EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARTS.

Active Demand in London for American Railroad Securities.

THE WEEK'S VARIATIONS IN PRICES.

Sensational Disclosures in Regard to the Failure of the Anglo-Austrian Printing Company-On the Bourse.

LONDON, May 3 .- Discount was firm during the past week at 3), for three months and 2% for short. During the settlement on the stock exchange there was a strong demand for loans, the average rate being 4 per cent, The foreign drain for gold has ceased and an influx of bullion is expected, which promises to case the money market on the stock exchange. There was a holiday after Thursday. The opening of the week was devoted to the settlement of business, after which business was restricted. American railroads: alone were active, the bull movement in New York being well sustained here. An occasional slight reaction occurred under realizations, but every fractional drop brought in buyers. The investment business was on the righest scale since last autumn, which fact further strengthened values. The week's variations in the prices of American securi-

les include the following:

Increases - Norfolk & Western preferred,

10.: Louisville & Nashville, 25.: Northern
Pacific, 25.: Contral Pacific, 15.: Denver &
Rio Grande rosmon and Ohio & Mississippi
prelinary, 15. each: New York, Ontario &
Western and New York, Pennsylvania &
Ohio Leach. Capalitan searches were One 1 cach. Canadian securifies were steady. Grand Trunk second preference ad-vanced 1%. Grand Trunk first preference II4 and Grand Trunk third preference I Mexican railways were weak. Second Mexican railways were weak. Seconds dropped 14 and firsts and ordinary 15 each. Foreigners were flat. Portuguese lost 15, Brazilians 15, and Guatemalian 1. Among miscellaneous securities Bells Asbestos dropped 1 3 and primative Italians fell 1%. The Issues of the week include the American water works and gas works corporation and Lehigh Valley railroad gold bonds to the

unt of \$4,000,000. A sensation has been caused by disclosures arising from the petition for the wind up of the Augle-Austrian Printing company. Evanceh Hansard was its promoter. Manag-ing Director Bottomley of Hansard's Union, now a bankrupt, received £88,300 out of £3,022,000 received from shareholders as part of the price of the business he was supposed to have acquired in Austria. It addition to have acquired in Austria. In adultion Bottomiev asked for a total purchase money of £600,000. Fir Horace Davey in applying for an order for the compulsory wind up of the Anglo-Austrain company declared that Bottomicy had never any business of any sort in Austria to sell. The directorate of the concern of which the recent Lord Mayor Isaacs is chairman, in September de-clared a dividend of 15 per cent although clared a dividend of 15 per cent, although the company never possessed any business. Bottomiey and the directors within a single year divided among themselves the whole share of the capital subscribed. An inquiry being threatened they formed a committee which appointed a liquidator, controlled by the directorate. The judge before whom the petition was made has ordered the compul-sory winding up of the company's affairs and has dismissed the liquidator. crop of prosecutions arising from the affair is impending.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugar Quiet and Prices Irregular-

Exports to the United States. HAVANA, May 2.-The market for sugar was quiet during the week and prices were irregular for superior classes, while inferior grades, molasses and muscovado were firm. The quotations are as follows: Molasses 2.68% gold per quintal; muscovado, fair to good refining, 85 to 90 degrees polarization, \$2.48% gold per quintal; muscovado, fair to good refining, 85 to 90 degrees polarization, \$2.48% gold 2.62%; centrifugal, 92 to 96 degrees polarization in hogsheads, bags and boxes, \$2,9394(@3,18%). Stocks in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 280 boxes, 93,000 bags, 3,800 hogsheads. Receipts of the week, 48,500 bags and 154 hogsheads Exports during the week, 88,000 bags, all o which went to the United States. Bacon \$14 gold per ewt. Butter, superior American, 34c gold per quintal. Flour, American, \$13 gold per barrel. Jerked beet, \$2 gold per quintal. Hams, American sugar cured, \$15 gold per quintal for northern, \$23 southern. Lard in kegs, \$13.25 gold per quintal; in tins, \$15. Lumber nominal Cooperage in moderate demand. White navy beens, \$7 gold per quintal. Chewing tobacco, \$24 gold per quintal. Freights moderate. Exchange weak. Spanish gold, \$2,3854 (a2,39).

On the Paris Bourse.

Panis, May 3 .- On the bourse during the past week business was dull and the ten dency was distinctly weak. Three per cent rentes dropped 25 centimes, Credit Foncier 214 francs, Rio Linlo 414 francs, and Bank of France 10 francs. Adverse rumors continue, affecting several joint stock concerns. A bear attack on the Bank D. Escomplete caused a drop in that bank's shares early in the week of 50 francs, but a subsequent re-port that the coming dividend will be the same as the last checked the fall, though it is announced that the bank will be recon structed.

Berlin.

Berlin, May 3 .- On the bourse during the week business was quiet and prices showed a tendency to decline. The final quotations in clude the following: Prussian 4s, 105.70 Mexican 6s, 90.60; Deutsche bank, 1,054.60; Berchumers, 127; Harpeners, 179; short exchange on London, 20.444; long exchange on London, 20.444; private discount, 2%.

German firms concerned in Argentine securities have sent an agent to London to try to arrange an understanding with the English committee which will lead to a combined scheme for dealing with the Argen

Frankfort. FRANKFORT, May 3,-Prices were weak or the bourse during the past week. The final quotations include the following: Hungarian gold rente, 58.80; Italian 5s, 92.90; Russian Spanish 4s. 75.75; Austrian sil-

Left all to His Sweetheart's Children. There was a case in the Third district court in which J. E. Dooly was defendant, which contains a nice bit of romance, says the Salt Lake Tribune. The plaintiff in this case was Hugh Foley, and the action was a friendly one brought to stamp with legal sanction an act which is told in the following:

James Fleming, a man perhaps lifty years of age, was taken ill in this city in August, 1887, and having no bome of his own was taken to St. Mark's hospital. The nature of his malady was such that the physicians informed him that he could not live, and that if he had any affairs of a business nature to settle he had best make his arrangements at once. He sent for Mr. Dooly, and after informing him that he knew his time was short, stated that he desired him to take charge of all his earthly possessions, consisting of about \$3,000 in cash, 50 shares of Outnete and 200 shares of Horn Silver mining stock.

At the time he did so he gave as a reason that he had no friends in the United States

and desired to save all the expenses incident to taking out letters of administration on his estate. He directed that after his funera expenses were paid the balance be remitted to the children of Michael Foley, who resided somewhere in the vicinity of Ennis Carthy, County Wexford, Ireland. On December 6. 1887, he died. A search was at once made for the beneficiaries, and after the services of the Catholic bishop had been called in, an Irish inland revenue officer, Hugh Foley, the next of kin was discovered, and was instructed by the others to collect the legacy. He came or and in order that everything should be al-right the suit was brought as stated.

The romantic part of the story comes in his way: Fieming, in his youth, was a school teacher and was reputed to be a very classi cal man. In his youth he became enamored of a young lady, who, however, failed to reciprocate his feeling. He proposed and was gently but firmly rejected. She afterwards married the Michael Foley spoken of, The

memory of his first love, however, never forsoon him, and to the day of his death she was uppermost in his mind. It is learned that she died several years ago, but that even did not sever the chord of leve that ex sted, and he left his all to her children. The estate amounted to something over \$5,500.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers: only pill to

BEWILDERING SPLENDOR.

tions of the French Capital.

An Outline of the Unrivaled Attrac-

Paris is without question the most beautiful city, take it all in all, in Europe, with its magnificent broad streets, stately buildings and delightful parks, and in addition to this it is the pleasure resort of the world. The French are a thoroughly patriotic people and take great pride in everything that is French. The true Frenchman never counts the cost when called upon to contribute to anything that will tend to the glorification of la beile France. This national trait will account for the splendor that strikes the eye of the visitor upon his arrival in the gay French capltal, in the beautifying of which millions of francs have been cheerfully and lavishly ex-

pended by its citizens, The river Seine runs through the heart of the city, which forms almost a circle, and is surrounded with hills, whose tops are crowned with strong forts. The longest diameter of the city from Porte Point du Jour in the southwest to the outer nost point of La Villette in the northeast is about seven and a half miles. Some idea of the size of Paris may be gained when it is stated that the city contains upwards of forty-five thousand buildings, and a great many of these build ings are flats and constructed for the accoun-modation of several families. It is divided into twenty districts, called arrondissements

not has an almost perfect police system.

The most important and beautiful streets the boulevards, many of which surpass the streets of any city in the world in the irchitectural beauty of the buildings and the xurious and tasteful manner in which the Juxurious and tasteful manner in which the various stores display their contents. Then there are the numerous and tastefully decorated cafes chantants, which form a special attraction for the average foreigner. Pretty nearly all the streets have macadamized roadways and sidewalss payed with asphaltum, makng travel quite pleasant, while in many of of the streets rows of trees are planted on ach side and comfortable seats are placed at intervals on which the weary polestrian can take a rest free of charge. The Place de la Concorde, a magnificent square; the Obe-lisque de Laxor, a present from Melemet Aii to Lauis Philippe; the Jurdins des Tuileries, to Louis Philippe; the Jardins des Tuileries, containing old and handsome trees, and also marble and bronze statues, are some of the sights that should be visited by a traveler. Then there is the Arc de Triomphe creeted by Napoleon, the Colonne Vendome, the statue in marble of Louis XIII, in the Place des Vosges, the Colonne de Palmier in the Place de l'Etolle, and the magnificent Arc de Priomphe de l'Etoile, the largest triui arch ever erected anywhere, which must all

be seen to be appreciated.

Another great attraction in this city of attractions are the grand military parades which take place in the Champs Elysces, Among the many interesting places that must not be missed are the ardin d'Accilmatation, the gardens of the Palais Royal and Laxembourg and the cathedral of Notre Dame. Perhaps the most beautiful mediae cal structure in the world is the cathedral of Ste. Chapelle. On the right bank of the Seine will be found the celebrated Pantheon, and not very far from it is the oldest church in Paris, St. Germain des Pres, which was

The city is rich in palaces, of which the most celebrated are the Tuileries, Louvre and Palais Royal. Other noteworthy build-ings are the Palais du Corps Legislat if Hotel des Invalides, an imposing pil crowned by a gilded dome, and the Palais d l'Institut, in which the French Academ helds its meetings. There are any amount o theaters and circuses giving daily perform ances all the year round, and the concerts given at the Conservatoire of Musique have a European reputation, to say nothing of the numerous cafes chantants where one

In the matter of libraries Paris takes the ead. The Bibliothque Nationale is probably the largest and richest in existence, contain ng over three million volumes of books, be-sides 150,000 manuscripts, and 300,000 maps plans and other scientific treasure lightful place for lovers of natural science. and a day can be very profitably spent in going through these gardens,

can pass a very enjoyable evening.

From any point of view that the prospec ve tourist regards it, Paris will be found to offer inducements such as it will be hard to uplicate anywhere else.

There are doubtless many who would.

after reading this short and necessarily in perfect sketch of this great city, like to visit t, but the question is how to do it when one has not the means. The solution is easy. All a person has to do is a little rustling and secure subscriptions for the Weekly or Sun-DAY BEE. Anyone obtaining the largest nur ber of cash subscribers for either of the editions of Tur Ber between new and June 10, 1891, will be presented free of charge, with a round trip ticket, which will include first-class passage from New York to Europe and roturn. With this ticket a person will be able to visit Paris and see all that has seen described above, and in addition all the other important cities in the principal European countries. worth making an especial effort to secure.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; best little pills for dyspepsia, sour stomach bad breath.

Numbering Navajo Indians. Colonel W. G. Marmon, who was appointed by the interior department to take the census of the Navajo Indians, has entered upon the discharge of his duties. These Indians occupy a reservation which lies in New Mexico and Arizona, adjoining Colorado, and covers an area about as large as the state of Massachusetts. They are supposed to number about twenty thousand, but no attempt has ever been made to count them since they were put on their present reservation, some twenty-five years ago, and therefore all estimates in regard to their numbers are mere guess work. Some of them are engaged in tilling the soil and there will be no more diffisulty in making a correct enumeration of these than there would be in regard to an qual number of any other people, but the reat majority of the tribe are horse and cate raisers. They live on horseback and are de raisers. They live on horsest making a constantly moving about, so that making a census of this portion of the tribe will be a good deal like counting a flock of birds on the ving. But the man who has been appointed o do this work is particularly fitted for the usiness. He has lived on the frontier for many years, much of the time among the In-fians, speaks their language thoroughly, is as well accominted with their country as the are themselves, and when his work is com-pleted his enumeration of the Navajos will robably be as near correct as it would be sible to make it.

It is on this reservation that the Carrizo untains are situated, in which some of the ichest "gold leads" ever found in any part of the country are believed to exist which are so carefully guarded by th dians that prospectors can approach this dis-trict only at the peril of their lives. But the census enumerator hopes to have an opportunity during the course of his work to gather some facts in regard to that part of the reservation which will be the means of giving the public some valuable information with regard to the district in question, and with regard to the district in question, and the richness of its alleged mineral fields. There is hardly any doubt of the fact that there is some very rich gold country there, though nobody as yet has been able to learn anything about the extent of the deposits. But Colonel Marmon always travels with his eyes open, and if the Indians will give him a "half chance" miners may expect some inter-"half chance" miners may expect some interesting information in regard to the Carried country when he comes back. The fact of their being valuable mineral deposits in that region is so well known that the commis-sioner of Indian affairs has recommended that that portion of the reservation be thrown open to the public, giving the In-dians other land in lieu of it, since the min-ing country is of no value to them. It is too rough and broken for agricultural or even rough and broken for agricultural or even grazing purposes, and as they never engage in mining the district is at present completely useless, though if one-half that has been told of its mineral wealth is true it is destined to become one of the most famous which is true in the context.

mining districts in thecountry. DeWitt's Lattle Early Risers; only pill to

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

An Interesting Paper on the Mistakes of Feeders and Shippers,

OPINIONS OF HON, ELIJAH FILLEY.

They Were Given Fully Before the Meeting of the Nebraska Improved Stockbreeders' Association Held at Beatrice.

"Some of the Mistakes of Feeders and Shippers," was the title of the folowing paper read before the "Nebraska improved Stock Feeders Association y Hon, Elijah Filtey:

About one year ago I had the pleasure

of reading in your hearing a paper open "The Beef Industry from a Feeders and Shippers Standpoint." t I touched upon the then demoralized condition of the cattle market, and gave what in my opinion were not the causes, and what were the causes of the demoralization. Briefly stated my views were as follows: The railroads, against which there was a popular clamor, had but little If anything to do with the market, as, with the increased enpacity of the cars, the lower se per ear, and the greater speed with thick stock was transported, better faallities were given than when the price had been higher. I claimed that the "Big Four" of which we hear so much were not, to say the least, the prim cause of the depressed condition of the With their facilities for utiliz trade: ng each and every part of the beef there was a serious question in my mind whether we could do away with the im mense packing houses and dressed beef concerns. The time was passed when solated slaughter houses could take care of the immense number of cattle thrown on the market each year. Among th causes which I believed to be mitigating against the beef industry was the great cope of country west of the Big Muddy ilmost exclusively devoted to the cattl industry. I spoke of this fact that for years these great plains had been over stocked and by this means had become fed so closely that they were not capable of supporting more than half the number of cattle as formerly. In addition to this another element, in the shape of homesteaders and farmers was rapidly narrowing this area upon which these nerds had to graze.

Further, I thought congress had through ignorance of the actual needs of the eattle men, worked an injury to them by passing laws inimical to the ousiness. Among the measures that in my opinion had worked a hardship upon us. I mentioned was the pleura-pueumonia bill, which had caused some of the old world countries to look upon our cattle with suspicion, and others to ab-solutely forbid their importation. The taking the duty off raw hides was another measure that in my opinion had done us more harm than good, as was

the oleomargarine law, Among the measures for relief thought some would come naturally, and some could be brought about by those interested. Natural relief would come when the market would cease to be glutted by the surplus cattle of the western plains, and those plains had upon them only the stock they could actually support. Relief could be brought about by more attention, breeding, buying and feeding, and the hold-ing of our cattle until they were ready ormarket.

In conclusion I bade feeders and shipers be of good cheer, and prophesied better times in store for us. That my premises were true and the conclusion drawn from them correct. I have the cat tle market during the early part of the past summer. Already had the leaven began to work and prices risen in conse-quence when the unlooked for hot winds and dry weather came upon us and called Every man within the sound of halt. my voice is aware of the immense number of cattle rushed upon the market during the past six months, owing to the scarcity and consequent high price of feed. You all know, too, that the low prices resulting from this glutting of the market is a natural result and that noth ing else could be looked for. But again I bid you be of good cheer, as this delay is, in my opinion, but the harbinger of better times and better prices than we could have hoped for had it not come

about. So far I have spoken of the cattle business as a whole, but thehon orable secretary has given me more specific work for this paper and I must begin to particularize instead of generalize, and speak of individuals rather than classes But before proceeding with the regu-lar order of this paper, I feel constrained to speak a word upon the character of cattlemen as I have found them in the thirty years during which I have associated and had dealings with them. During this thirty years I have found them, as a class, of the truest and heartiest natures that can be found. Courage is one of their most noted characteristics and is manifested in their bravery in being out in all weather and all circumstances. Nothing daunts them, from the cold east wind burdened with rain, that seems to chill their very lives, to the howling north wester that keeps more timid people be side their grates. They are free and open-hearted, and no cry of distress passes unneeded. They are honorable and fair in their dealings, both with each other and the rest of the They are straightforward world. in their walk and seem bound with the tie of good-fellowship whenever and wherever they meet each other. It may be the free air of their outdoor life, or it may be that a man of mean disposition has no love for the business, but whatever it is it is true that cattlemen, wherever found, are among nature's noblemen. Long may they live and flourish upon the free prairies of the scautiful west

Mistakes, they say, are made in the nost well regulated families, and, it may be added, in the most well regulated of Further, I believe that in us nesses. no other business are more mistakes made in proportion to the number engaged in it than in the cattle industry, Witness the number of failures, total or partial, every year, ann the comparatively small number of those making an anqualified success of the business. One of the first mistakes made by the person going into the cattle business eagerness to acquire sudden wealth and his proneness to go business too extensively into the it once. He figures too loosely, and ike the man who thinks that if a little bit of a certain kind of medicine will do good a great deal will do more good; he thinks that if a little money can be made with fifty head of cattle more can be made with 500. His logic would be sound if he had equal facilities for handling the 500 that he has for handling fifty. But too often a feeder has twice as many cattle on hand as his capital and facilities for handling will warrant. Cut your coat according to the size of your cloth applies to this busness as well as any other. A lack of understanding re-



and selling causes many mistakes disastrous to the dealer. Many feeders have no idea how and when to sell and fail to accept an offer advantageous to themselves. The writer recalls an maeident of this kind that happened within the past year. He was asked by a feeder to come and look at a bunch of eattle and see what he could get for them. He went and made what he thought was a

fair offer for them. White the feeder was hesitating whether or not to accept the offer, another shipper came by and was called in. He set a price a little in advance of the writer's, who stepped down and out. The feeder, who had been hesitating about the lower price, now absolutely declined to entertain the higher one, and shipped the cattle himsels, and as a consequence was, to use a homely but very expressive phrase, "in

the soup" to a greater or less extent.

Many feeders make mistakes in buying

as well as in selling. They go to a man who has cattle to sell and make him an offer. The man wishes probably to look around a little before giving a definite answer. Another man comes along and makes him an offer a little in advance of the first, and is put off in the same way. The first man calls again and is told of the second offer and immediately goes a notch higher than the second. One who has the cattle to sell now has the game well in hand. At once a sort of panic siezes upon the would-be buyers and seemingly with the idea that this bunch of cattle is the only one in existence, or probably with a kind of profess-ional rivalry, the man who gets the cattle pays much more for them than the prospective market will justify. Shippers often make the same mistake and then bewail

he ruined condition of the cattle market, when in fact they have only their own lack of judgment to blame. The nistakes in feeding are many. The first and greatest mistake has been touched upon above in the matter of too many cattle for the accommodations. amount of grass and rough feed ipon the place should regulate the numper of cattle fed. Until the holidays in Nebraska we can count upon fine weather, and while it lasts the grass and rough feed upon the farm should nearly if not quite suffice for your cattle. If however, you get so many that all this is eaten up in a few weeks and you have to begin on corn early in the season. your profits will not be so large as ex-

The relative merits of shelled and ground feed has a great deal to do with the success or failure of a feeder. In my experience the difference between the two amounts to no inconsiderable sum, and always in favor of the ground feed. Careful experiments have convinced me that eighty bushels of ground corn are equal to 100 bushels of corn un-ground. At the present price for that article it will be seen that the saving of the difference, especially when any great number of cattle are fed, would materially add to the profits of the transaction even after the cost of

the grinding is subtracted. But the mistake most generally made and the one that works most disastrously to themselves individually and to the business generally, is made by the class we might term "fair weather feeders." These are the men who go into the busi less when it is fairly prosperous and in their efforts to make a fortune, demoral ize the market at once by their unbusi-nesslike proceedings. We will say that for a few years the cattle business has been at a disadvantage. The men who are making it their life work, and who study it the same as any other business or profession is studied, have at last suc ceeded in bringing it to its normal condition and are making by it a little money. Immediately a horde of other men with more money than knowledge of the cattle business, begin their operations The first effect is felt in the in creased cost of stockers and feeders incident to their wild buying. In a year or two, owing to the price they paid for their feeders they find they have not the bonanza they expected and begin to unload and lose money, as do those, too,

who have stuck to the business during the past depression. The cattle business, like any other nercantile pursuit, has its ups and downs, and it is those who stick to it. those who stay with it in fair weather and foul, and expect and are prepared for ups and downs, that will come out ahead in the end. Those who enter it only when the prospects are bright in pure themselves and others by their act Look over the successful feeders and shippers of Nebraska today and you will see only those who are careful in their buying, both in regard to number and price; those who are careful in feeding, both in regard to quantity and quality and those who have that peculiar of stick-to-it-ive-ness that is the foundation all business success. Then, I say feeders and shippers, let us be of good cheer, for that old saying: "It is a long ane that has no turning," applies to our business as well as any other, and

brighter times are in store for us. Let us, then, buy conservatively, feed arefully, sell with judgment; try all and hold fast to that which is good, and above all not be disheartened by adversity, and we shall in the end reap our reward.

Competion in Trade

Texas Siftings: First little bootblack Piease sir, gimme de job; I've got : little sick brother who is a cripple and

TWO GREAT MINDS AGREE Sir Morrell Mackenzie and Professor Koch, the highest authorities in Europe, unl esitatingly reccommend the Soden Pastilles, (Troches) for all Throat, Lung and Catarrhal diseases. Against Malaria and other atmospheric influences, these troches are without equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine must have the teitimonial and signature of Sir Morrell cure sick headache and regulate the bowels. | garding the value of cattle in buying | Mackenzie around every box. Price 50c.

is blind. Second little bootblack-Le me shine 'em up. I'm that sick little brother he is talking about, who is blind I don't want to be under no obligation to such a line as he is, and I can see better than he can, and he ain't got no brother in the fust place.

April Veather Predictions. If a peck of March dust is worth ransom, and April showers bring forth May flowers, is it not right to pre diet that every day in the month the electric-lighted steam-heated vestibuled limited trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will continue to run on the short line between Omahand Chicago. The electric rending lamp in every beeth of their sleeping cars is their own patent and cannot be used by any other company. Ticket office, 1501 Farnam street. Omaha.

Why Lawrage Made. The loss of a nickel watch, a collar button and a pocket-book containing \$6.80 is the cause of a bill introduced in the Illinois legislature requiring at railway and sleeping car companies provide a fire and burglar-proof safe i very sleeping car. This is the explan ation made by a member of the Illinoi democratic central committee, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. tain Farrell of Cook county is the father of the bill, and was forced into present ing it by the demands of his constituents. One of these latter, a democrat of the old school, accompanied the marching club to Springfield to attend General Palmer's jubilee. He occupie one of the "quiet" cars, and when he arose in the morning he discovered the loss of the articles I mentioned. New. this old fellow has more influence in Captain Farrell's district than any other four men that live, and when he de manded that the solon present the fam ous bill and backed it up by a petition signed by a majority of his constituents the captain had but one course—and he took it.

Decision in Favor of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Rv.

The new Palace sleeping cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., with electric lights in every berth, will continue to leave the Union depot, Omaha, at 6:10 p. m., daily. Passenger taking this train avoid transfer at Coun cil Bluffs, and arrive in Chicago at 9:30 i. m., in ample time to make all eastern connections. Ticket office, 1501 Farnam J. E. PRESTON, GODGE, General Agent. City Passenger Agent.

The Capitol Dome, Washington. The capitol dome at Washington is the only considerable dome of iron in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere weighing 8,000,300 pounds. How much is that More than 4,000 tons, or almost the weight of 70,000 full grown persons, or about equal to 1,000 ladened coal cars of four tons each, which, if strung out one behind the other, would occupy a mile and a half of track. On the very top of the dome the allegorical figure weighing 13,985 pounds, lifts its ca. roud head high in air. The pressure f this dome and figure upon the piers and pillars is 14,477 pounds to the square

ressure of 755,286 pounds to the square foot to crush the supports of the dome The cost of this immense dome was little short of \$1,000,000. They Got it of Course. Jim! oh Jim! I say, Jim! Yeup-comin', mam; what's er matter! Why baby has got the colic; run down to drug store and get a

bottle of Haller's pain paralyzer; quick, now.

foot It would, however, require

Substitute for Celluloid. The odor of camphor, which often em anates from celluloid, is an element of disadvantage, and the combustible natare of the substance is a still greater ob ection. An Austrian chemist announces nowever, that he has invented a new ubstance that is devoid of these objections. Like celluloid, the principal gredient of hyaline, as the compound i alled, is gun cotton, but the inventor laims that he can destroy its combustiole nature. The other materials used are various gums, resin, lac, copal damar and turpentine. Hyaline is said to be very tenacious, highly elastic and emi-transparent, while it is entirely without odor.

The Baby's

Health often gives fond parents very great anxiety and care. S. S. S., is the popular remedy for children. Itis safe, palatable and does the work. David Zartman, of Independence, O., says:

98. S. S. CURED MY BABY OF THE WORST CASE OF CATARRELI EVER SAW A CHILD WITH THE NASAL DISCHARGE WAS VERY LARGE AND OFFENSIVE, F. S. S. MADE A PERMA-NENT CURE.

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

SOUTH OMAHA.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO. . . LIMITED. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

A. D. Boyer & Co to-be Exchange Building. South Omaha. S. J. Coffman, Smiley & Co.,

26 Exchange Building

Hunter & Green, 30 Exchange Building Bouth Cmans.

OMAHA Manufacturers' and Jobbs DIRECTORY.

BICYCLES.

Parks.

M. O. DAXON A. H. Perrigo & Co. All Makes, All Prices, All Biorcles Said on Mc 1815 Dodge Street. | htt 14 barrann St. Co.

BOOK BINDERS & STATIONE Omaha Republican Printing Co., caw briefs, bank supplies, and everything t

printing line. 10th and Douglas streets. Ackermann Bros. & Heintze, Printers, binders, electrotypers, blank book m facturers, 1116 Howard street, Omaha.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Charles A. Coe & Co., Kirkendall, Jones & Co. Manufacturers and job-bers. 1109 Howard street. Agents for Hoston Hub-ber Shoc Co. 1102, 1104, and 1102 Histoner St. Williams, Van Aer- W. V. Morse & Co., Show Factory, Corner lith and Douglas sts., Our-ies, Merchants invited to collant examine. nam & Harte, 1212 Harney street, Omaha, Neb. BOXES. BUTCHERS. John L. Wilkie. Louis Heller, Omaha paper box factory.

1817-1819 Douglas
Orders promptly disc.

110-1118 Jackson St.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC. W. T. Seaman, Omaha's Largest Variety WAGONS AND CARRIAGES

CARPETS. CLOTHING. Omaha Carpet Co., Gilmore & Ruhl. Carpeta oil cloths mat-tings curtain goods etc. 1511 Douglas street. Manufacturers & Whole-sale Clothiers, 110 Harner St.

CIGARS. West & Fritscher, Manufacturers finecigars jobbers of leaf tobsecos. 1011 Farnam street.

COAL, COKE, ETC. Omaha Coal, Coke and Coutant & Squires, Lime Co. Hard and soft coal ship-Hard and soft coal. 1909 Farmain reet, Omaha Hulbert & Blum, P. H. Mahoney & Co. Ohto lump Rock Springs. Excelsion Walnut block Hard Coal Soft Offices SIR N 16th and cor ed nut, authracite, 10th and Douglas sts.

American Fuel Co. Howell & Co., Shippers and dealers to anthractic and bitu-minous coal. 21: S. 14th street. Omaha, Neb. 215 S. loth street. Johnson Bros.,

Nebraska Fuel Co., \$14 Farnam street. 213 S. läth street, Omaha, Neb. Omaha, Neb. Mount & Griffin, C. B. Havens & Co., \$15 S. leth street. 1507 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.

CORNICE Eagle Cornice Works F. Ruemping Manufacturers of Galvan-ized fron Cornice. Window caps, include sky-lights etc. 110 and 1112 Bodge St.

Galvanized fron cornices. Dorner windows, door caps, finials, etc. The tronand slate reofer. Sti. Farman St.

DRY GOODS. M. E. Smith & Co., Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Dry goods, furnishing goods, notions, gents' furnishing goods.

Cor lith and Howard sts.

Corner lite and Harney

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

Wolf Electrical Co. lilustrated Catalogue free. 1614 Capitol Avenue. FARM MACHINERY, ETC.

Parlin, Orendorff & T. G. Northwall, Martin Co., General western agent Corner Jones and 8th sts. Skandia Plow Co. Omaha, Neb. 1549-1351 Sherman acc. FLOUR.

Broken Bow Roller R. T. Davis Mill Co., Milling Co.. C. G. Underwood, Manager at Counha. Office and warehouse, 1012 N. 16th street. Clemens Oskamp, S. F. Gilman. M'f'g of ready to raise Siap Jack Meal, dness cakes in the world. 1207-1215 S. 20th street 1014 N. 16th street. E Black - Manager. Omaha Milling Co., Merchant Millers.

ffice and mill. 1313 North 16th Street FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Dewey & Stone Fur- Chas. Shiverick & Co. niture Co., Furniture and Carpets Farniture and carpets, 1206-1210 Farmam St. 1115-1119 Farnam street, Beebe & Runyan Furniture Co. Grace and 13th Sts.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Schneider & Loomis, J. T. Robinson Notion tobbers and importers of notions and furnishing goods, goods, mfg celeorated brand "Hackskin' over alls, pants shirts coats, etc.

1111 Howard street. Cor. 12th and Howardst. GLASS, PAINT, OIL AND DRUGS

Kennard Glass and J. A. Fuller & Co., Paint Co., 1402 Douglas Stress. 1408-1412 Harney street. Crmaha. Neb. William Cummings, | Blake, Bruce & Ox. 117 and 619 South 16th St. 106-98 Lawrenworth st. Omalia, Neb. Omaha. Neb. GROCERIES.

Paxton & Gallagher, Meyer & Raapke, 105-711 S. 10th street. 1403-1405 Harney streat, Omaha, Neb. Omaha. Neb. D. M. Steele & Co., Sloan, Johnson & Co. 1201-1205 Jones street. with and Leavenworth Omalia, Net. Omaha, Neb. McCord, Brady & Co., Allen Bros., 1114 Harney street, Ethand Leavenworth, Omana, Nebraska Omaha. Neb. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Ton ray & Bryan, | S. A. McWhorter

Cockrell Bros. Brokers Private wires to New York Cheege A St. Louis Special atten-tion grain 1st Nat I Bank.

irokers grain, previsions 3 and stocks | GA S. 14th St. Private wire to Chi-ago St. Louis and New York.

	GUNFOWDER.	
ers'	Hugh G. Clark, Gent Western Agent Dupont's Sporting Gen- powder, Atlas high explo- sive Binstins cap, fuse. 1218 Manuey street.	
	PAPER.	1
N,	Carpenter Paper Co., Carry a full stock of printing wrapping and writing paper, card pa- per, etc.	
maka FUR, WOOL, HID!		ES, TALLOW.
ERS.	Geo. Oberne & Co., 513 8 13th street.	J. S. Smith & Oo., 1408-1412 Leavenworth a
_	IRON WORKS.	
manue	Paxton & Vierling Iron Works,	Omaha Safe & Iron

Iron Works,
Wrought and east tros building work, ongines, brass work, sen eral proof safes, vanits, jak froundry machine and bucksmith work. U. P. work, tronsbutters and fire compass. G. Andrew Markett and free compass. Acme Iron and Wire Wilson & Drake, Works,

Tron. wire and brass wits.

5178 idth street.

W. Boehl. - Proprietor.

Pierce and 19th streets.

LITHOGRAPHING. Rees Printing Co. Lithographing, Printing

LIQUORS. William Darst, Iler & Con Liquor Moretante, Avines, Liquors and Ch. East helia litters. 1313 Furnam St., Omaha R. R. Grotte, Frank Dellone & Co. Importer and Jabber of Wines and Liquora, 1020 and 1022 Farman St Liquors and Genuius No. White Cigner. 1200 Donglas Street. Price lists on application L. Kuscht & Co. A. Frick & Co., Wholesale L tquorDealer Wholes ate Liquoribalers

801 - 801 S. 10th St. 1000 Panam Street. LUMBER. G. W. Dauglass & Co. John A. Wakefield, mperted American Ports land Coment, Milwaukes Hydriculic Coment and Quincy White Line. Hardwood Lumber. 1310 North 16th Street. Charles R. Lee, Wyatt - Bullard Lum. Carpets and parquet ber Oo. Pth and Douglas. 20th and Isard Streets. Louis Bradford. Cady & Grav. me, Cement Etc. S

Lumber, time, coment.eta Cor. Sthan ! Donata) ors Douglas street. MILLINERY AND NOTIONS. O. A. Stonehill, I. Oberfelder & Co., Millinery, Notions Clocks, Sic 116-118 S. 18th St. Omahs

Importers and Jobbers is Millinery 208,210 and 12 Nouth 11th Freet.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETO Max Meyer & Bro. Co. | A. Hespe, Jr., M'f's lewelers dealers in Planes. Organs, Artiste musical instruments. 2513 Douglas Street. Farman and lith.

CEMENT AND LIME. J. J. Johnson & Co. 218 S. 13th straat. Omaha, Neb. OYSTERS. OILS. A. Booth Packing Co., Consolidated Tank Line Co.

Oysters, fish and cannot Refined and lubricating ours, arle gresse, etc. A. H. Bishop, Manager, 1303 Leavenworth. HARDWARE. Rector & Wilhelmy Oo Lee-Clark - Andreesen Hardware Co., Cor. 10th an 1 Jackson sts That of and St,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION. Ribbel & Smith, Schroeder & Co., Cash buyers butter and eggs, and general com-Dealers in country prod-uce, fruits, vegetables, etc. 1207 Howard street. C. Rosso & Co. E. B. Branch & Co. Foreign, Chlifornia and Produce, fruits of all tropical fruits. 1213 Howard street. 1211 Howard strest Robert Purvis, Porter Bros. Co., 1217 Howard street.

California, Florida and tropical fruits. 801-811 Jones street. O. W. Butts, - Manager. Kirschbraun & Sons, Clark & Co., Butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and game, Butter eggs and poultry 1209 Howard street. 609 South 13th street. Bates & Co., Williams & Oross, ountry produce, fruits, regetables, grocers' specialties, teas, spices, etc. 417-419 S lith St. Produce and fruits 1214 Harney street.

RUBBER GOODS, ETC.

Omaha Rubber Co. Manufacturing and jou-1006 Farman street. SEEDS. Emerson Seed Co., Seed growers, desiers in garden, grass, grain and tros see it. 421-421 South 15th.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, E.C. M. A. Disbrow & Co., Bohn Sash & Door Co. Manufacturers of sash. Manufacturers of mould-describ blinds and lugs, blinds, doors, Mouddings: Branch of the etc. Note lith and Clark streets. SYRUPS. STOVES.

Farrell & Company, Duffy-Trawbridge who desale manfacturers 31073 Minufac's Co. Manufactur's stores and 217-219 South ath street | 1215-1215 Leavenworth at TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, CIGARS,

Consolidated Coffee Company, 1414 and 1416 Harmoy st.

Omaha Nebi STEAM AND WATER SUPPLIES U. S. Wind Engine & A. L. Strang & Sons Pump Co.,
Halling wind units, 91s, and 69 Jones at. (i.F. Ross acting manager. Omaha, Nea.

TOYS. BILLIARDS. H. Hardy & Co., The Brunswick-Balke Toys, tolls, albums, fancy goods, housefurnishing goods, children's carriages 1312 Farmanst. Omaha. Toys, dolls, albums, fancy

P. T. HUGHES.

Private wins to New York Chicago and St Louis Casts grate Louis bought for all markets WHOLESALE CASH COMMISSION MERCHANT 15hr 1554 Ma ket Litreet, Denven Colorado. Etgin iii. and Western Cream by Butter Egg Cheese 10,90) A Lemmy egg cases with lifer locations shippers and others to be filed, ave of and no Supply last fraight. Good case Butta demand during May. Reliable for quitation of mand.