accident, determined to make an effort at its destruction, and he adroitly arranged a plan that would be a fatal trap and catch the tiger in its own snare.

He obtained two covered carts, each drawn as usual by two bullocks. The leading cart was fitted in front and behind with strong bars of lashed bamboo, which formed an impervious cage; in this the driver was seated, while Mr. Duff himself, sat with his face toward the rear, prepared to fire through the bars should the tiger, according to its custom, attack the driver of the rear-most cart. This would have been an exciting moment for the driver, but Mr. Duff had carefully prepared a dummy, dressed exactly to personate the usual native carter; the bullocks, being well trained, would follow closely in the rear of the leading cart, from which a splendid shot would be obtained should the tiger venture upon attack.

All went well. The road was desolate, bordered by jungle upon either side and wild grass land upon the other. They had now reached the locality where the dreaded danger lay, and slowly the carts moved along the road in their usual apathetic manner. This must have been an exciting moment, and Mr. Duff was, no doubt, thoroughly on the look-out. Suddenly there was a roar, a large tiger bounded from the jungle, and with extraordinary quickness seized the dummy driver from his seat upon the rearmost cart, and dragged the unresisting victim toward the jungle. Nothing could have been better planned, but one chance had been forgotten, which was necessary to success.

No sooner had the tiger roared, and bounded upon the cart, than the affrighted bullocks, terrified by the dreadful sound, at once stampeded off the road and went full gallop across country, followed by Mr. Duff's bullocks in wildest panic. It was impossible to fire, and after a few seconds of desperate chariot race, both carts capsized among the numerous small nullahs of the broken ground, where bullocks and vehicles lay in superlative confusion; the victorious man-eater was left to enjoy rather a dry meal of straw-stuffed carter, instead of juicy native which he had expected.

The clergy, the medical faculty and the people all endorse Burdock blood bitters as the best system renovating, blood purifying tonic in the world. Send for testimonials.

A Charming Memory.

No improvement have been so marked, so signally perfect in attainment, in the last few years, as the numerous luxuries which have been introduced in transcontinental travel. Instead of harrowing recollections the tourist now has left to him when his journey is completed, a charming memory of perfect train service and palace dining cars. The arrangements this winter for dining cars on the Union and Southern Pacific roads is something far in advance of anything in that hitherto attempted.

Through coaches—Pullman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening points via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Consul Shen Woon Shows Some Dazzling Commercial Possibilities.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PHOSPHATE LAND.

An English Syndicate Said to be After the State Rights—Among the Mills—California's Shipment of Raisins.

Two Chinese gentlemen came up from Washington yesterday afternoon and registered as "Shen Woon, consul," and "Lew Yuk Lin, vice consul." During the evening they went to the Chinese exhibition in horticultural hall, where Mr. Shen made an address, says the Philadelphia Press. But before going there the consul told a reporter some interesting things in regard to American commerce with China.

"In the first place," said he, "there is hardly any trade between the United States and the Chinese empire, in comparison with what might be developed were the former nation only alive to its opportunities. To be sure, there is some interchange of commodities, but almost on a retail basis. The United States might just as well do a colossal business with my countrymen—of course, that is providing the exclusion act were not in force. But even under existing circumstances the interchange of products could be vastly increased.

"Today we buy from and sell to England. Why? For two reasons. In the first place, English ships are constantly bringing us some of the goods we must have. Then, again, while England has warred, she has been sharp enough to look ahead and provide for the times, such as the present, when she wants to increase her trade.

"Now, you ask what America can do! Let me tell you that we want, what we must have, are canned meats, fruits and vegetables. Can not the United States sell us more of these articles and at a lower price than England? We want fabrics, especially woolens, and there is a market for these of immense possibilities. We want cutlery, hardware of all sorts, tools, agricultural implements and machinery. Where would China naturally look for these? Why, to America, of course, just across the Pacific. Then just think of your immeasurable timber lands in the great northwest, especially in Washington, Oregon, California and the bordering states. Of course we want timber of all kinds, and in enormous quantities. Look at the mineral wealth of these same states that might be sold to us! Why, the possible commerce between America and China is something tremendous!"

Mr. Shen, in speaking later of American cities, said: "I always like to come to Philadelphia, and so do all the members of the legation. We feel sure of being treated here with respect, and not of being stared at and laughed at on account of our national costume."

But alas for the delicate compliment to the Quaker city. Half an hour later Messrs. Shen and Lew started to walk from the Lafayette to Horticultural hall. They wore robes of exquisite silk, trousers of dainty, costly fabric, and their customary hats. They strode along the pavement with dignity, but by the time the hall was reached a crowd of twenty gamins surrounded them, calling names, jeering and laughing at them.

Mr. Shen stopped for a second on the steps and surveyed the crowd of young hoodlums. Glancing at his vice consel he shrugged his shoulders, murmuring: "And Americans talk of Chinese 'barbarians.'"

Then he turned and entered the hall. The consul speaks English perfectly.

Among the Mills.

Contrary to the predictions of some pessimistic papers that the result of the recent election would be to deter manufacturers from making any further additions to their plants, such additions are going up rapidly, and our manufacturing columns announce the fact that seven more companies will begin to build shortly to enable them to increase production, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. No factories are reported as closed, and it is believed that the machinery throughout the country is running busily and that operatives are well employed.

The woolen mills have received their orders for spring goods and are very busy. Carpet manufacturers are already complaining of the increased cost of manufacturing, and, realizing that the cost of production will be increased, are very reluctant sellers even at the advanced prices. The hosiery mills continue to run busily, and two new factories will be built in Pennsylvania. There are also reports of several additions building to woolen goods mills, and a flannel mill at Wilton, N. H., which had been shut down, has started up. Two new silk mills are to be erected, and, though the business is generally dull, indications point to an improvement in the near future, and makers of silk machinery are said to be well employed.

The shoe factories, being well filled with orders for spring goods, are very busy. By the first of next year a number of factories now building will be ready for occupancy and operations will be commenced in them at once. This will considerably enlarge next season's output, as many of these factories have orders already taken for spring goods. The paper makers are receiving orders freely and are well employed. One or two new factories are counted as "contemplated," but the foundations of no new mills were laid this week. All fires have now been started under the glass furnaces of the country and one or two factories will be erected. The tank system seems destined to a rapid extension and this week work was commenced on the foundations of a new factory to be erected at Alton, Ill., which will employ 425 persons.

Activity rules at the iron and steel mills in all sections of the country, and our manufacturing columns chronicle a long list of new mills and instances of works that had been shut down starting up.

South Carolina's Phosphate.

There has been considerable talk in mining and financial circles for some time of a great deal in phosphate lands. A bill was introduced in the last general assembly looking to the sale of the entire interest of the state in the phosphate deposits along the coast and in the rivers, says a Charleston, S. C., dispatch to the New York Herald. It was then said that the money so realized would be sufficient to pay the entire state debt and still leave a good surplus in the treasury. The state now enjoys a royalty of $1 per ton on all rocks mined in her waters. The revenue from this source amounts at present to more than $200,000 per year. Experts have calculated that the state owns in the neighborhood of fifty million tons of phosphate rock. Putting that at $5 per ton, which is below the price for average rock, that means a gross value of $250,000,000. It will cost $3 per ton to mine the rock, so the expense account can be charged up with $150,000,000, and the result is a clear profit of $100,000,000.

Those are tempting figures, and they have tempted many capitalists. The Coosaw mining company has enjoyed the right to mine in Coosaw now for a number of years and has reaped handsome harvests from the exclusive privileges given by its charter. The charter expires by limitation next spring, and the field is open again. A hard fight will be made for the rich territory. The time is propitious and capitalists are bringing every conceivable influence to bear on the new legislature, which is a farmers' body almost entirely.

The air is full of rumors of an English syndicate with fabulous wealth coming in for the state's share. It is well known that the Mercers' brotherhood, who are now largely engaged in mining near Beaufort, have been in communication with English capitalists in reference to some such project. It is also well known that several English and Scotch agents have lately visited the phosphate territory and made as minute examinations as they could under the circumstances. All these parties have been in consultation at the office of one of the leading law firms of this city. Everything points to a big deal of some sort, but it is impossible to get anything definite about the matter. The current report is that the Englishmen have $10,000,000 that they are anxious to put into the state treasury in exchange for its interest in the river rock. No definite proposition has been made, and the whole matter may be only idle talk.

American Sheet-Mill Practices.

According to the opinions of some expert English sheet-iron manufacturers who recently visited this country, our sheet-mill practice is open to criticism, says the Age of Steel. They claim that our sheet-iron works are not operated so economically as theirs and that our output is not so large as that of English mills of the same capacity. They were somewhat surprised to see this the case after witnessing the remarkable achievements of our blast furnace builders and our steel works engineers. At our blast furnaces and in our steel works they found every pains taken which the most careful forethought could suggest to save fuel and to save labor. In that direction our work was so much in advance of theirs that they were forcibly struck by the contrast presented in the sheet mills, which they assert they found still using methods known in England as the old practice. In a discussion with one of these gentlemen upon this point mill after mill was taken up and its methods fully explained, showing that the criticism was not made at random, but after a tolerably full examination of the best known Amerian sheet mills. If these strictures are correct it is time that our sheet-iron manufactures not only knew it but that they realized the situation. If they have been content with following antiquated methods it is time for them to wake up. If our sheet mills are painfully deficient in any way our bright millwrights should at once give the matter their earnest thought, with the determination to make American sheet-mill practice as notably progressive as our steel-works practice. They cannot afford to be lagging now. If these visitors have discovered serious defects in American methods of rolling sheets they could not have done us a better service than by calling our attention those defects. We would be glad to hear from our sheet mill proprietors and managers on this point, and invite a free discussion of the topic, in the hope that the exact situation will be set forth and remedies suggested, if our people are really lagging behind other nations in this important metter.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

The Shining Lights

Of the old world, soldiers, statesmen and men of letters, all write in the most extravagant praise of our facilities for travel in America. And we are entitled to the praise. On every English line there is the same old dusty lunch counter, known by all tourists for these many years. Not even a drink of water; nor a crust of bread to be had on the train. No wonder our transatlantic friends express amazement when they sit down to a hotel dinner on one of the palace dining cars on the Union and Southern Pacific railways—an arrangement which is the most perfect in the country today.

Horses Stopped by a Whistle.

I rode six days in a covered wagon on leather springs, drawn by ten horses, two and two abreast, fresh relays at every twelve or fifteen miles, till the distance of 600 miles from our start to Kimberley was accomplished, writes a traveler in Africa. The well arranged transport service of the old days had plenty of work, but a railway to the Fields would have been a great boon then when the trade of the colony was at its best, and when every pound of grain, sugar or salt cost a shilling for transport, in addition to its own value.

We careened along at a mad rate, round dangerous bluffs in Bain's Kloof, where, when I was not holding my breath in dread of upsetting on the edge of a steep precipice, I saw ravines and heights whose wild grandeur recalled the craggy ridges of the Cuchullins and some of the finest passes of Scandinavia.

Hour after hour I dozed as we seemed to be galloping through the Karoo; we had no hindrances, the rainy season not yet having commenced the uncanny river beds were all dry. A curious custom gives the horses an occasiona breathing space in a long track; a peculiar low whistle, hardly discernible to the passenger, is made by the driver, and at this signal even the farthest horses will break from the fastest trot and stand perfectly still; very soon, however, the respite ends and the horses are started off. This plan is universally adopted in the colony, but the sudden halt has a most perplexing effect on the dozing traveller, the dead silence suggesting nothing but interruption.

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

Two of Napoleon's Hairs.

St. Helena is picturesquely sitnated at the foot of a huge hill of sheer rock, on the top of which is the fort where the garrison is stationed, and there is a most wearisome ascent by hundreds of steps to the summit. The interior of the island is full of luxuriant vegetation and many are the birds of bright plumage that flit from tree to tree. The impregnable natural walls which surround St. Helena are grandest on the north side, where the precipices of Sandy bay are full of caves and giant cliffs, writes a traveler. Though little known, this is a scene of lonely grandeur. Down hundreds of feet below the jutting crags lies a stretch of sand enclosed by the sea, and a semicircle of impassable rocks, but when the tide is in no bay is seen.

My hostess showed me, among other curios, two silver hairs that were once part of a lock cut from Napoleon's head after death. The precious relic had dwindled down to two solitary hairs secured by ceiling wax! for the frequent and pathetic requests from old French veterans, who, with tearful eyes had begged for "just one hair!" and who left their medals and orders on their hero's grave, had always overcome the generous chatelaine of Maldivia, for had she not herself been carried in her nurse's arms to see his first interment, and years afterward had she not watched the ceremony when his remains were taken in triumph to France?

Van Houten's Cocoa—Delicious, made instantly.

A Light-Hearted Race of People.

Cape Town society has always been remarkable for its generous hospitality, and in it one finds many charming girls, who at fourteen or fifteen have as much aplomb as English maidens acquire five or six years later; the daughters of the colony are clever and self-reliant, rarely acknowledging emergency, their ready wit and capacity making them independent both in habit and manner. A light-hearted cheerfulness seemed to me the most striking characteristic of the people with whom I associated, writes a traveler. The typical Briton is grave and serious, in most circumstances appearing to live under the dread that quite inconceivable results will be produced by his every action. In vivid contrast is the ordinary South African colonist, who has a ready laugh at will, and goes on his way blithely, often as if he had many lives yet to live, and as if this one was merely a trial trip. Clear skies for the most part invariable sunshine, may induce this temper, but it is certainly a marked characteristic both of the men and the women.

As A Rule

Your own feelings will tell you, when you are in need of a tonic or Blood purifier. A lack of energy, a tired feeling, depressed spirits are good indications that the blood is sluggish and your system is out of order.

"I HAVE USED S. S. S. FOR DEBILITY RESULTING FROM CHILLS AND FEVER, AND HAVE FOUND IT TO BE THE BEST TONIC AND APPETIZER THAT I EVER TOOK. IT ALSO PREVENTED THE RETURN OF THE CHILLS." A. J. ANYLIN, EUREKA, SPRINGS, ARK.

Books on Blood and Skin diseases free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Salvation Oil has cured many of rheumatism when other remedies failed. It is infallible. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A cough is something which ought to be banished at once by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Fooling the New Clerk.

Critic: "I was in a bookstore in Nassau street a few weeks ago talking about a new etching of Lowell when a tall, gaunt youth rushed in, watch in hand, and so out of breath that he stuttered, 'Mr. Pliny wants this book immediately,' he said, 'so that he can take it with him when he goes on the 4.30 train,' and the youth handed the dealer a slip of paper on which was written: 'The Life of Adam's Father, bound in half calf.' 'We haven't it in stock now, but you can get it at Scribner's,' said the proprietor, at the same time winking slyly at me, and adding as the youth sped out into the street: 'That is the way a firm of bankers tests the brilliancy of their new clerks. 'The Life of Adam's Father' has been in existence as a joke for fifteen years, and one new clerk hunted it for hours before he found—not the book, but that he was a fool.'"

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup is the best of all remedies for children teething. 25 cents a bottle.

A Fortune Hunter's Quest.

Not more than a year ago an enormously rich whisky manufacturer died and left one daughter heiress to a couple of millions and as a ward to his partner, says a New York letter to the Chicago News. The girl was only sixteen and at school, but hardly two months after her guardian received not less than a dozen communications from men of title in Italy, France, England and Germany coolly requesting the girl's age, the exact wording of her father's will and his consent to an immediate alliance. Two of them desired to know whether she possessed beauty, amiability and what was her religion. The guardian flung the lovers' missives in the waste-paper basket and punctuated his remarks with anathemas against European nobility. The girl is ignorant of all the glory and gallantry brought up for her acceptance and rejection.

Gessler's Magic Headache Wafers. Cure all headaches in 20minutes. At all druggists.

Neutralizing Lightning Pains.

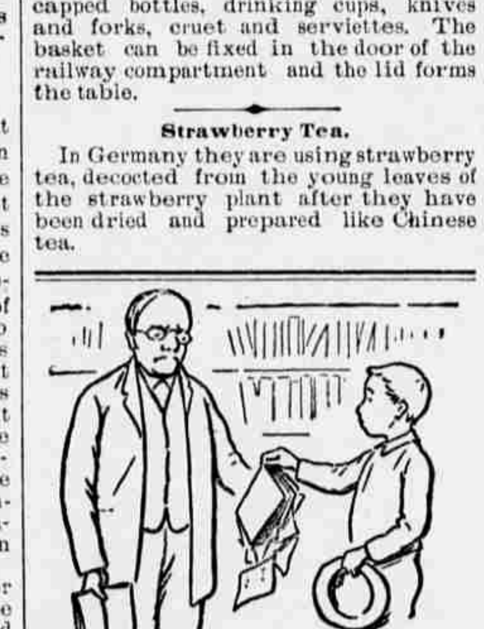
A singular phenomenon of the lightning flash is that its chief effects are observable only at the points of its entrance and exit. Thus a flash which entered a school room injured only the first and last child on the form, those between escaping unhurt. The most effective treatment of lameness and other ailments due to lightning is the application alternately to the head, trunk and limbs of a large horseshoe magnet. In case of a quite recent stroke the clothing should be unfastened, the patient laid with the head high and quietness and fresh air should be secured. If consciousness does not return, the head should be exposed to a stream of cold water.

A Table d'Hote Basket.

An ingeniously contrived luncheon basket for railway travelers that sells for $15 is described in a London journal as containing everything that is needed for a cosy meal at home and abroad. It occupies only a foot of room. One of these small baskets will hold sufficient refreshments for two men on a long journey. There are three sandwich boxes in the basket, two good-sized screw capped bottles, drinking cups, knives and forks, cruet and serviettes. The basket can be fixed in the door of the railway compartment and the lid forms the table.

Strawberry Tea.

In Germany they are using strawberry tea, decocted from the young leaves of the strawberry plant after they have been dried and prepared like Chinese tea.



Brought back to health—sufferers from the worst forms of Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, and all manner of blood-taints. It's done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and renews the whole system. Even Lung-scrofula (known as Pulmonary Consumption) yields to it, if taken in time and given a fair trial. It's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or money paid for it is refunded. Only a medicine that does what is claimed for it, could be sold on such terms. No other medicine, besides the "Discovery" has undertaken it.

So positively certain is it in its curative effects as to *warrant* its makers in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, *on trial!*

It's especially potent in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

G. A. Lindquest

IS AGAIN IN THE

Merchant :-: Tailoring

business and invites his old friends and patrons, as well as the general public to call and inspect his new stock of imported and domestic woolens. Everything first class.

ESTABLISHED 1874. 315 S. 15TH ST.

BONDS WANTED Total issues of CITIES, COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WATER COMPANIES, ST. R.R. COMPANIES, etc. Correspondence solicited.

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers, 163-165 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO. 15 Wall Street, NEW YORK. 70 State St., BOSTON.

OMAHA Manufacturers' and Jobbers' DIRECTORY.

BILLIARDS.

The Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. Billiard merchandise. Saloon fixtures. 407, 409 S. 10th street, Omaha.

BOXES.

John L. Wilkie, Omaha paper box factory. 1317-1319 Douglas. Orders promptly filled.

BOOK BINDERS & STATIONERS.

Omaha Republican Printing Co., Law briefs, bank supplies, and everything in the printing line. 10th and Douglas streets.

Ackermann Bros. & Heintze, Printers, binders, electrotypers, blank book manufacturers, 1116 Howard street, Omaha.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Charles A. Coe & Co., Manufacturers and jobbers. 1109 Howard street.

Kirkendall, Jones & Co., Wholesale Manufactur's Agents for Boston Rubber Shoe Co., 1102, 1104, and 1106 Harney St.

Williams, Van Aernam & Harte, 1212 Harney street, Omaha, Neb.

W. V. Morse & Co., Shoe Factory, Corner 11th and Douglas sts., Omaha. Merchants invited to call and examine.

BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Louis Heller, Butchers' and Packers' Tools & Supplies. Beef, hog & sheep casings. 1116-1118 Jackson St.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.

Columbus Buggy Co., Carriages, carts sulkies, etc. G. D. Edwards, Manager. 313-315 South 16th.

CARPETS.

Omaha Carpet Co., Carpets, oil cloths, mattings, curtain goods, etc. 1511 Douglas street.

CLOTHING.

Gilmore & Ruhl. Manufacturers & Wholesale Clothiers, 1109 Harney St.

CIGARS.

West & Fritscher, Manufacturers fine cigars Jobbers of leaf tobaccos. 1011 Farnam street.

Dean, Armstrong & Co., 402 N. 16th Street. "Hello!" 1439.

COAL, COKE, ETC.

Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime Co. Hard and soft coal. S. E. Cor. 16th and Douglas streets.

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., C. G. Underwood, Manager at Omaha. 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. Sweet 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., 906-908 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., 13th 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.

FUR, WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW

Geo. Oberne & Co., 513 S. 13th street, Omaha.

J. S. Smith & Co., 1409-1411 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. 1112 Harney street. Manufactur'rs Kennedy's East India Bitters.

William Darst, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. 1313 Farnam St., Omaha.

R. 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. 801-803 S. 10th St.

LUMBER.

G. W. Douglass & Co. Hardwood Lumber. 1310 North 16th Street.

John A. Wakefield, Imported, American, Port land 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. 1111 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.

C. Rosso & Co., Foreign, California and tropical fruits, 1213 Howard street.

E. B. Branch & Co., Produce, fruits of all kinds, oysters, 1211 Howard street.

Porter Bros. Co., California, Florida and tropical fruits. 801-811 Jones street. O. W. Butts, - Manager.

Robert Purvis, 1217 Howard street. Write for prices on butter, eggs, poultry and game.

Kirschbraun & Sons, Butter eggs and poultry. 1209 Howard street.

Clark & Co., Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and game, 609 South 13th street.

Bates & Co., Country produce, fruits, vegetables, grocers' specialties, teas, spices, etc. 417-419 S. 11th St.

Williams & Cross, Produce and fruits, 1214 Harney street.

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. 10th and Clark streets.

SYRUPS.

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

STOVES.

Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Manufac'g Co., Manufactur'g 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. 1118 Howard street.

SOUTH OMAHA.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO., - - LIMITED.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

Boyer & Truitt, 58-59 Exchange Building, South Omaha.

Martin Bros., 41-50 Exchange Building, Chicago. 8 Exchange Building, South Omaha.

S. J. Coffman, Smiley & Co., 26 Exchange Building, South Omaha.

Hunter & Green, 20 Exchange Building, South Omaha.

Wood Brothers, 25 Exchange Building, South Omaha.