FIRST REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Campaign of the Party Opened at Judge Post's Home.

SITUATION IN NEBRASKA REVIEWED.

Bon. Edward Rosewater's Logical Deductions-Interesting Facts and Figures on the Popular Issues of the Day.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 10 .- | Special to THE Buz. |- The first republican raily of this year's campairn was held this afternoon in this city, the home of Judge Post. The meeting was held in the opera house, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. There was an attentive audience, composed of representative residents of Platte county, among them being several members of the farmers alliance, Mr. Edward Rosewater, Colonel C. R. Scott, ex-Congressman Connell of Omaha, Judge Post, ex-Senator McAllister and others.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. McAllister, who introduced Mr. Rosewater as the speaker of the occasion.

Mr. Rosewater plunged at once into his subject, speaking first of the discontent among Nebraska farmers and the origin of the alliance movement. The growth and gradual relapse of the alliance movement were dwelt upon and the attempt of ambitious leaders, mostly old greenbackers, to re-vive the old party for their own ends touched upon. He followed this by an account of the recent movements of the party is this state and proceeded to show by facts and figures from official reports that the last legislature, although in the hands of the independents, was the most reckiess and extravagant in the history of the state.

The highhanded methods of the leaders of

the independent party was shown in their true light. The national platform of the independent party was and the speaker showed, by numerous documents, the many statements made in that i instrument. The national bank question, the silver issue and other topics of like nature were taken up and discussed at length, the speaker using numerous statistics to substantiate statements made by him. Coming to the question of the state campaign, Mr. Rosewater spoke of the well known honesty and excellent rec-ord made by Judge Post and the necessity for electing a competent man to the suprembench. The methods pursued by Edgerton in his efforts to be ejectd to some office, were exposed fully. The double dealing Paul Vandervoort, who is stumping the state for Edgerton and endeavoring to turn the soldier vote to the independent ticket, was shown up and some savory incidents connected with that worthy's record were substantiated by ample proof.

Four Parties at Hastings. BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 10. - Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-The republicans of the city held primary elections tonight for the election of delegates to the city republican convention which occurs Monday next.

The straight democrats of Gage county met in convention this afternoon with Judge A. Hardy as chairman, and placed in nomination a full county ticket. The convention was largely attended and was enthusiastic throughout. The following is the ticket:
Treasurer, T. B. Waddell; sheriff, Luke
Montgomery; county judge, William Tour;
county clerk, E. Webster; district clerk, W.
W. Barnhouse; superintendent, G. B. M.
Will; coroner, Dr. Aukes of Liberty.

The independente met in city convention last evening and placed in nomination the following ticket: Supervisors, N. H. Her ron, Henry Bartlett, Charles Hahig, B. M. Hefflenninger; justices of the peace, S. H. Craig, F. E. Wasson; constables, J. E. Hut-Craig, F. E. Wasson; constables, J. E. Hut-son, W. H. Walker; assessor, Frank Wagner. The Gage county prohibition convention met at Gibbs hall this afternoon and nom:

nated the following county ticket; Judge, J. M. Russell; clerk, William Craig; sheriff, O. H. Bagley; coroner, Dr. C. E. Starr, treas-urer, W. W. Leighton; district clerk, S. S.

Nominated a Full Ticket.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Oct. 10 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The democratic county convention was bold today, and the following nominations resulted: Treasurer, Wilsherriff, E. R. Bowman; probate judge,
A. H. Moulton; coroner, John Lovett;
superintendent, V. Chamberiain; clerk of the district court, A. H. Hammond, commis sioner, John Aligire; surveyor, W. W. Wat-sen. There was no attempt to combine with either of the other parties and the ticket is straight democratic.

No Votes for Edgerton. STANTON, Neb., Oct. 10 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-Edgerton, candidate for supreme judge, and Mr. Dech, ex-candidate for lieu tenant governor, spoke in this place tonight to a small audience, so small in fact that Dech abused and berated the people for not coming out to hear him and take in his plan of government. After addressing the audience for an hour each they attempted to dispose of a few badges, but could not get rid of enough to pay expenses. They made

Nemaha Republicans.

no votes for Edgerton here.

AUBURN, Neb., Oct. 10.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The republicans of Nemaha county met in convention at Auburn today and placed in nomination a full county ticket Edward Tewan, treasurer; L. H Barnes, clerk; Jarvis S. Schurch, judge; John Wyrick, sheriff; B. F. Neal, superintendent; Edward Juell, clerk of the district court; Dr. J. Bourne, coroner; James Hackey, sur veyor; Louis Fisher, commissioner second district. A central committee of twenty-five members was chosen.

Weak Democratic Ticket. SPHINGFIELD, Neb., Oct. 10. - Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The democratic county convention met here this afternoon and placed in nomination these candidates, clerk. J. E. Campbell; treasurer, S. E. Wolverton; judge, E. B. Hoyt; sheriff, H. Whianey; coroner, Dr. J. C. Miller; surveyor, J. D. Patterson; superintendent, M. E. Stermer. The republicans will have a walk-away on

treasurer, clerk and superintendent. Vandervoort at Genoa.

GENOA, Neb., Oct. 10.—|SpecialTelegram to The Bes. |—Twenty independents helped rto compose an audience of seventy-five who esponded to the announcement that Paul Vandervoort would address the independents of Fulmore county at Geneva. It was not a very enthusiastic crowd either, and not such a gathering as would have been here a year ago. Vandervoort's main talk was on per

Dakota City's Nominations. DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Oct. 10 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The following republican nominations were made today Treasurer, George Leamer; clerk, A. W Turner; sheriff, James Knox; superintendent, F. D. Fales; surveyor, A. Abell Robert Campbell; commissioner

Democrats at Grant. GRANT, Neb., Oct. 10 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The democratic county convention met at Grant today and nominated J. S. Myers, clerk; Joseph Osler, treasurer; W. F. Coady, judge; Joseph Musei, commis-sioner; E. H. Seeson, sheriff; A. Cannon, coroner, and endorsed Mrs. E. E. Rollins for superintendent.

Will Fill the Vacancy.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 10.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The judicial central committee of the Sixth judicial district meets in this city Monday to nominate a can-didate for district judge to fill the vacancy made by A. M. Post, the supreme judge nominee, resigning.

Elkhorn's Delegation. FLEHORN, Nob., Oct. 10. - [Special Tele-gram to THE BRE.] - Messrs. J. A. Fry. W. Allen, James Taylor, C. H. Danker and H.

A. Noite were elected delegates to the republican county convention at Omaha October 12. The delegation is solid for Frank Moores for cierk of the district court from top to bottom. Further than Moores it is unpledged.

Not a Blooming Success. Your, Neb., Oct. 10. - | Special Telegram o THE BEE. |- The independents fired the first gun of the campaign today by holding a rally in this city. They spoke in the court house to an audience of about 180 people, directing their remarks to the old soldlers mostly. The rally might be called a failure as there was in attendance no more farmers

than is usual on Saturday, Tenth District Republicans. HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 10.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Tenth district resublican central committee met here this oreucon to form a plan for the campaign. and adjourned to meet next Saturday

ALMOST ENDED IN A TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of McCook's Soldiers' and

Sailors' Reunion. McCook, Neb., Oct. 10.-(Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-The closing day of the eunion was a repetition of the previous days as to the attendance and attractions. Interest continued unabated and this evening closed the most successful reunion of the year n Nebraska. The forenoon was given up to skirmish drill by the various companies present. In the afternoon a general "hand" shaking and good bye expressions were indulged in.

A baileon ascension took place at 6 p. m., s railroad engineer, Tom Parkinson, formerly on the South Park from Denver, made the ascent. The balloon when cut loose, darted apward until about 3,000 feet above the round, when Parkinson out the parachute came tangled in the ropes and was unable to unbuckle the belt and the parachute turned ver and he struck the ground with a sicken ing thud. The immense crowd rushed to the scene and found him beneath the parachute with a broken leg. He was quickly taken to the city and the physicians found his right leg broken in two piaces below the knee. He is now reating easy. This event is the only thing to mar the splendid success of the re-union and this was caused by Parkinson's desire to take Prof. Laue's place to make the

Plattsmouth's Chief Accused. PLATISMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 10 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. - Samuel Stattier of this city filed a petition in the district court today alleging false imprisonment and askng judgment for \$1,000 against Chief of Poice Samuel Archer.

The official acts of Chief Archer have recently been a matter of investigation by a special committee of the city councilmen and Stattler had made some damaging statements against Archer. Stattler was arrested one evening and incarcerated overnight, being released the next morning with the comfort ing exclanation, "You are not the man we wanted." Stattler claims that he was guilty of no offense and that his arrest was only for

revenge.

The case will create quite a stir in court and some racy developments are promised.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jack Reed, an inhabitant of the unsavory lowa bottoms, was arrested today and held in \$300 bond, charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm to J. F. Foster, switchman in the B. & M. yards. Reed had set upon Foster and beaten him frightfully.

Paid for the Fiddling.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 10.-|Special to The BEE.]-The hilarious citizens of North Bend who were so demonstrative Wednesday evening, have concluded to pay for the fun they nad. Rev. Dr. Wilson, who was married that evening, three months after the death of his former wife, was the recipient of the most unearthly charivari ever known in Ne braska. Windows were smashed, water poured into the basement, cats and chickens were turned loose in the house, and a hog taken from a neighboring pen and put in the parior. The residence occupied by the bride's mother was not her own and the serenaders have since raised a purse of \$100 and sent to her to pay for the damage done.

Increasing the Reward. FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 10 .- [Special to THE Beg. |-The reward for the apprenension of Arthur Sloan, the Fontaneile murderer, is being increased. There is now nearly \$1,000 offered for the purpose, being made up as follows: Four hundred dollars offered the governor, \$200 by the sheriff of Wash ington county, \$100 by Jules Baldwin, second son of the murdered man, and \$300 subscribed

to a fund raised by Baldwin's neighbors. Caused by Insanity.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 10 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-The verdict of the coroner's jury, which held an inquest on the body of R. C. Vaughan who was killed vesterday by the cars, was to the effect that the deceased met his death by throwing hinself under the wheels of the train while laboring under

Shot Through the Heart. McCool Junction, Neb., Oct. 10 .- [Special

o THE BEE.]-Charles Powell, a young man living in West Blue township, while hunting was accidentally shot through the neart. While getting out of a burgy his shotgun slipped and in some way was discharged Osceola News Notes.

OSCHOLA, Neb., Oct. 10. - [Special to The BEE. |-W. E. Folsom was accidentally run over and seriously injured yesterday. J. A. Pyle was yesterday acquitted of the charge of assault. Court has been adjourned for one week.

Well Known Citizen Dead. HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 10,-|Special Tele gram to THE BEE]-M. M. Stewart, a well mown Hastings citizen, died suddenly this afternoon of heart failure.

NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Ex-President Hayes Gives His Idea How Crime Should Be Treated. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.-The twenty-first annual congress of the National Prison association opened this evening in Carnegie's hall, Alleghany. The delegates to the congress numbered 250.

Henry M. Warner, chairman of the recep tion committee, introduced Bishop Whitehead, who delivered the opening prayer. Adjutant General McClellan welcomed the delegates in behalf of the state. Mayor Gourey welcomed the delegates in behalf of the

people of Pittsburg and Alleghany. The president of the association, ex-Presi dent R. B. Hayes, was then introduced and tellvered his annual address. Mr. Huyes said that a large majority of the prisoners accused or convicted of crime in the United States were dealt with in defiance of

justice and wise principles in these four vital First—The beginners in lawbreaking and those only suspected of guilt are detained for trial, huddled together with old and hardened affenders. particulars. ers. nd-Professional oriminals at the end of heir terms are sent forth to prey again upon ociety and to influence others to lead crimi-

society and to influence others to lead criminal lives.

Third—Discharged prisoners, with all the chances against them, are compelled to make a living by a return to their evil ways.

Fourth—Prisoners are under wardens and other prison officers appointed without regard to their qualifications or experience.

These four facts said the speaker, without considering others, would be sufficient to explain the increase of crime in the United States. The remedy for the first cause was the management of latis so as to keep separate their inmates. Until that were done it would be far better to cut down largely the number

their innates. Until that were done it would be far better to cut down largely the number of arrests of the young.

The reneedy for the second cause is the confinment of the professional criminal until he is curred of his criminal habits, if it kept him a convict until the end of nis life. The professional criminal belonged in prison, where he should be kept earning an honest living.

The remedy for the third cause of the increase of crime devolved upon society. rease of crime devolved upon society, there s an humane obligation, a Christian duty, shich devolved upon society to see to it that meritorious ex-convicts should be given a fair

nectorious ex-converts should be given a fair opportunity to earn an honest fiving.

Lastly, the remedy for the fourth cause is the passage of laws compelling the appointment of able and experienced prison officials.

The application of these remedies devolved upon society. It should take up the subject and see that its representatives and agents who make the laws should do their whole duty district for congress today.

with respect to the causes of crime and the entment of it. Invitations were received from Baltimore and Denver for the next annual meeting, but no action was taken and nothing else of importance was done.

Wheels and Rais.

GENERAL RAILROAD NEWS. Items of Interest from the World of

Circago, Ill., Oct., 10.-Discoveries have been made which leave little doubt that at least one road has decided to cut the rate on corn between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. Gill & Fisher of Battimore, who are the most extensive exporters of the grain in the United States, are said to be up to their old tricks again. Two years ago, when there was a heavy corn crop, this firm sent agents into Kansas and Nebraska and made contracts for immense quantities of corn on the basis of a 20 cent rate from Chicago to the seaboard, sithough the rate then in effect was 25 cents per 100 pounds. When the corn was ready to be shipped the Baltimore & Onio reduced the rate to 20 cents, and, of course, the inference was that it did so by previous agreement with the shippers. That the same game is to be played this year seems almost certain. It has been discovered that Gill & Fisher are again contracting for corn, and at prices that other dealers cannot touch. The lowest price at which competing firms can agree to deliver new corn in Baltimore is 52.06 cents per bushel, while Gill & Fisher have booked it at 51 cents. It is claimed that this could not be done without assurances of an advantage in rates, and it is believed that when he new corn begins to move the Baitimore & Ohio will reduce the rate either openly or otherwise. Perhaps the Indiana, Illinois & fowa line will be called upon to stand a por-tion of the reduction. The contracts provide that the property shall be delivered at. Baltimore prior to January 1, and it is said that enough corn has been bought up by Gill & Fisher alone to keep the Baltimore & Ohio busy up to that date. The general freight agents of some of the Chicago lines are wearing long faces in consequence of this state of affairs. Such manipulations are, of course, calculated to injure Chicago as a grain market, and many roads that have been expecting an enormous tonnage as soon as the corn begins to move will find they have been The Board of Rulings of the Trunk ine and Central Traffic associations have ad-

ourned. The following statement was given gated at Chicago the charge that the Wabash company had authorized a return to the pay-ment of commissions, and the explanation of its general manager was received to the effect that the circulars to the party who issued it were intended only to apply to langdian and colonial traffic upon which the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk ompanies have continued to pay commis

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 10 .- The Chicago & Southeastern Railroad company has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The line of the road to be reconstructed begins at the east terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western on the west boundary of the state, in Newton county, and will cun southeast to a point on the eastern boundary near that place. The line will traverse the counties of Newton, Benton, Warren, Vermillion, Parke, Clay, Mont-gomery and Boone, Mason, Delaware, Ran-doiph and Wayne. The total length is 230 miles. The following is the board of directors: Charles S. Harris, L. G. English, E. A. White and S. R. Krofoot of Chicago, and

Edward Colbrook of Elgin.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—The report that the negotiations with English shareholders of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad company for unification of the Baltimore & Ohio South western and the Ohio & Mississippi, have been substantially completed, is accepted nere as correct. It is understood that the arrangement contemplates putting the Ohio and Mississiphi into the very best physical condition and equipping it thoroughly from end to end, involving an expenditure of pos-sibly over \$2,000,000 on the line and reducing the rate of interest upon the bonds, the Bai timore & Ohio Railroad company and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern to become responsible for the reduced interest. The ent also contemplates the settlement of the differences between the preferred and mon shareholders of the Ohio & Mis

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Methodists' Delegates Addressed by Eloquent Speakers.

GTON, D. D. Oct. 10,-The day's session of the Methodist ecumenical council was presided over by Rev. Dr. Artnur of England. The committee on business reported a number of resolutions and memorials, which were held for consideration at a later day. The regular programme of the day was then taken up, the subject for dis-cussion being "The Church and Scientific Thought.' The first essay was one pre pared by Percy W# Bunting, editor of the Contemporary Review, entitled, "Influence of Modern Scientific Progress or Religious Thought," In Mr. Bunting's absence the paper was read by J. B. Slack of London. Rev. James Trabletree of England thought very desirable to establish the greatest friendship between religion and science.

In any divorce between them it was religious that will suffer. We only expose ourselves as thinkers and teachers to ridicule if we asme that all those who criticise us do so out Chairman Arthur from the council said he

had never heard in a Methodist assembly a discussion which caused him such deep feeling as the one heard this morning. He had heard words used that evidently the users had not settled in their heads what iey meant. Bishop Keener, Methodist Episcopal

church, south, said he believed it was the desperate purpose of the human mind to grasp the problem of creation that had resuited in evolution. He came out of specula-tion into the region of facts. Rev. Lioyd Jones of Wales said it was not

a question of whether God created the world Bishop Fowler of San Francisco, held that unless Methodists could defend their ground they must surrender. Therefore, he wel-comed criticism. He had shipped for an

eternal voyage and if he was on a raft that would go to pieces in the first storm he wanted to know it now. The business committee reported resolu-ion providing for the appointment of a committee on statistics with the view of present-

ing to the conference a report on the number of members and adherents of the various Methodist churches. The resolution was adopted and a committee was appointed. The presiding officer announced that Bishop Newman of New York would tomorrow morning deliver a memorial sermon on

Enclosing School Sections. Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.-The supreme court of the territory of Utah in a recent opinion held that the act of congress of February 25, 1885, prohibiting the enclosure of public lands did not apply to sections 16 and 36 (school sections) in Utah. This construction of the law was not satisfactory to the Interior department officials, and Acting Secretary Chandler has requested the attorney general, if the request be approved by him, to instruct the United States district

Total Wreck of a Freight.

attorney of Utah to take an appeal if it can

be done, and also to commence proceedings

in every case of enclosure of school sections

by persons not entitled to them.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- Early this morning a freight train broke in two near Hyde Park and the way freight following crashed into the latter half of it. George Small, the fireman, jumped before the coilision occurred. Small was instantly killed and Munger was badly hurt, but not fataliy. Daniel Crackwell, a brakeman on the way freight, was killed, and a brakeman on the through freight was also killed.

Sympathize with the Prohibs. READING, Pa., Oct. 10 .- The East Pennsylvania United Brothren conference adjourned tonight. Resolutions were passed denouncing high license as a delusion, sympathizing with the aims of the prohibition party, and denouncing the use of alcoholic iquors.

Nominated by Tammany. New York, Oct. 10 .- M. Bourke Cockran was renominated by Tammany in the Tenth

Dr. Birney cures caarrh. Bee bldg .

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

How People Found the Habit of Buying East.

TWO VERY IMPORTANT LINES OF BUSINESS

Steady Employment at Good Wages Furnished Sevenal hundred Citizens of Omaha by the Iron Works and baundries

A few years ago there were almost no factories in Omaha outside of the smeiting works, linseed oil works, white lend works and one or two others, and people were forced to buy aimost all manufactured goods in the east. As the city grew in population the factories commenced coming, many of them being located by enterprising real estate owners who believed that a factory at a certain point would nelp to sell adjoin-These factories many of them commenced operations when people were too busy building up homes and pushing individual business schemes to give much thought to anything else and accordingly the factories were lost sight of in the general

prosperity of the city. The factories failed to attract attention and the people having once formed the habit of buying eastern goods never stopped to inquire if the same goods were not made in It was uphill work for the manufacturers, some gave up the fight, others just managed to hold their own while a few by untiring energy and a liberal expenditure money succeeded in building up a big All this time the people were saying we

must have factories but when one was located they let it starre for want of patronage. Through a lack of information on the subject the people of the city in their travels over the country and in meeting strangers gave the impression that Omaha was not a manufacturing city. They were all aware of the existence of two or three of the oldest and largest plants and sever failed to call the attention of strangers to them, but they were not aware of the dozens of fine plants that had been located during the past three or four years along the Belt line in the outlying additions of the city, and in fact all over the city from North to South Omean. South Omaha.

Few cities in the country could prosper as maha has done under such adverse adversing from its citizens

This city of Omaha has grewn so rapidly uring the past few years that it has been it inficult task for even the most wide awake to keep up with the develop-of home industries. The Ben's articles on local manufacturing interests have been a great surprise to most people who had no idea that such a large variety of goods were made in Omaha and that the factories were doing so much to help the city by giving employment to labor. When they realize how much more these factories might do for the city if only patronized by the people of Omsha they recognize at once the folly of sending east for overything.

The dull times of the past few months have

given the people a chance to pause and study the true situation, and the more the subject is thought about and talked about the more evident it becomes that the practical way of increasing the city's prosperity is to build up manufacturing interests.

The only way to accomplish this end is by patronizing those factories already located here, thus enabling them to entarge their plants and to increase the number of their employes. At the same time other factories will be encouraged to locate here where the would be certain of receiving their share o patronage. The realization of these facts by the people

of Omaha accounts for the rapid development of the home patronage sentiment, which buts fair to give a new impetus to local manufacturing and put new life into every kind of While the people have commenced in good

carnest to purchase home made goods, they have limited their patronage largely to such lines of business as have been specially brought to notice by The Bee. There are however, a great many other branches of industry which are equally deserving and which could be made of far greater use to the city if home patronage were extended to Laundries of Omaha.

One branch of industry which has grown beyond the knowledge of the general public is the laundrying business. A few years ago steam laundries in Omaha were few in number and small in size, but they have improved until no city in the union can show finer plants. They have the very latest and best machinery to be had, and are conducted by wide awake and energetic business men. In spite of this fact there are still people here who send goods to Iroy, N. Y., to be laundried and even to western cities, rivals of Omaha. Some of the people doing this are prominent business men who depend upon

Omaha patronage for a living.

The employment of child labor in these outside hundries enables them to do work at a less price than the Omaha laundries, which helps to make up the cost of shipping the

It is barely possible that some of the Omaha people whose laundry goes out to other cities are not aware of the fact, but are simply giving it out to whomever calls for i without asking where the work is done. In order to better inform the people o Omaha as to the importance of the laundries and of their worthiness patronago, I recently visited a num-ber of them and made a care-ful investigation, Among those ex-amined were: the Model at 1119 Dodge street: City Steam, 211 South Eleventh. Frontier, 1512 Howard; the Nebraska, 152 Howard; Jackson Street laundry, 915 Jackso street; the Empire, North Twent /-fourt street; the Boston, 513 South Eighteenth the Northwestern, 1018 Saunders and the Gate City, Seventeenth near Capital avenue. There are several other laundries scattered

over the city but there was not time to visit entering an Omaha laundry the first thing that strikes the visitor is the general appearance of cleanliness everywhere appar-ent. This is especially the case if the visitor has never been through the laundries of other cities. There is a total absence of sloppy oors and that general untidy appearance s characteristic of the laundries of most cities. There is also a total absence of another ever more objectionable feature, child labor. Much of the work in a laundry can be don by girls 13 to 14 years of age whose services can be obtained at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 pe week and this kind of labor is employed argely in other cities which gives, them an advantage when it comes to turning out low

priced work. The Omaha laundries employ girls from 16 years of age up and at wages ranging from \$6 to \$8 per week. I saw several that are receiving \$10 per week and that have held their positions for years. Work in an Omaha laundry must be desir able judging from the apparent of the employes and the length of time that the majority of them hold their places.

A few boys and men are employed but the number is comparatively small. They re-

So much for the general appearance of the laundries and the character of the bely When it comes to the machinery in use some slight differences will be noted but the general method employed is the same in all and a description of one would answer for the whole number.

ceive all the way from \$40 to \$100 per m

First comes the wash room where the garments are placed in large perforated cylinders with a certain amount of soap and water and the steam turned on and the cylinders revolved until the last particle of dirt is washed away. The next step is to wring out the water which in hand laundries is usually done by passing the garments between two rollers. This may take the water out, but it also takes off the buttons, so that the Omaba laundries have put in a machine known as a centrifugal extor, a rather high sounding name for a clothes wringer.

Briefly described this machine consists of kettle-shaped copper tank full of holes, and placed inside an iron casing in such shape that it can be revolved at the rate of about 2,000 revolutions a minute. This tank, filled with the wet garments, is set in motion and according to the law of centrifugal force the flies out through the holes and is caught by the surrounding casing of iron and conducted into the sewer. In four or five minutes the garments are drier than they could be made by any old fash-

washed by hand in distilled water, that is, condensed steam, which being free from line and other impurities is better for this pur-

it might be added here that all the water used has to be filted and the filters in use in the larger laundries are very extensive affairs. They usually consist of two iron tanks, one placed on top of the other. The lower one is loaded with sand and pulverized core. The water enters at the top of this tank and comes out at the bottom. No one would recognize this filtered water as having come from the Missouri river, as it is rendered as pure and sparkling as the purest of spring

vater. Such a filter, from the amount of muddy river water passed through it, soon fills with mud and has to be cleaned and it is then that the upper tank comes into play. The pipe running into the top of the lower tank is turned off and a pipe connected at the bottom turned on and the water forces its way through the filter carrying the mud and sand with it into the upper tank. The mud rising to the water flows off through a vent at the top, while the sand settles to the bottom. After the dirt has all been washed away a valve in the bottom of the tank is opened and he said drops back into its original place in

In cities where the water is pure, laundry men are saved the trouble and expense of filtering. But to return to the description of laundrying garments, broken off above. When the goods leave the wash-room they go in different directions.

Table linen and other straight articles go nto an ironing room atted up with machiner, especially for that class of work. The goods are passed through large ironing machines, consisting of a series of hot rollers, which smooth and dry them. Girls feed the goods into one side of the machines while other girls receive and fold them on their exit. Some of these machines cost as high as \$2,000 each. As to the speed with which the work is done, one of the laundries, which makes a specialty of hotel and restaurant work, col-lects table linen on Sunday afternoon and on Monday morning washes, irons and delivers in time for oreakfast.
The ironing of men's shirts is a far more

complicated operation, and a large number of different machines are required. From the wash-room the shirts are hung on racks which slide into the drying room, where the temperature is kept very high by means of steam pipes, and the remaining dampness of the garments is soon evaporated. The starching of the besoms is done by passing them inder a roller over which starch is poured. Another machine called the dampener per-forms what is known as "sprinkling" the garments, after which they are ready for the froner. The operation of ironing is performed by a number of different operators on as many different machines. One girl irors the bosom, another the neckband, still another the sleeveband and so it passes on down the ine through other hands wno iron the sleeves and the body. The rollers in these ironing machines are heated by gas. Collars and cuffs are also ironed by ma-chinery, but the operation is less complicated than is the case with shirts. So much for the methods employed in the

Omaha steam laundries. The laundries of Omana are at the present time giving employment to 311 people and are paying out in wages \$121,700 per year. As near as can be figured the capital invested in machinery, etc., amounts to \$275,500. Surely, no one will deny that a branch of business riving employment to such a num ber of people and and distributing so muc money in wages is worthy the patronage of every citizen. But the money paid out for wages is not the only benefit derived by the city from the laugdries, as they are large con sumers of water fuel, gas, starch, paper, soap and soap material, ail of which are purchased from local dealers and companies. The work for the laundries is collected, and distributed ov about thirty-five wagons of Omaha manu It might be added that the work turned out

by these laundries is first class in every re spect and cannot be surpassed in any city he people of Omaha have reason to be prou of these establishments, and can well afford o give them every encouragement in power.

Omaha is located a long distance from the

sines of iron and coal and it is not to be expected that this city can ever have great rolling mills or become celebrated for the manufacture of pig iron, but it can have and already has large manufacturing establish-ments engaged in turning out the more finished productions of iron and steel. Just at the present time business in this branch is extremely dull, owing to the limited amount of building and to other apparent causes. Many of the machine shops have re-duced their force nearly one-half and some ployed by the foundries, machine shops, oiler shops, wire works, etc.

These men are receiving wages at the rate of \$276,140 per year, and there have been times when business was essecially active that the amount paid out in wages would reach a balf million, It must be borne in mind that the above figures do not include the amount of money paid out by the Union Pacific to its Iron vorkers, nor are the blacksmiths, horse hoers or similar lines of business included, although they are really iron workers. It is to be doubted it one citizen in a hun dred, not engaged in the business, has any idea of the size and completeness of the diferent iron plants of the city. If they knew nore about them they would take more inter

nade just as well and just as cheaply at ome Foundries and Machine Shops.

st in them and not send so much

To consider the subject more in detail there are a number of plants in the city that would ome under the above heading, but it will be difficult matter to give a very clear idea of heir size and completeness to one who has never visited any of them, and it will be imessible to go into any lengthy description. The Paxton & Vierling Iron works, in ad dition to machinery, make a specialty of architectural and ornamental iron works. This necessitates the employment of a number of pattern makers, who carve out in could in sand for the casting. To see the sterior of the pattern department alone is well worth a trip to the works. Then there are the large steam hammers, so well regulated that the operator can make them strike blows of several tons force or only a light tap. The operation of casting is highly interesting to the novice and every corner of the works contains surprises for the uninitiated. Davis & Cowgill and the Omaha machine works devote their energies to making and repairing machinery. The latter firm making preparations to put in a plant for th The latter firm is manufacture of all kinds of shovels and expects to employ a large number of men but that will depend entirely upon the en couragement received in the way of patron

Wearne Bres. do casting and machine work and just at present are making a specialty of turning out wheels for the motors. T. M. Trevett also conducts a machine op and his specialty is the manufacture of

The Phornix foundry as the name would ndicate do a general foundry business and bey have a line plant out on the belt line. The Martin Steam Feed Cooker company have been mentioned in a previous article, but in addition to the manufacture of cookers they are doing a general foundry business. Boiler Works.

Omaha uses any number of boilers made at eastern cities which are bought without the

ocal makers being given the opportunity of even bidding on them. The buyers take i for granted that they cannot be made cheaply in Omaha, when in reality the local boilermakers would be glad of the chance to duplicate the work at eastern prices. Some buyers send east and get figures on a poiler and then want the local maker to put up the same boiler and furnish the extras at the price asked for the boiler alone by the east ern maker. In other words they will buy unless the Omaha manufacturer undersell all eastern competitors. That is the kind of home patronage that is all calculated to break down the best city in the country.

Another thing which works against the boilermakers is the fact that Omaha has to look to the east for engines and the eastern manufacturer frequently re fuses to gurrantee the working chine unless he is allowed to furnish the boiler with it. This is only a means of work-ing up boiler sales as every one knows that makes no difference to the working of the engine what make of boiler is used so long as it is of the required capacity. Nevertheless this argument sells a good many castern

A large company which-asks for the patronage of Omaha people recently ordered a boiler in the cast on the excuse that it could colored goods, flannels, silks, etc., are if they had taken the trouble even to inquire

they would have found that parts of the iler which they wanted were already up and the whole could have been completed and seup long before it could be brought from th

Bollermakers only ask that they be given a fair show and they will employ men and help build up the city.

There are in Omaha three firms engaged in this line of manufacture, Wilson & Drake, Carter & Son and Kinney & Lowrey, and their work would be a credit to any city.

Just at present business is dull in this branch of manufacture as well as in other nes of iron work and the people of Omaha ught to give them all the benefits of home patronage. Owing to the small amount of work being done here boiler makers have been forced to lay off a large number of skilled mechanics, men with large families on their hands and their only alternative is

to leave the city or starve.

Wire Works.

The Omaha Barbed Fence and Nail company have a plant that would surprise the average citizen if he were to visit it. At the present time they have forty-three men employed and have a capacity for turning out nine or ten million pounds of the barbed wire used for fences. They also manufacture iron staples, woven picket fences, etc. They have machinery for making nails, but are not manufacturing any at the present time. The manufacture of barbed wire, which consists of twisting two wires tegether and fastening the barbs into it is a most interesting opera-tion, but it is all machine work. The operation, but it is all machine work. The opera-tor starts the machine running and then sits down and calmly smokes while the machine oes the work. A machine will put on 28 barbs a minute, twists the wire and winds it onto a spindle. When one spindle is full the operator stops his machine and puts in another and then resumes his scat. This is a manufacturing establishment that the people of Omaha ought to take pride in, and they would if they knew more about

There are several firms in the city engaged in the manufacture of iron, wire and brass work, such as office railings and fixtures, roof crestings, wire mats, flower pot stands etc. They are the Acme Iron and Wire works, Reliable Iron and Wire works and Leo Baroch. This is another line of business which should receive the benefits of home patronage, but which is too often neglected for some eastern manufacturer. One of the largest buildings put up in Omaha this year went east for office fixtures that might have been made in Omaha, but Omaha manu facturers did not get an opportunity to bid Cornice Works.

The manufacture of iron cornices, window caps, iron roofing, etc., is another industry that is carried on very extensively in Omaha The firms making this class of work are the Eagle Cornice works, C. Specht, P. Berger, McBrien & Carter and F. Ruemring. These firms not only do a good deal of work in Omaha, but they also receive a considerable patronage from other cities.

Omaha Safe Works.

Gustave Andreen has an extensive plan for the turning out of safes and vault works jail work, iron shutters, wire work, etc. At the present time quite a number men are employed in the works and the pay roll runs up into the thousands.

The Omaha Manufacturing company is a new establishment for Omaha, and one tha promises well for the city if the proper en ouragement is extended. They are making and putting up a superior class of durable and ornamental iron fences. It is an establishment that can be made a credit to the city by applying to it the principles of home patronage. There having been considerable inquiy for goods manufactured in Omaha, we beg to

publish for the benefit of such the following list manufactured by us with about the usual retail price. Consolidated Coffee Co. Perfection Java and Mocha, 21b-cans 90c. Imperial Java & Mocha, bulk, 40c per lb. Royal Java and Mocha, bulk, 45c per pound. perman coffee, 1-lb. package 25c. Dr. Baker's extracts, finest 2-oz. F. W. ials, 25c each.

Stan. extracts, C. C. Co., 2-oz F. W. vials, Banner baking powder, 1-lb. cans 50c each. German baking powder, 1-lb. cans 25c each. German spices, 14-lb., tinfoil, absolutely oure, 10c each

German Dry Hop Yeast 5c per package. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Arrangements for Entertaining the Guests at the Triennial Conclave. DENVER, Colo., Oct. 10.—Sir William Harp chairman, and Sir B. S. Josselyn, secretary. of the hotel committee of the triennial con clave, Knights Templar, today issued the following circular to their frators through out the United States: "Circular No. 1 issued from these headquarters under date of July 25, states that the greater part of the hotel accommodations in this city could not be secured by contract for a time so far ahead as August, 1892. This obstacle has now been removed to a very great extent and we find no difficulty in permanently locating all who call on this committee for ho tel ac commodations. These accommodations have already been secured for over 16,000 visitors

sources of the city only so far as large hotels are concerned Denver will be amply prepared to take care of 50,000 visitors comfortably, but those desiring the choicest quarters should apply to this committee without further delay, stating how many you wish to contract for at about what rate per day, European or

American plan.
In the ground floor of the H. V. Brown Palace hotel will be located nearly every grand commandery of the United States. This ouilding is reached by three cable lines. will be one of the finest hotels in the world. ten stories high, has nine dining rooms. seven elevators, as nearly fire proof as it is possible to make it and will accommodate comfortably 1,500 people all in outside rooms, each gaining astreet. Directly across the street from this building is the Hotel Metropole and Broadway theatre. This hotel is a jewel of excellence and can accomnodate 350 people.

Adjoining the "Metropole" will be created

a building for subordinate commandery head-quarters, the plans of which are now completed and contracts can be made for occu-pancy by addressing the undersigned. This will locate nearly every grand and subordinate commandery not further apart than one block, and will be the center of the Templar attraction and a prominent feature The grand encampment session will be

held at the Masonic temple, only three blocks from the above headquarters. The circular also gives the resolutions adopted by the Transmissouri and Colorado Passenger associations, by which a rate of one first class unlimited fare for the round trip to Denver and return is made contradicts the impression that the Denver hotels are increasing their rates for the con

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 10 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following supreme court decisions were rendered yesterday: J. W. Wright, appellant, against R. G. Sauer, defendant: The Sibley Loaning company intervenors, Lyon district, affirmed : Mary P Heath, appellant, against T. Elliott, Monose district, affirmed; Q. W. Wright, against E. M. Dickey company, appellant: The Sibley Loaning company, intervenor, Lyon district, affirmed; H. Norton, appellant, against Wilson Lumpkin et al., appellant, Webster district, affirmed: Samuel Collins, appellant, versus the Burlington, Chicago, Rock Island & Northern Railway company, Emmet dis-trict, affirmed; Reynolds & Churchill, appel-lants versus G. W. Haines, Fayette district,

Of Interest to Iowa Settlers. FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 10 .- | Special Telegram to Tun Ban.]-Like a bombshell in the camp of the settlers holding tree claims in northwestern lows comes a couple of suits brought by a Des Moines party to dispossess a couple of farmers in Kossuth county. The plaintiffs are A. Broner and George W. Cabmican, and the defendants James Neff and Pat Kain. The suits are pased on the claim that the settlers have not kept the requisite number of trees alive and have no legal right to the land. Depositions are being taxon and the cases will be tried before the state land office at Des Moines. Hundreds of settlers who have paid little attention to the requirements of the tree claim law will watch the result with interest

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg.

THEIR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Chicago's People Take Occasion to Well Remember Omaha.

MOBBING OF COE GENERALLY DISCUSSED.

Manner of the Victim's Punishment Cannot Have the Effect to Promote the Observance of the Law.

. CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BEE, ! Curcago, Ill., Oct. 10. All the Chicago evening papers except the Journal condemn in severe terms the work of the mob at Omana last night. The Journal makes no comment whatever. The Post

SEVAL Helnous as was the crime of Joe Coe, the victim of the Omaha mob's vengeance, the manner of his punishment cannot have too effect to promote observance of the law in the community. Mob violence is rarely justifia-ble and quite as seldom has it the effect so often claimed for it, of operating upon the moral atmosphere of a city as a thunderstorm acts at the close of a sultry day in midsummer. Besides mobs more than courts are liable to be mistaken as to the facts.

The News has two editorials on the subject. The first is headed: "Barbarism in Omaha," and among other things, says: Omaha," and among other things, says:

Omaha was supposed to be a civilized city, having all the appliances of civilization, but this appears to be a mistake. Her police force must have been miserably inadequate or inefficient to make such an occurrence as that of last night possible. Such an affair as that in Omaha could not happen here, except under the most extraordinary circumstances. Justice fails frequently through the cerruption of jurors or defects in the law, but it can at least be said that it does not fail through the intervention of mobs. Omaha cannot, therefore, retreat by advising us to look to ourselves.

In the other, which is headed

In the other, which is headed, Public Opinion in Omaha," the observation s made that it seems to have been quite without provocation—merely an accidental ebui-lition of an edifying blood thirstiness; the pure and simple desire for some gentlemen who have seen one man hanged to hang an other. It is not hinted that there was the least ground for fearing that the machinery of justice would fail in dealing with the negro. On the contrary, the men had just witnessed a proof of the efficacy of justice. The correspondent appears to have been exactly right in attributing it to over-wrought public opinion. Evidently if Omaha desires to attract timid persons within her gates she must guarantee to put her public opinion on ice. Also that she might remove that striking but somewhat uncanny sign of her respect for the law—the body of a negro swinging over her main thoroughfare and in front of her principal theater, hanged there by her citizens in a moment of excitement. The Mail says:

New Orleans papers will see to it that their accounts of yesterday's lynching in Or are properly displayed. Omaha has ninety policemen. She is to be congratul

United After Many Years. The reunion of an Iowan with his brother whom he had not seen for thirty years took place at the Palmer house under the most extraordinary circumstances. It occurred during the recent reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, and the Iowa man told the story oday. Owing to the crowded condition of the house it was necessary in many instances to give a man a room in which there were two beds, with the understanding that some one else should occupy the room with him.
C. I. Peck of Rockford, Ill., registered and was assigned by Clerk
Cunningham to room 335. Later in tered and was assigned by Clerk Cunningham to room 335. Later in the day C. O. Peck of Cedar Rapids, Ia., came in and Mr. Cunningham, remembering there was a vacant bed, sent him also to No. 235. Shortly afterward Mr. Peck from Cedar Rapids elboved his way through the crowd up to the counter, holding Mr. Peck of Rockford by the arm as if he were atraid of losing him, and with tears in his eyes and a broad smile on his face called out to the clerk: 'How the devil did you know this man was my brother. Both of us thought the other was dead, and we haven't seen each other for

thirty years.' He then told how they had gone to the war tegether and had fought side by side before Vicksburg in the army of the Tennessee. During the engagement they became separsted and each supposed that the other was killed until they found each other under such peculiar circumstances. To complete the singular affair, each had signed his name on opposite sides of the same page in the register.

Western People in Chicago.

The following western people are in the At the Grand Pacific-W. E. Coffin, Des Moines, Ia.; C. F. Bates, F. A. Simmons, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; At the Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. Whitney

Layton, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Williams, Omaha: Mrs. A. K. Griffith, Lincoln: Frank Eaton, Rapid City, S. D., R. R. Vermillion, Wichita, Kan.; W. W. Loomis, Council Biuffs; Isaac A. Coles, Edward Coles, Omaha. At the Wellington—H. B. Boyies, Omaha. At the Auditorium—Miss Grace Jones, Des Moines, Ia.: Hy H. Meday, R. W. Brecken ridge, Thomas Snell, Clinton, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. McFarland, Marshalltown, Ia.; Mrs. A. S. Garretson, Sloux City, Ia. At the Tremont—C. H. Kimball, Iowa City, Ia.

Corson, Samuel L. Hallen, D. D.

At the Sherman-A. E. Hutchinson, Omaha; Mrs. M. Hopkins, Boone, Ia.; Mrs. W. A. Butler, Miss Butler, Clarinda, Ia.; Miss Flora Lessing, Clinton, Ia. John L. Webster and J. M. Woolworth of Omaba are in the city on their way to Wash-ington, where Mr. Webster appears before the United States supreme court on Monday for Governor Thayer in the Boyd-Thayer governorship contest, and one week later for Mr. Patrick in the big Davis-Patrick mining uit, in which Mr. Woolworth represents Mr.

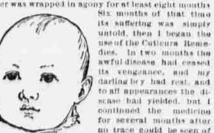
Copeland, Omaha.

Davis.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bldg. WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baffled Best Medical Skill for Eight Months. Cured in Two Months by Cuticura Remedies.

This is to cer: if y that a child of mine had ecrema n its worst form and which baffied the best medical skill which could be employed here. The little sufferer was wrapped in agony for at least eight months Six months of that time



to all appearances the discare had yielded, but I for several months after no trace could be seen of tt on any part of his body. The doctors here watched the disease with much interest, and could only say, "Well done." The case was known far and wide, and everybody was much surprised. But thanks to Cutteura Remedica. Could there be anything on carifithat would cause a father to rejuical it surely would the when the little innocent one could have such a remedy at hand. (See postrait becewith.) J.A.NHOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.

A bild was brought to me with chronic eczema that had defied apjeculed treatment from many good distors. As a regular M. D. advould more continued similar treatment, but thought it uncless. So put it on CUTICURAS. The child is well.

C. L. GUINEY, M. D., Doon, la.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICULA the great Skin Cure, and CUTICULA Scate, he exquisite Skin Beautiller, externally, instant y clove and spess i y cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to acrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTHURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, SLOI. Prepared by the POTTER DATG AND CHEMICAL COMPULATION, BOSTON ## Send for "flow to Cure Skin Disease," 5s pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials

BABY! S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

