THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUE 3DAY, MARCH 1, 1892-TWELVE PAGES.

# 1505. 1507. 1509 DOUGLAS STF

It will be seen by the above dates that this business was established just one year after the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a state. That we can to stay proves itself by the fact that we have already outlived over thirty competitors, and each year has shown an increased business. It always has been and is still our object to stick as nearly to the highest lines of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Gloves as consistent with the demands of times, and a careful reading of the items below will convince the stranger as well as friend that we are better prepared this season than ever to do the business of Omaha in these lines. We have increased facilities in our Mail Order Department, and our out of town friends car rest assured that every solicitation will receive the most careful attention.

Black Dress De	ept.		2 inch figured mohair brli-	White Goods Dept.	Towels at 10c, 12±c, 15c, 19c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, up to #3.	Embroideries.	we sell from 49c each to \$6. Corset cov- ers, from 19c up. Dcawers, from 25c
important to ladies we iring These materials never were		Special	signs, for street or evening per	This favorite department is again	Tray cloths at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c,	In this department we are displaying this season a larger and varied assort-	up. Skirts from 59c up.
present. Every price quote l be dinary value.	clow is extraor-		As a leader this week	complete with all the latest novelties for ladies' and children's wear. This de-	\$1, \$1.25, up to \$3.50 each. Bureau Scarfs at 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, up	ment of emb olderies than ever before,	Flannel Dept.
Warran- 40 inch all wool of ted   fine twill and a nice	soft fin- 50e		42 inch beige mixture whip- cord, a material which	partment is conceded by all to be the most complete in the west. We carry	to \$7.50 each. Doylies, all kinds in hemstitched and	among which are the Swiss, Nainsook, Cambrie and French sets, consisting of	Our outing flannets for gents' shirts, boys' waists and ladies' wrappers are
good ish, this cloth is us b ack for 65c-as a leader	unlly sold per	Special	durable; the regular price of   per	the largest stock, consequently our vari-	plain, round, oval and square, from 8c	edging, all widths, with in ortings and	very fine. We commence them at 25c
arran-   40 .neh nuns veiling.	an excel-		this c oth is \$1.25 - As a loader this week yard	ety is greater than can be found else- where.	up to 50c each. Lunch cloths, all sizes, 27x27 to 45x45.	sortment being so large we are always	and have them up to 75c per yard. in mixed cotton and wool, also slk mixed.
ted medium weight, mai good serviceable dress a	ces a good   650	Reputed	42-in crepon, one of the new- ost weaves the season.	The printed side band novelty. This	at 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1 and up to \$12 each. Table cloths and napkins to match.	able to please; we are constantly receiv- ing novelties.	Also a big bargain in an all wool French suiting at 29e per yard, have
black   onable price - As a leader		Special price	makes a very rich dress and \$1 the colorings come in the per	is going to be the favorite fabric for summer wear. The goods is the finest	Never before have we had such a com-	Dress Trimmings	before sold the same grade of goods at
Warran- 46 inch French serg	for wear		soft tones of gr (y, stone and yard tan; usually sold for \$1.25- As a leader this week	Persian lawn, 42 inches wide, with beau- tiful border, nemstitched, and the lat-	p'etc assortment of these gools as we have now. We carry all sizes from 2 to	We take special pleasure in calling	40c per yard; they come in stripes, p'aids and checks, light and dark
ted   this cloth needs r good   mendation as it   black   known cloth at 75c	s a well per		40 inch cotele or Bedford cord, a rich, round cord and	est colorings and designs printed all over the goods. Our price is only 30c a	i yards long. Napkins to match cloths in both sizes.	attention to our assoctment of dress trimmings, which is unusually large	grounds, very suitable for ladies' wrap- pers, children's d esses and boys' kilts.
40 inch Bedford Cor	this week	Special	equal to any cloth in the 95c market at \$1.35; this is a gen- per	yard; they are regular 50e goods. Only	BED SPREADS-We buy our	and complete in every detail, and in- cludes an endless variety of all the lat-	Embroidered flannels in all the new- est designs in white and colored, from
the richest material the many new we	samongst	0.4	uine French dye and also-yard lutely fast color - As a leader this week	six yards for a dress pattern. Printed dimities in blue, black and		est and most fashionable Parisian H gh	75c to \$2 per yard, 36 inches wide.
good season, it is really a black at \$1.5-			54 Inch French habit cloth.	pink figures, elegant goods to wear; make beautiful dresses for both ladies	sell them cheaper than any other con- corn in the city. We have them at 98c,	novelties in black and colors. Our prices are the lowest at which goods of	Men's Furnishing Dept
As a leader		Special pr co	has a rich lustrous finish and very light weight, for the present style of dress this \$1.50	and children.	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2 25 up to \$7.50 each.	the excellent qualities offered by us can possibly be sold, each and every article	A look through our men's furnishing department will convince you that
arran- useful cloths for	service-	pr cc	cloth is in great demand- As a leader this week	Printed dotted Swiss, all new pat- terns, at 45c per yard.	Belfast linens always in stock.	enume ated being the best of its re-	there are but few things in the furnish- ing line that cannot be obtained there,
ted able dress, can be t good seasons and gives black dented wear, most	unprece-  per	Silk	Department.	Apron lawns at 20c, 25c and 30c yard. Hemstitched lawn at 25c, 30c, 45c, 50c.	We are western agents for the "Old Bleach" huck towels. They are the	Notions.	and at prices within the reach of every-
It for \$1.25- As a leader		We hav	e been fortunate in securing a great	60c. Tucked lawn, 45 inches, at 75c, 85c, \$1.	best towels made They cost no more than other makes, and they are far su-	Ail sits Windsor ties in plain white,	NECKWEAR.
lew 42 inch all woo weaves in crepe.	novelty	and we c:	eini bar ains for this department in assure you that never in the his- e silk trade has such prices as we	81.25.	perio both in wear and finish, at 25c,	fancy checks and stripes in all the	A large and handsome line of men's ties in white lawn bows, colored bows,
Priest- zigzag, etc.; entl ey's designs and sold by	rely new \$1.25 y all first per	quote bel	ow been given on high grade goods. he list carefully and if you cannot	Hemstitched cambric for underskirts at 50c and 65c	50c, 40c, 85c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50. Mail orders receive personal atten-	p etty light shales, at 25c. \$2.50 chiffon at \$2 per yard.	four-in-hand teck sca f and puffs in all
Novel-   class dealers at \$1.5 les   As a special leader	this week	visit us, s	end for samples.	A great variety lace stripe and plaids at 10c, 12ic, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and	Clock Dont	Tourist ruching 20c per box. Brooks' thread, 14c per spool.	the latest colorings of silks, at from 50c to \$1.50.
ew has a beautiful fit	alsh and	Note	10 inch plain colored Chinas in all the new and destrable shades for evening or darker 37%	50c.	Cloak Dept. Our spring goods are atl in. We are	Barbour's linea thread, Se per spool. Cusing, Se boit.	HANDKERCHIEFS. A full line of plain white and fancy
Cream   equals in beauty th Veaves   crepe de chene, so demand this season	much in per	Bargaln	be a bargain at 65c- yard	India Dimities at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c 45c and 50c yard.	showing the largest and most complete	Belting, Sc yard.	colored linen handkerchiefs in all the different width hems, at from Sic up to
	ial leader		As an advertiser	Jones cambric at 20e, 25e, 30e, 35c, 40e 45c and 50c yard.	ling of hydics', misses' and children's wraps, jackets and capes ever brought	Ladies' handkerchiefs in fancy col- ored torders and plain white, scalloped	50c each.
w the delicate shade Even- blue, nile, amber,	s of pink.	Note	in exquisite designs for street wear, of course you can buy 580	Plain Nainsook at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c,	to Omaha. We make special mention of our Ma-	and hemstitchea embroidered, from 5c to 50c, worth 10c to \$1.	HOSIERY. We are offering this senson a fine 40
z new tones and ve shades some effects -	ery hand- yer yard	Bargain	store, but not this quality   yard As a leader	45c, 50c, 6°c and 65c yard. Dotted Swiss at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c,	guriti cope, the latest and most popular wrap for the season. The cape is made	Ladies' Muslin	gauge onyx dye colton half hose for 25c, color guaranteed; other finer grades at
As a leader New diagonals. r	ew chev-   All	See	22 inch black surah, equal in justre and richness of tex- 55c	50e and 65e yard. India linen at 7e, 84c, 10c, 124c, 15c,	of a fine bro-deloth, colors tan, black	Underwear and	from 35c to \$1 a pair. Also a full line
Weaves new brocade effe	ets, new pop-	Quality	ture to any slik in the mar- per ket today at 85e-   yard	18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 46c and 50c. Victoria lawn at 84c, 10c, 124c, 15c,	and navy, and is full 30 inches long. Our opening price, \$4, 0 each.	Infants' Wear Dept.	of plain, tan, slate and fancy strips. COLLARS AND CUFFS.
wale Bedfords.	new wide pre's		As a leader	20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 45c and 50c yard.	We are also showing a full line of ladies' reefers, top, covert, Franklin and	Outline of infants' wear is now com- pleted.	All the latest shapes in collars. Good ' four-ply linen in the different makes, the
Wool Dress Go	ada	An	and desirable. Usually sold   \$1.00	Plain Swiss at 10e, 124e, 15e, 20e, 25e, 30e, 40e, 45e and 50e yard.	Avondale cost, milit my cape ulsters and	Infants' long dresses, plain, hem-	"Barker," "Gold" and the 'E. & W." goods at 15c, 20 and 25c.
Department.	ous	Except- ional Bargain	for \$1.25, but we want your per trade and are making prices yard	Mail orders receive prompt attention.	Russian coats, all new and nobby styles, (at prices that can't be beat.	stitched and fine embroidered, from \$1.25 to \$7.50.	WHITE SHIRTS.
The balk of our new spring	fabrics are now		to tempt you. For one week only	Linen Department.	Trimmings	Skirts to match all dresses. Fine plain and embroidered flannel	The celebrated Gold and Silver shirts in unlaundered or laundered is the best
a our counters, and we feel in that no finer or better s en outside of New York Cit	ustified in sav-		27-inch Black Shanghal, a famous new weave, which for lightness of texture an i dur-	This busy department is now com-	and Buttons.	skirts, from \$1 to \$5.	tinish and best fitting shirt made, at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 each.
ew quotations of extra spe his week:	cial leaders for	Note	abid y has never been pro-	line s, napkins, towels, tray cloths,	Our line of jet tr.mm'ngs comprises among new designs in hand made goods.	Infants robes, nicely trimmed, from	UNDERWEAR.
5,000 yards double w	idth pure	Width.	i much hottop advantage and her	bure tu scarfs, doyties and lunch cloths. We carry the largest and most com-	We also have a full line of colors in rib- bon fr ngrs, from 3 to 12 inches deep, va-	A full line of new soring bonnets just	We are showing a splendid line of heavy weight talbriggan underwear at
pecial mohair, has a lustr any slik and for we price no equal. We bough	r it hus   39c		for the present siyle takes yard. only i2 yards for a full dress pattern. Would be consid- cred a big bargain at \$1.35. As a grand leader this week	plete stock of these goods to be found in	rying in price from \$1.75 to \$6.	received, made of silk and fine mult; also fine French caps.	50c, 75c and \$1. Ail the different grades of cotton and
tire production and a "special advertise	sell it as   yard		As a grand leader this week	the city. Our prices are always the low- est.	We have many high novelties in but- tons this season in fancy pearls, boar	A nice line of booties made of silk or	wool mixed goods for spring wear at \$1, \$1.25 to \$2 each.
dress goods departs 42 inch all wool Fre	nent-		We carry over 75 different styles of this famous make of Figured India's, and as the	Bleached damask, all new patterns, at 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1, \$1.10.	and metal effects. Colorings to match all the new dress fabrics.	Infants' flannel and knit jackets, also	Upholstery Dept.
pecial shade, made from	nceivable the same 58c	Cheney	styles are all exclusive we \$1.00 would ask ladies in want of and	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2. 86-inch bleached damask, handsome	Laces.	wool and silk veils. Infants' kuit bands, from 45c to 75c.	Our new spring importation of lace
price wool and dyed in vat as our \$1 henrie	tta, has a   vard	Bros. Famous	a nice dress pattern, to make \$1.25 a select on early, as the best per designs go first. We guaran- yard.	patterns, extra heavy quality, got up	Our lace stock is now full of novelties	A nice assortment of carriage robes at \$2.25, in all colors.	curtains at greatly reduced prices. Nottingham lace, per pair, \$1.25 up to
40 inch novelty tw	eed suit-	India Silks.	tee every yard perfect, and ean confidently recommend	principally for hotel use, at \$1.50 per yard. Special price by the piece.	signs: The Pointe de Inlanders, Pointe	Bibs from 5c to \$1.75.	\$8.50.
ings, strictly all wa	to any 158c	- and	the quality.	Unpleache i damask at 45c, 50c, 60c. 65c, 75c, 85c, 95c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.	de Gerne and Pointe Gauze are among the desirable laces for dress trimmings;		Irish point lace, per pair, \$5 up to \$35. Tambour lace, per pair, \$4.50 up to
price cloth in the at double the p		New	Velvets and Trimming Silks G'd's	N (pkins at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75	these laces come in matched sets in		1407

#### FALCONER N. B we sell from 40c each to \$6. Corset cov-

Chenille Curtains. Special lot No. 1-Per pair \$5.50. Special lot No. 2-Per pair \$7. Special lot No. 3-Per pair \$8. All with handseme dado and frieze

and heavy fringe top and bottom.

## Something New.

Also a big ba gain in an all wool Fringed Derby covers, 11 yards square, all the latest shades. These ard French suiting at 20e per yard, have before sold the same grade of goods at warranted to wash without the color De per yard; they come in stripes, p'aids and checks, light and dark running. Price \$3 each.

### Millinery Dept.

Embroidered flannels in all the new-SPECIAL. Our buyers are now in est designs in white and colored, from the cast, buying spring goods, and making preparations for the largest spring Men's Furnishing Dept trade ever known in the west. Watch daily for the arrival of our A look through our men's furnishing New Spring Millinery. lepartment will convince you that

## House Furnishings.

Our stock of pillows is the best the market can supply. We have them in all sizes from 2 to 31 each, price from 50c to \$3 each.

For the spring and summer a wool and cotton sheeting would be prefera-ble to any other covering; we keep it in 9-4 at \$1.50 per yard.

### Glove Dept.

We are sole agents for Omaha of the celebrated Maison, Jouvin & Cie kid gloves. We also carry the Trefousse, Courvoirsier and Reynier kid gloves. Biarritz street gloves, 69c and \$1 pet

p ir, just the thing for shopping. 5-hook kids, \$1 and \$1.50, black and all colors. Black and colored 5-hook sueds

gloves, \$1, value \$1.35, 4-button succe and dressed real kid,

guaranteed for wear, \$1.50 per pair, fitted.

Jouvin, Courvoirsier, Trefousse and Reyniers best qualities at established prices.

All gloves fitted if so desired.

### Wash Goods.

New challis, 5c yard.

50 pieces gingham, 74c; actual value; 124c Homespun suitings, 15c; actual value

25c Yard wide novelty suitings, 15c.

These are perfect imitations of the most desirable all wool goods. New Bedford cords, 121c and 15c.

Bombay crepe, in plain colors. 15c. New satines, in choice patterns and rich colorings, at 19c; would be cheap at

30c. Ask to see our novelties in French batistes and India mousselines.

son, agent of the Winnebago Indians, who abstract from the reports of the auditor of was himself not a citizen, having only been four months a resident in the state, together public accounts. It will be noted that the total assessment of property in 1867 amounted to little more than \$20,000,000, or only about with eighteen half-breed Indians, cast their one ninth of the assessment roll for 1890. e advance in values has been large or all kinds of taxable property, but the great-est increase, as shown by totals, has taken place in lands and railroads. In 1867 railroads were a blank on the assessment rolls of the state and they do not appear until 1839, when a little over \$7,000,000 was the assessed value of Nebraska railroads. In 1890 the ratiroads paid taxes on an assessed valuation of aimost \$30,000,000.

# \$1.25 to \$2 each.

## Upholstery Dept.

The Story of Nebraska's Growth Told in Plain Figures.

## THE MIGHTY STRIDES SINCE ADMISSION

#### A Brief and Accurate Review of the Marvelous Onward March of the State in All Departments of Human Activity.

The growth of Nobraska in population and material wealth during the twenty-five years past challenges comparison with any state in the union. Its progress has been, with one exception, steadily onward and upward, The only check to its pace was the detres-sion following the financial panic of 1873, accentuated by the grasshopper devastation. While these temporarily retarded growth, the moment they disappeared the state bounded forward with redoubled strength and confidence, and by 1880 had fully recov-ered the ground lost.

Twenty-five years ago the population of the state was estimated at 75,000. The growth in the succeeding periods is best shown by the federal census:

Year. Population \*\*\*\*\*\* 459.549 -----The per cent of increase from 1870 to 1880 was 310 and in the last census decade 234. In 1880 the state ranked thirtieth in population; the census of 1890 advanced it to the twenty-sixth place.

#### Grain and Live Stock.

Nebraska's growth in material wealth kept pace with the growth in population. Reliable crop statistics for 1866 are not at hand. The harvest of wheat for that year was about 1,000,000 bushels and of corn about 3,000,000 bushels. The official crop returns In bushels for 1870 and 1880 are as follows:

		1870.	1880.
	Wheat		13,847,007
	Rye	13,532	4 4,381
	Dats		6,555,872
	Corn	4.736.716	65,430,133
	Buckwheat	3.471	17.565
	Bar ey During the last thre	e years the	yield of
	the three principal cere	eals was as i	follows:
	1889.	1890.	1891.
			Estimated.
	Wheat 16,848,000	15,315,0.0	18,089,000
	Corn	55,541,011	167,652,000
	Oats 20.963,000	22,4 0,000	45,509,0 10
	The 1891 acroage and	Contract of the second	
	The root nerenge and	Acreage.	Value.
	3371		
	Wheat		813,108,583
	Corn		43,589,51.
	Oats		11.111.04
	Total	7.3 18,167	\$37,965,79.
	The sharp reduction	in the cere	al crop of
	1890 was due to the di	math which	Pavisho
ï	the western portion of		FRATEROU
6	There has been a st		and the star
	There has been a se	d ala de 1995	ise in the
5	area of wheat cultivate	ance issa	when the
	product aggregated 19,	aca,000 Duar	iets. The
	corn area increased rap	ndiv every y	ear, reach-
	ing high water mark in	1891. The	production
	of oats varied from 24,0	28,800 bush	ols in 1885
	to 32,000,000 bushels in	1891.	
	Statistics of other	agricultural	products
	or 189J are incomplete	and worthle	44
	The area under cu	ultivation t	wenty-flye
	years ago was limited t	to the Miss	ours river
	counties and narrow s	stripi along	the inte
	rior rivers. Less than	1.000.001	ACTOR STORE
	under cultivation in 15	7d The num	han core to
	8,500,000 acres in 1880	and to 1	210 230 1
	1800,000 acres in 1880	HUU 10 1	1110,000 In

There were thirty organized counties whe Nebraska became a state. Today there are ninety. The present estimated actual value of real property is \$1,585,160,300, and its tax-able valuation is \$177,890,370 against \$2,600,-000 in 1868.

Stock Interests. The growth in stock interests is shown by the following official figures:

Free agents to the State of the state of the	in minor		
Horses Mules Cattle Sheep	1870, 31,500 1,700 2 6,0 6 25,000 125,000	1880, 201,144 19,057 620,103 285,003 1,241,724	1803, 585,09 47,01 1,677,08 178,58 1,815,89
Manufactor	Sec.es Beat		

When Nobraska was admitted into

ploying 2,665 hands. The amount of capital represented was \$2,169,962, and the product aggregated in value \$5,738,512. In 1880 there were 1,377 establishments in Omaha and Lincoln, with \$4,348,750 invested, employing 7,281 hands, with an output valued at \$16,670,090. At the close of 1891 there were 168 manufacturing establishments in Omaha alone, representing an invested capital of \$8,393,000, more than double the investments in the entire state eleven years ago. These industries, comprising a wide range, employ an army of 13,000 men. Last year's product was valued at \$25,000,000. This is exclusive of the meat product of

prises in the state were few and far between. Four years later the number was 670, em-

FROM INFANCY TO MANHOOD union the number of manufacturing enter-

South Omaha packeries. Lincoin has a large number of manufacturing establishments, employing at least 1.030 men, and when the Burington sheps at Havelock are in operation the number will be trebled. In fact Lincoln is itself a living, throbbing monument to the growth of the generation of statehood.

Nebraska has two of the largest beet sugar factories in the United States. The parent factory is located at Grand Island, the other at Norfolk. Tagso give employment to 500 men during the growing season, have a daily capacity of 40,000 pounds, and represent an outlay of \$2,030,030. The state is dotted with flour mills, mainly

of the roller pattern. There ars 400 of these, having a daily capacity of 40,000 carrels and employing 1,000 hands. Cannerios, creamer-ies and cheese factories to the number of seventy-five represent the growth of the past ten years. The creameries employ 400 m and 350 teams, and have a daily capacity of 50,000 pounds of butter.

#### Stock Market and Packeries.

The most important enterprise undertaken In Nebraska was the establishment of a stock market at Omaha. Feeble efforts had been made previous to 1883 to build a stock mar-ket in this vicinity, but none alvanced be-yond the stage of feeding and watering sta-To create a successful home market t was necessary to create home demand. Slaughtering houses and packerico were required to not only create a demand at home, but also to reduce the product and secure the advantage in transportation rates of reduced pulk.

The men who founded the Omaha stock yards builded wiser than they knew. In eight years 1,030 acres of farm land have been transformed into a husting minufac

turing suburb with a population of 10,000. The upbuilding of this busy suburb of Omaha is not the only splendid outcoms of the far-seeing enterprise of local capitalists. The market, which now ranks third in the Unit d States, and is rapidly advancing to second place, is of incalculatie benefit to the stock-raisers of the west. That it supplied a long felt want is proven by the fact that it sprung into life almost in a day and in eight years became a mignty factor in the mindfacturing and stock growing interests of the entire west. The strilles of the Omaha stock marke, are illustrated by the following table of receipts for the years 1884 and 1891: 1884.

Cittle. Hogs ... Sheep .

Shipme

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Sheep

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ents for the same years were:		ta
1851.	1891.	Ve
	2.17, 7.14	at
	\$4 5, 140	hi
······································	89,415	er
of the leading dressed meat a	nd pick-	1.00
cerns in the United States do		11
In the second se		1 1 b

at this point. For the year ending Norem ber 30, 1891, the number of animals sharphtored by these firms was 321,958 cattle, 1,215. 219 hogs and 81,33 heep. The four houses employ from 3,005 h 4,000 men. The product The projuct for the year was valued at \$25,000,000. Great as has been the growth here out-liaed, the market and kindred industries are

obliged to largely increase their capacities to adequately meet the increasing demands of the tributary territory. The market and the packeries are the most conspicuous proofs of Nebraska's industrial

Railroads.

On admission day there were but 290 miles of railroad in Nebraska. The Union Pacific was gradually extending westward, and was the only iron artery of transportation into the interior of the state. But one railreat had then reacted the east bank of the Mi-souri opposite Nebraska and most of the sup-plies for the Union Pacific were transferred by theriver raute. Today the state is created by theriver route. Today the state is ero s-sectioned with railroads aggregating 5,5.0

extends from Omaha along the west side of the river to and beyond the south boundary of the state. To the north, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha follows the river on the west side to Sioux City. The Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul crosses the river into Omaha. The Sibux City & Pacific, beheved to be controlled by the Manitoba road, is built to O'Neill city, a distance of 160 miles. The Union Pacific operates a north and south oxbow line from Sloux City via Columbus and Lincoln to Manhattan, Kan, and also the St. Joe & Grand Island road. The Burlington not only crosses the south-ern half of the state, but also extends from the southeast to the northwest corner of the state into the Black Hills, and is now heading for the Yellowstone National park and Montana.

lev and the Chicago, Roca Island & Pacific. These roads cross the state from east to

miles. The main lines are the Union Pacific, B. & M., Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Val-

On the 1st day of March, 1867, there was no bridge across the Missouri viver from its source to its mouth and there was but one line of railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern, extended to its east bank. Now there are several rallway bridges spanning the river into Nebraska, Educational.

In 1867 there were few schools and fewer thurches in Nebraska. Actual statistics for that year are not available, but in 1870, in the thirty-one counties, there were 797 school districts, 295 school houses, many of which were either sol or 102 structures, and 12,791 children attending school. There were no graded schools as we now understand the term, though each city of 500 or more people had a so-called high school. The total value of school property was \$178,604.

At the present time there are nearly 6,000 chool Louses, which with the sites and apparatus are worth more thun \$5,000,000, and the annual expanditure for their support ex-ceeds \$4,00,000. The state fund apportioned to school districts in 1870 amounted to \$57. 982. Now \$500,000 is annually distributed, and it is estimated that when the school lands are all sold Nebraska will have a school fund. inalienable and unstealable, of over \$52,033,-000. A magnificent envoyment with which to perpetuate her superior system of public schools.

#### The Constitution We Live Under. By Hon, John L. Webs'er.

The constitutional convention of 1875 marked a new era in the political development of this state. The constitution of 1836. under which the state was admitted into the union, had been drafted to meet the wants of a new born state, while corporations were few in number and the population immited. It lacked the expansive powers, necessary to meet the necessities of the people, as the state grow in wealth and in population. The chief complaint against the first constitution was that it did not admit of a proper representation of the people in the legislature. The total member-1801. 1801. ited to sixty-nine persons. This practically 505,014 deprived the west half of the state, and more ticularly the new counties being formed myear to year, of any adequate represenon. Out of this crying need, the new con tion was called to draft the present con-ation. The work of the convention of 1875 stood the test of sixteen years with genapprobation. Perhaps the severest crit-in that can be made upon its work is the majority of the members did not fully appreciate the rapid development which would take place in the state within the period of time which has since elapsed. The convention was bein shortly after the monetary stringency of 1873, and many men were impressed with the spirit of economy, which led to limitations and restrictions that should not have been ingrafted upon the fundamental law of the state. It was then

fundamental law of the state. It was then thought necessary to fix a limitation open the number of state officers, and to fix their salaries. The most fatal mistake in this re-gard related to the supreme court. It is now conceded by all persons hav-ing the weifare of the state at heart that the supreme court should be increased to five members, and the salary of the judges raised to \$5,000 or \$6,000 per yor. I believe it due to the more experien e4 minuters of the convention to say that t say were in favor of a more liberal policy in respect to the supreme court. With but respect to the supreme court. With but s wht med fightion the present constitution would be equal to the demands of this state, as matter how large its population may be

west, and control numerous branches extend-ing in every direction. The Missouri Pacific was composed of a bedy of men of whom the state then was, and may still be proud. Two of its members, General Charles F. Mander-son and General Charles H. Van Wyck, afterward became United States senators and one of them still honors that position The Hon, A. J. Weaver and the orilliant James Laird were afterwards members of congress. It may be safely said that the state of Nebraska has never had a stronger representation in either house of congress than these men who were members of this constitutional conven-tion, Hon. James W. Dawes soon afterward bocaine governor of the state of Nebraska, and our present governor, James E. Boyd, was also a member of that convention. Three members were afterwards elected lieutenant governor of the state: O. A. Aboott, E. C. Carnes and H. H. Shedd. Hon. Samuel Maxwell was then a member of the supreme court, and ever since has held that homorable position, at the present time being chief jus-tice. Hon. M. B. Reese also became a member of the supreme court, and fulfilled the trust with honor and credit to himself. Sev-

the people. Among the sixty-nine members of that

convention were many of the most promi-

or the members have since been honored by the state in being elected judges of the district courts. Hon. Jeffer-son H. Broady, Hon. S. B. Pound and Hon. A. J. Weaver have since served as judges, and Hon. M. R. Honowell and Hon, isance Powers are still on the dis-trict banch. Many other members of that convention have held various positions of trust. Most of them are still living, and stand high in the estimation of the people. The vote on the constitution of 1875 was taken October 12 of that year, resulting 30,-202 for and 5,474 against. This constitution

The couvention met in Lincoln, June 12, 1875, and was composed of the following

John Lee Webster, president; O. A. Ab bott, Isaac Powers, ir., Samuel Maxwell, D. P. Henry, Andrew Hallner, S. F. Burteh, Luke Agur, M. B. Reese, John McPherson. B. I. dinman, J. D. Hamilton, S. H. Cal-houn, J. P. Becker, H. H. Sheid, W. H. Munger, S. M. Kirkpatrick, James Harper, A. H. Conner, James E. Boyd, George S. A. H. Conner, James E. Boyd, George Smith, J. H. Perry, Robert B. Harrington. John J. Thompson, Citaton Briggs, C. W. Pierco, W. B. Cummins, J. B. Hawley, W. H. Sterns, Jefferson H. Broady, L. B. Thome, S. B. Pound, James W. Dawos, H. Sterns, Jefferson H. Broady, L. B. Thome, S. B. Pound, James W. Dawes, M. L. Hayward, R. F. Stevensoe, Charles H. Brown, Jacob Vallery, J. E. Doom, S. R. Fess, C. H. Van Wyck, W. L. Dunlan, C. H. Frady, Churles F. Wal-thers, R. C. Eldridge, Joseph Garber, A. M. Walling, J. G. Ewan, C. fl. Gere, T. L. War-rington, James Laird, Henry Grebe, W. M. Robertson, M. R. Hopswell, E. C. Carnes, Josian Rogers, C. E. Hunter, T. S. Clark, J. H. Sauls, A. G. Kendall, S. H. Coxtes, A. J. Weaver, Charles F. Manderson, Edwin A. Grenell, M. W. Wilcox, Frank Martin, Goorge L. Griffing, J. F. Zediker, A. W. Matthews, William A. Gwyer; Guy A. Brows, secretary; C. L. Mather, assistant secretary. B. L.

secretary.

#### Didn't Know the Symptoms.

He leaned up against the counter, says the Detroit Free Press, and, calling for a cocktail, he talked to the barkeeper while it was being compounded. "Was I drunk whon I was in here last night?" he inquired. "No, sir, you didn't seem to be so."

"Wasn't I talking with a heavy-set man?" "Yes, sir."

"And didn't he ask me to pay a meat bill of \$10?"

"I think he said something to that effect, sir." "Didn't I pay it?"

"Certainly you did, sir, without a word. paused a moment in deep He

thought "And you say I wasn't drunk?" he a iked.

"I should say you were not, sir." "Young man," he said 2.5 sly, as he reached for the cocktail, "you don't know the symptoms in my case a little

ushed Into the Union by Fraul and Under Falsa Pratenses.

HOW STATEHOOD WAS GAINED

## DEMOCRATIC VERSION OF THE STRUGGLE

Politics in Territorial Days-Republicans Valiantly Fought for Statehood While the Democrats Bitterty Opposed It-The Negro Suffcage Issue Did It.

Answering the request of the editor of Tar Ban for a statement connected with the admission of Nebraska to the union, I may say in the first place that the whole thing was conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity.

The facts are that in April, 1864, congress passed an act authorizing the people to form a state government, provided for an election in the ensuing May, and a ratification by the people in October of the same year.

1 must condense. Our people answered by lecting members of the convention on the lines of those who favored and those who opposed the admission of the state. The re-sult was that two-thirds of the members clected were favorable to adjourning sine die. For instance, in this county of Douglas outy forty-five votes were cast for state organization, and this was the first county in population in the state. The majorities were proportionately large elsewhere. Hence it when the convention assembled on 4th of July, 1864, it organized was the organized and immediately adjourned sine die. This was supposed to have settled the question of admission at that time. But not so. Re-publican demands for United States sonatortives, and sents in the house of representa-tives, and state offices and plunder in general, brought about a different result. The democrats declared against state government in 1865, but a legislature was elected without any issue on the question being made. But after it was elected it declared that the republican eloments were very heartily in favor of making a state constitution, and the legislature did resolve itself into a constitutional convention and did prepare an instru ment, when had such counties as Otoe and Cass known that they had been eogaged in any such design not one of them could have been elected. For instance, Cass county gave 325 votes against admission and Otos three or four hundred. These decegations helped create the constitution afterwards. They pretended to get up petitions from the people to make it appear as if it was a popular measure and to get the moral support of the people, but that failed. They did not set 600 names to their petition throughout the territory, and did not get

nearly all of those solicited to sign At the opening of the session a decided ma-jority was against any such proceeding, but Governor Saunders, Chief Justice William Pitt Keilogg, Indian Superintendent Taylor, and others inside a party constitution of its and and others, made a party question of it, and one by one they coaxed and persuaded and traded theinseives into a majority, as will be hereafter shown. And so they locked them-

selves up in the state building and proceeded serves up in the state building and proceeded to make a co-stitution. On the 9th day of February they had succeeded in passing and having their joint resolution approved by the gov-ernor, which submitted the constitution to a

vote of the electors. Every argument and every device were resorted to to secure a majority for it. J. Sterling Morton led the opposition as a candidate for governor. The election was held on the 2d of June and the result was claimed to be 100 majority for the constitution, the governor, the chief jus-tice and the United States attorney being the canvassing board. The truth is they did not have any majority at all, as the sequei will show.

As clean a vote as was ever cast, in the previnct in Cass county known as Rock Buffs, confessedly without fraud, or the taint of fraud, but attended by some irregularities, gave a majority of 78 against the nonstitution. That vole was thrown out in the canvass. A large number of lowa soldiers at Fort Kearney, who, under express provision in the organic act, had no right to vote in our territory, voted for the constitution to the number of forty. Colonel Matthewvotes to the number of nineteen for the con-stitution, and Pole Creek precinct, in Merrick county, with 11 majority against the constitution, was thrown out on account of some irregularities, similar to those connected with the action of the gentlemen at Rock Bluffs, but no fraud. So, deducting the claimed majority of 100 from the 148 of confessedly stolen votes and the majority against the constitution was 48. But this does not show all the illegal votes; it just simply shows a majority against the constitution of 4S, without inves-tigating all the other illegal votes cast. But a majority of 48 against the constitution was

just as good as 40, 0), so far as the rights of the people were concerned. The territorial canvassing board, notwith-standing all the above illegal and suppressed votes, show that Mr. Morton, the democratic candidate for governor, who obtained 3,948 votes according to the official canvass, was defeated by 145 votes, while the constitution which only received 3,923 votes, was carried by 100 majority. This fraud was finally con summated in its full scope by the throwing out of Rock Bluffs precinct in Cass county, which, in the outcome, seated, by the manpulation of the gang, the delegations from lass in both houses. Now when the two houses met in joint as

sembly to elect a United States senator, votes were cast on the first ballot. All republicans, 29 in number, voted for T. Tipton, a.d all the democrats, 21 in number, voted for J. Sterling Morton. On the second ballot the same number of republicans voted for Thayer and the same number democrats voted for Poppleton. Had the six scats of the members from Cass been held by democrats, to whom they rightfully belonged and who had been fairly elected, the vote would have stood, Mr. Morton and Mr. Poppleton, 27, and for Mr. Tipton and Mr. Thayer, 23. This is history. It is attested by the recorded affirma-tions of twenty-one members of the legislature who signed it at the session of 1866, in July

Therefore, the conclusion is plain and clear that in the first place the state governmen was imposed upon the people against their will by combinations in the legislative body and that the election of T. W. Tipton and John M. Thayer to the United States senate was a fraud upon the honest voters of the people as expressed at the ballot hox

I need not go into the details of how this was all carried out; the need for brev-ity provents that. I will add only this, that by the throwing out of 158 bona fide votes in Rock Bluffs precinct, Cass county, J. Sterling Morton was defeated for gov-ernor and David Butier was declared elected. Butler's vote was 4,093; deduct soldiers' vote at Fort Kearney 152, and his vote is shown to be 3,941. By throwing out Rock Bluffs' vote Butler lost 50; adding that 50 his vote stands 3,991, that is to say Butler had a citizens' vote of 3,991. Morton's vole entire was 3,918; deduct from this the soldiers' vote cast for him, 41, and his citizens' vote amounted to 3,907. Bi By throwing out Rock Bluffs Mortin lost 107; by adding that in we have 4,014, which is Morton's citizens' vote. That is to say 4,014 citizens voted for Morton for governor and consequently Morton was honestly and

tegally elected by a maj rity of just 25 over Butter for governor. But that is not all. The entire state ticket was elected by the same majority, as follows J. Sterling Morton, governor; Charles W. Sturgis, secretary of state; William A. Lit tie, cnief justice: B. E. B. Kennedy and E. W. Thomas, associate justices: St. Lenser, St. W. Thomas, associate justices; SL John Goodrich, treasurer; Guy C. Barnum, auditor, and John R. Brooke, member of congress. The contest in this section of the state for

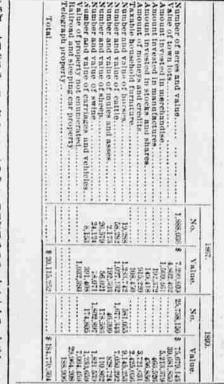
United States senator lay between Governor Saunders and Governor Thayer, and the issue was on negro suffrage between the two candidates in the republican party, and the question was likely to be determined whether one or the other was more radical. I met Governor Thayer in the midst of the I met Governor Thayer in the initial of the controversy, and he asked me what I thought about it. Woll, I said, I thought that the more radical he became on the issue as a candidate for the senate the more likely he would be to be elected. He took the extreme view and won. GEORGE L. MILLER.

MATERIAL WEALTH.

Statistics Showing the Increase of Resources Since 1867.

of the state is best shown by the following

The following is a comparison of the assessments of 1867 and 1890:



Tom and Jerry Did Not Mix.

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Washington Letter to the Detroit Tribune: "Now Jerry Simpson will by scorched," remarked Harvey Fleming of the Wichita Eagle, while the sockless wanderer from the trackless prairie was making a speech denouncing Mr. Reed, in the recent debate on the new rules. But Mr. Fleming was mistaken. Mr. Simpson finished his harangue, sat down, and turned around in his chair to listen to Tom Road's reply. The sight which met Jerry's eye was something which he will always remember. He saw Tom writing letters and paying no more attention to him than if a toy popgun had gone off in San Francisco. Just then Mr. Springer of Illinois made some allusion to Mr. Reed and his past rul-

ings, and the big man from Maine arose and said: "Whenever I hear my name mentioned by an honorable gentleman I rise for a reply." He then proceeded fully and categorically to answer the statements of Mr. Springer. As soon as he had finished and taken his seat amid a tumult of republican applause, Jerry Simpson arose and said: "I would to know whether the gentleman like rom Maine heard what I just had to say about his rulings?"

Tom field was writing letters, and did not move a muscle nor twitch an eye, He kept on writing letters. He said after adjournment that he could not afford to waste any time on a fellow who simply wanted to enhance his reputation by getting into a controversy with him, adding: "Tom and Jerry may commingle in bar rooms, but not in the house. don't mix here." We

Although there is not very much in "Lazy Thoughts of a Lazy Girl," by Jennie Wren, one might do worse than spend an hour of two in its perusal. Published by the Wayerly company, New York.

The rapid increase in the material wealth