PART ONE.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 9-16.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

JEN BROTH Grand Special Sale of Spring Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

Ladies' and Gents'	Lupin's very best Thibet cloth, satin finish 93c, worth \$1.35. These goods		Linen Dept.	House Furnishing	Chenille Table Covers	Patronize Home
Furnishing Goods.	make an excellent spring dress, and no known fabric will wear better.	Cloak Department. Being overstocked with our new	Unbleached crash, all linen, 5c yard.	Goods.	Special sale on Monday in our center	Industry
Our spring stock of ladies' and gents'	Malard's very best henrietta cloth, best satin finish, SSC; equal to any in	spring wraps we will make an early sac- rifice, making a special reduction in this	Glass toweling, 6c, 8c, 10c and 12to	Washboards, 9c.	aisle, 16th street building, for one day only.	Industry.
nowshowing a larger and finer stock	town at \$1.25. Fine silk finish cashmere 65c, worth	department; the goods being of the new- est and latest styles and best manufac-	All linen German twilled crash, 10c	Wash baskets, 25c. The genuine Western wringer, \$3,50.	200 6-4 fringed chenille covers, 12 dif- ferent styles to select from, worth	LETTING DOWN THE PRICES.
than ever. Our umbrella and parasol department	Fine cashmere 33c; worth 50c.	ture. Ladies' recfers in all the newest fab-	All linen scotch twilled crash, fancy	Wooden frame wringer, \$2.15, worth \$8 00.	\$2.50, our price all day Monday, \$1.25 each. In order to treat all alike, as	
is now complete. We are showing the handsomest line of handles ever brought	Fine cash mere 25c, worth 37±c. Good cash mere 12±c, worth 20c.	rics and latest styles, ranging from \$15, \$18 and \$20, will be sold at \$10.50, 30	Common blooched damage toweling	Mouse traps, ic.	these covers are away below their value, we shall limit two to each cus-	Potted hams
to this market. Read a few of our prices. 500 children's sun umbrellas, 24 inches		and 32 inches long.	Turkey red damask, 15c yard.	Wooden bowls, 5c. Clothes bars, 50c.	At the same time and at the same	Deviled ham 50 Salt meat 60
s nice thing for children going to school, only 50c each.	Colored Dress Goods.	inch es, \$4.50, reduced from \$8. Ladies' Margurito capes, in tan and	Red bordered damask, 25c yard. Half bleached damask, 45c, 55c and	Folding ironing tables, 95c, worth \$3.	place, we shall offer 75 extra heavy 6-4 chenille covers, plain colors, exta heavy	Breakfast bacen
1 case of ladies' 26-inch Gloria silk	We will place on sile Monday morn-	gray, 40 inches long, \$7, reduced from \$10.	65c yard. Silk bleached damusk, 50c, 60c, 75c,	Rolling pins, 3c.	fringes, at the low price of \$1.98 each. These covers would be cheap at \$3.50	Mackerel 100
et analy athena as's et to	ing the grandest display of spring dress goods ever shown in the west. Our stock	\$20 to \$25, reduced to \$15.	85c and \$1.25 yard.	Market baskets, 3c. Butter ladles, 5c.	Also 25 tapestry table covers at \$1,25	Boneless rump corn beef 540 Dried beef
with fine French horn handles, only	consists of all the latest novelties in for- eign and domestic goods. We are mak-	Ladies' and misses' military cape uls- ters made of all wool herring-bone		Butter spades, 5c. Butter moulds, 10c. Wooden spoons, 5c.	All these on special sale Monday.	Full cream cheese 150 Brick cheese 150
Ladies' 26-inch umbrellas, Milan	tention of all close buyers to look	cloth, in tan or gray, \$8.50, reduced from \$12 and \$15.	5-8 all linen German napkins,\$1 dozen.	Skirt boards, 35c. 3 hoop pails, 15c.	Laces.	Swiss cheese
luloid handles, only \$2.25 each. Ladies' very fine Milan serge 26-inch	38-ince very fine all wool beford cord	Our ladies' and misses' reefers, all new and vory stylish, reduced from \$10	Big variety of lunch cloths, all prices.	6 foot step ladder, 59c, worth \$2.50. Combination folding pantry steps and		Bologna sausage 50
umbrellas, come with elegant Dresden china handles, something entirely new,	made in France, 78c. 40-inch all wool surah twill, in all	to \$7.50. Ladies' reefers, in all the latest and	Embroidered	chair, \$1.25, sold regular for \$4. 4 drawer spice cabinet, 95c, worth \$3.	SFECIAL FOR MONDAY.	1 lb package corn starch
only \$2.50 each. 1 lot of ladies' 26-inch sunshades, very	colors 55c. 40-inch fancy plaids, 50 different styles only 58a	We are showing the largest line of		Tooth picks 2c per box. We carry the largest and finest line	1,000 yards black yacht lace for Mon- day only 3c per yard, worth 15c.	I mportedevaporated currants 5c California evaporated apricots 74c
best Milan serge, come with beautiful pother of pearl handles, only \$3.50,	styles, only 58c. Crepe Treanon in beautiful patterns, made in Germany, 85c.	children's reefers and jackets in Omaha and at the lowest prices.		of cutlery in the west, and our prices are 50 per cent lower than the lowest.	only 5c per yard.	California evaporated peaches 710 String beans 60
We are now displaying the finest line	30-inch all wool challie, in all the	Ladies' should not miss this opportu- nity.	Special bargains for this week.		5,000 yds- hand-made torchon lace fo Monday at 7c per yard, actually wort	Lima beans 60
of children's fancy parasols ever shown in the city.	pretty patterns, made in Germany, 58c. 54-inch all wool habit cloth, for crpes and spring jackets, only \$1.25.	Hosiery Department.	5 dozen fine embroidered felt scarfs, only 69c each, actually worth \$1. 10 dozen beautiful embroidered felt	Corset Department.	10c to 15c. h 500 bolts fine machine made torchon	20 lb pail jelly 500 Glenwood tomatos, 10c.
Carriage parasols \$1.50 and up	48-inch Scotch tweeds, good values, 85c.		scarfs, for this week only \$1, worth	The state of the state of the state and the	Monday at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c per bolt.	- 3 lb can California grapes, 9c. 3 lb can California apricots, 12‡c.
New Wash	42-inch figured bedford cords, \$1.15. 40-inch all wool silk finish henrietta,	cago. Complete in every line. We carry nothing but what we can fully	Embroidered felt baby carriage robes,	most any kind of corset manufactured. We carry a full line of Bail's, Dr. War-	Embasidan Cala	3 lb can California egg plums, 124c. 3 lb can California green gages, 124c.
Dress Goods.	65c. 36-inch chivron stripes, 33c.	warrant in every particular.	Fine eiderdown baby carriage robes,	corsets of all descriptions.	Embroidery Sale.	o to can cantornia green gages, izjo.
New styles are being added daily.	40-inch all wool novelty suiting, very stylish, only 55c.	Hermsdorf dye, at 25c per pair, is the	Interesting bargains in our handker- chief department this week.	Our specialty in this line is our one dollar corset, equal to anything shown west of Chicago at \$1.50.	SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.	Tea and Coffee Dept.
This department takes second place to none in this city. We are the first to	Special in Silks	We carry a beautiful line of ladies' fancy hose at 25c per pair. We also	And to make it interesting to the lit- tle ones, we will let go during this week	We also make a leader of 50c corsets which cannot be duplicated for less than	2,000 yards narrow but neat embroid- ery at 1c per yard.	rea and conce Depa
show the latest styles. Another new line of bedford cords	Special III Sliks	carry in stock a full line of ladies' fast black cotton hose at 10c, 12½c and 15c a	200 dozen fancy bordered children's handkerchiefs at lc each.	75c.	3,000 yards medium width embroid- cry at 3c and 5c per yard, worth 6c to	Cocoa shells, 3c pound.
just opened, which makes 7 different lines of bedford cords on display at 7c, 10c, 12½c and 15c: two lines at 7c, two	for Monday.	We are showing an immense stock of	200 dozen fancy bordered ladies' hand- kerchiefs at 3c, regular price 5c each.	Underwear Dept.	10c per yard. 10,000 yards wide fine Hamburg em-	Japan dust tea, 10c. Choice Japan tea, 19c.
lines at 1212 and two lines at 15e yard.	Just received-50 pieces of China and Japanese silks, in plain black and	Children's hosiery at vory low prices. Children's fast black cotton hose at	dered and hemstitched handkerchiefs	Ladies' jersey knit vests, Sc each.	broidery at 10c, 124c and 15c, well worth 15c to 25c per yard.	Basket fired Japan tea, 25c and 35c.
etta black sateen at 15c yard as being extra good value.	greatly reduced prices.	2 cases of children's fast black cotton	at 5c. well worth 10c. Special for tomorrow. 150 dozen beau- tiful embroidered ladies' hankerchiefs,	Ladies' jersey knit vests 15c each.	Drug Department.	Selected natural leaf Japan, 40c and 48c.
Just opened; a new line of sateens in dark ground work and fancy colored	Black and white plaid and stripe surahs, worth \$1 and \$1.25, Monday at	rogular 950 hoso	only 15c, well worth 25c.	We show the finest line of ladies' knit		Uncolored Japan, 40c. 50c and 60c, Moyune Gunpowder, 85c, 45c and 60c.
figures at 25c yard. The largest stock of ginghams and	the low price of 70c. Chinas in new and desirable shades	fast black nothing botton made to wear	Dress Linings.	underwear in the city at 25c. Styles controlled entirely by us.	Scott's Emulsion, 75c,	English breakfast, 88c, 48c and 60c. Formosa Oolong, 59c and 70c.
Cancy zephyrs in Omaha.	Crepes in all silk, worth \$1.35, for	will take nothing else.	8	Ladies' long sleeved vests, Willia- mantic lisle thread, only 25c a job worth 50c.	and a second start and a	We carry a complete line of teas. Our coffees are roasted daily.
Black Dress Goods.	\$1.10. Gros grain dress silks, the very best at \$1.30 and \$1.50, Monday \$1 and \$1.10.	Muslins and Sheetings	Barton's linings, tailor trimmings, etc.		Fig Syrup, 29c. Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry, 29c.	Rio coffee, 20c, 23c and 25c. Golden Rio, 25c to 28c.
SPECIAL SALE FOR MONDAY. We have just received a special in-	Brocaded pongees, in cream, cheap at \$1.25, Monday \$1.	o amorene artinas er breasnea mastra	Best grade of canvas 34c yard. All colors in plain and fancy selicia, percaline, padding, ducks, canvas,	Boys' Shirt Waists.	Mellins' Food, large, 65c. Harter's Iron Tonic, 75c. Conford to 200	Combination coffee, 271c.
voice of fine Angora wool dress goods which we will have on sale Monday at	Remnants in silks at less than half price.	at 5c yard. 4 different brands of fine cambric, 8½c, 9½c, 10 and 12½c yard.	farmers' satin, serges, etc.	100 dozen boys' waists, fancy patterns, only 25c, worth 50c.	Garfield tea, 20c. Lane's Family Medicine, 20c. Indian Sagwa, 75c.	Choice Guatamala 30c. Mixed Java and Mocha, 32c.
the following prices. 50 pieces produits Francais, a very	Glove Department.	42-inch bleached or unbleached pil- low casing at 74c yard.	Muslin Underwear	We carry a full line of the Mother's Friend Shirt Waists at our usual low	Liebig's Beef Iron and Wine 43c.	Old Government Java, 834c, 8 pounds for \$1.
handsome twilled material with a fine silk finish, will be on sale at 55c. Any	With us this is an immense business.	36-inch bleached chcese cloth, worth Sc. reduced to close 3c vard.		prices.	Jamaica Ginger, 20c. Mother Siegel's Syrups, 50c.	
other house would call them a bargain at 80c, and they are worth it.	All gloves are sold on their merits. We aim to do what is right. All gloves not	Appleton's AA brown sheeting, 5c yard.	Department.	White Bed Spreads.	Malvine Cream, 355. Malvine Lotion, 35c.	Butter.
would be called good value at \$1.	proving satisfactory after being war- ranted, will be made good. We are	Appleton's brown muslin reduced to 6e yard	Ladies' chemise and drawers, nicely	We are showing the largest variety and nest assortment of white crochet	Viola Soaps, 18c.	
25 pieces Prince Albert suiting 55c.	showing an elegant line of gloves in 7 hooks which we are selling at \$1 per	Bleached cotton flannel, 5c yard.	finished and made from good muslin, 25c and up.	159e 65e 75e *88e 98e \$1 \$1 15 \$1 10	Ayer's Recamier Cream, 99c. Ayer's Recamier Lotion, 99c	Country butter, 16c. 18c, 20c and 22c per pound; made by Nebrask a farmers
Sells readily in New York at 75c. They are very popular.	We carry in steck a full line of Taf- fotas and sills glavas 250 nor usir and	Double width sheeting at less than cost.	50c and up. Best line of corset covers in the city.	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2, 55, \$2, 50, \$3 and \$3.50 each. We can suit you. We	Ayer's Recamier Balm, 99c. Ayer's Recamier Sonp, 19c. Porfumes all edges 19g per ourse	and is shipped in fresh every day. Ne- braska creamery 22c, 24c and 26c; made

worth 4Sc. very desirable.

POST YOUR LETTERS BY WIRE

Details of Postmaster General Wanamaker's Plans for Postal Telegraphy.

ALL LINES MAY BID FOR THF BUSINESS

Free Delivery to Be Extended-Experiments in Villages Highly Satisfactory-A House to House Collection Being Talked Of.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12 .- I asked Postmaster General Wanamaker yesterday what he would do to develop the postal service if he could have his own way and what he thought the future of it was. He reflected a moment and said :

"There are four things that I can think of right away that I would do. They are the simplest and easiest business propositions; and yet, consider them a moment with me, and see, what a marvelous change they would work in the postal system. See if each one does not commend itself to your guainess judgment. See if you don't even feel sorry that politics and private interest stand in the way of these improvements."

"You know that I have fought somewhat or a postal telegraph. It has not been proposed that the government should purchase for lease existing lines or build any new ones. It has contemplated nothing of the sort. It has merely contemplated contracting with existing companies, or with companies that might be incorporated, for the transmission of messages at reduced rates in consideration of the collection and delivery of these messages by the letter carriers of the postoffice department. That is all there is of it. But think how much there is of it! Every one of the 500 cities in this country-I think the number is about 500 try-i think the number is about 500 now--which have the free delivery service, would be in direct electrical communication with everyone of the 500, and that, too, at rates low enough so that the plain people, who do the bulk of the corresponding in this country, and not merely the wealthy busi-ness people, could use the quickest means of intercommunication. The telegraph com-manies could afford to do this work thus cheaply for three reasons: One is the addi-tional patronage that the reduced rates and the regularity of collection and delivery tional patronage that the reduced rates and the regularity of collection and delivery would bring; another is that their items of expense for collection and delivery would be removed; the third is the use of offices, clerks, stamps, etc. In other words, the two great machines of the telegraph plants and the free delivery plant of the postoffice department would fit into each other, helping each other out and doing work at far less exeech other out and doing work at far less ex-pense than would be required for either to do the work independently. A person dropping a letter designated 'postal telegraph' in a box in Chicago would have it taken up in the next box collection, telegraphed to its des-tination, say New York, and there taken out and delivered in the first delivery. The answer would be sent off in the same way exactly. The department would contract with bidding telegraph companies to transwith bidding telegraph companies to trans-mit messages by telegraph, just as it now contracts with railroad companies, steam-boats, stage drivers, etc., to carry messages in sacks. The railroads and steamboats en-loy bidding. They find the transportation of mails for the government profitable. The telegraph companies would bid and they would find their work profitable." "But it has been said that this would all require the employment of extra people and the expenditure of extra money." "I was about to speak of that. Those ob-jections are preposterous and a great many who make them know that they are. The

telegraph companies that contract to trans-mit messages for the department would handle them themselves, just the same as the railroad companies employ their engineers, firemen, brakemen, etc., and the de-partment would have no more control of the operations of other employes of the telegraph companies than it now has over the before mentioned railroad employes. The only regulations that would be required would be similar to those now exercised over the railroads; namely, a certain inspection to make sure that contracts are lived up to. A few clerks might be necessary manage the stamp accounts and keep the books and that sort of thing. There could not possibly be any other employment of civil servants involved or any other possible

> expense. "But let me keep to my original thought. It was that, with this limited contract postal telegraph, the department, doing its share and the telegraph companies doing their share of the great work of conveying elec-trical letters, millions of people living in the free delivery cities would find a new means of communication among themselves brought within their reach-a means worthy of these

days of American enterprise and invention and not obsolete for twenty years." "But Mr. Wanamaker," said I, "this does not seem to be providing for anybody except those living in the 500 cities which have letter carriers."

to

ter carriers." "I know, and that brings me to the second point which I was about to speak of—the second great step in the ideal development of the postal service, that stupendous, marvel-ous machine for the transmission of intelli-gence among the people. Here are telephone lines, say, within cities and outside of them, ramifying everywhere in suburban neighbor-heods, going to almost every nonular bead. hoods, going to almost every popular head-quarters in town and country. Bring that great means of communication (by contract with the department, publicly, fairly, eco nomically, inexpensively, as in the case of telegraph companies) within the case of telegraph companies) within the case of all the suburban populations. Why I dream of lo-cent telegrams and 5-cent, is not 3-cent telephone messages. And how wide-reaching the combination of these two systems would be, one connecting all the 500 free delivery cities-and the number is continually increascities—and the number is continually increas-ing by increase of population and decrease of limits to which the free delivery may be applied—and enabling these millions of suburban residents to use the telephone in connection with it. Not even the special knowledge of the telegraph operator, as in the other case, would be required, for any-body can use the telephone, and thousands of little centers within easy reach of the big cittes would be brought into direct electrical cities would be brought into direct electrical communication with all the other little popu-lar centers, no matter where, in the whole country. There would be no extra employ-ment of people, no extra expense. That is evident as soon as you know what the proposition is. There could be no additional ex-pense involved except, as before suggested, in a possible central bureau of a dozen clerks to do the requisite bookkeeping. That is the second point that I thought of when you first spoke to me of the ideal develop-

you first spoke to me of the ideal develop-ment of the postal system. "The third phase of it," continued the postmaster general, "is the rural free deliv-ery, that is to say free delivery by carrier in towns, villages, and even farming com-munities, not at present enjoying it. We have been trying in forty-six communities, varying in population from 300 to 3,000, and under all circumstances and conditions, as you may have beard, an experiment like you may have heard, an experiment like this: We have heat the outgoing and in-comming mails collected from and delivered to every house, and have found, that the in-creased business which these additional fa-clitues bring to the total of the offices ex-ceeded by almost \$4,000 the expenditure of \$10,000 allowed to be made in a year for the purpose of this experiment. It is evident, then-indeed we have proved it-that you can spend money for the free delivery under similar conditions; and it is equally evident that you can put on the free delivery under less favorable circumstances, and still have it pay its way. What I should like to see, therefore, would be a large amount of money appropriated (which, really, would you may have heard, an experiment like this: We have had the outgoing and in-

not be appropriated, because it would all come back) for this extension of free delivery in villages and farming communities. That would mean a collection and delivery of mail from every house within the area served by the postoffice where the service would be put on, and if you think a moment you will see that in thousands of places, especially where the telephone service is connected with the telegraph service, would hundreds of thousands of homes be brought into electrical communication with hundreds of thou-sands of others. I don't say that free delivery could be made universal in this country for many years to come. This is so because of our immense sparsely settled areas, for it now costs us 50 cents to carry many a letter to some remote part of the country; but I do say that we can extend free delivery, and that too, pretty fast, into the country more and more. This, you see, is the third thing, and it brings, as I have hinted, hundreds of thousands of homes into electrical communication with an indefinite number of others; for the carrier in the vil-

Take advantage of the low prices.

lage, as well as in the city, goes wherever there is mail to deliver or collect." "That is so simple that I should think they would vote the money for it in congress." "I should think so, too; 1 hope they will. The trouble is in getting the proposition rightly understood and in understanding not only that it is not a source of loss in the end, but that it is of incalculable end, but that it is of incarculation value to all the country homes that would be affected by the extra facilities for receiving and posting letters and papers. Think of the benefit of it to the papers them-course for instruce. The business office of a selves, for instance. The business office of

great southern paper is of the opinion that its weekly circulation, now over 100,000, would be increased by 100,000, if the country people whom it desired to reach, and who de-sire to be reached, could only have a chance." "What is your fourth point in this development of the service?" "It is more in the line of the last than in the phases of it that are electrical, though

both of these last supplement the benefits of electrical communication in a marked degree The fourth scheme is the application of letter boxes for the collection, as well as the de-livery, of mail from and to everybody's door

livery, of mail from and to everybody's door in every city, town and village, or even farming community, if desired. You may remember that we have had a commission working at odd times during a good part of two years examining 1,500 or more models of letter boxes intended for house doors or the front walls of houses, with this object in view: To find the sim-plest, safest, and least expensive device, either for the reception of mail delivered or for reception and collection both. Of course, the department would like to see delivery boxes put in, because then a quarter part. boxes put in, because then a quarter part, say, of the time of the carrier force, which is now consumed in waiting for people to come to doors to receive their mail, would be saved to the carrier force; but that is no reason why the householder would want to pay 40 or 50 cents for a letter box for the pur-pose. He probably would be willing, howpay 40 or 50 cents for a letter box for the pur-pose. He probably would be willing, how-ever, to put in a box if he could have his letters collected from the house door by the carrier on his route without, that is to say, going to the corner or wherever the nearest box happens to be. But, however that was or is, our commission picked out six boxes as being the best, and we thereupon invited the six inventors to make actual tests of their boxes on separato carrier routes, so that we could determine whether the innovation would be popular, and also whether the present carrier force in a given community can collect mail from

lect letters from everybody's door where they happen to be for collection -as indicated by disks which would appear where mail is to be collected-incidentally with the delivery of mail to every door where it is to be deliv-ered, and all this within the same time and C without any extra expense; or, in other words, the millions of people in these cities have, by this discovery, two great conven-iences which they did not have before; namely, all of their letters deposited in a sets these at their does without dolay, and safe place at their doors without delay, and what is more, all of their letters collected from a safe place at their doors. And you see, as the free delivery service is extended into smaller and smaller cities, into the towns, into the villages, even into the farm-ing districts, these privileges are correspond-ingly scattered." PERRT S. HEATH.

25c and up

SOME PROMINENT PEOPLE.

There are no flies on Paderewski. The constant waving of his hair alone would keep them off.

Loubet, the head of the new French cabinet, is described as a man wto has been sixteen years in public life without making a ecord.

President McLeod, who is now in a posi tion to water not less than \$500,000,000 fool coal railroad stock, was, less than twenty years ago, a borrower of \$100 with which to lay in a stock of mineral water as a starter in business.

Mr. Cleveland is 55, Senator Gorman is 53, Senator Allison, 63; Senator Cullom, 63 and Senator Carlisle 56, while Boies, Gray and Sherman are past middle life. Grant, who was inaugurated at 47, is said to have been the youngest president.

The late Dr. Junker, the African explorer put more faith in Livingstone's than in Stan-ley's way of advancing through the Dark Continent. He never killed a native and for the most part traveled without a weapon, but still achieved what he wanted.

M. Tardien, editor-m-chief of the Inde pendence Beige, has been appointed director general of the Department of Fine Arts of Beigium. His most prominent rival for the place was also a distinguished journalist, Baron Haulleville, ex-editor of the Journal ae Bruselles.

John Marian Murphy, one of California's oidest pioneers, died at San Jose a few days ago, aged 80. He was the first man to take a four-wheeled wagon across the Sierras and was one of the earliest scouls who went across the plains to California. He served as a guide for Fremont on one of his expedi-

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Lynn sends incandescent damps to Japan. A third electric railroad between Minneap bis and St. Paul will be built this year.

According to recent calculations there are at present 206 central electric light stations in operation in Europe.

Edison only owns one-tenth of the \$100,-000,000 stock of the General Electric com-pany. Edison was a poor man a few years

An alloy of copper, nickel and manganese, known as macgain, is extensively employed in electrical wors, owing to its remarkable power of resisting currents.

An insulated holder for fire hose has been An insulated holder for he hose has been invented to obviate any danger that might arise to firemen in case a stream of water struck a heavily charged wire. The cost of lighting for the World's fair at Chicago will be about ten times the cost of lighting the exposition held at Paris. The estimate is at present placed at \$1500.000

estimate is at present placed at \$1,500,000.

It is estimated that the fifty long distance lines, which the American Bell Telephone company is putting up between New York and Chicago, will consume 8,536 tons of cop-per, while the total length of the wire will be 98,000 miles.

The adoption of electric light and power The adoption of electric right and power plants in mining operations is becoming quite general in this country, a fact shown by the sumerous orders which have recently been placed for pumping, hauling, cutting and tighting machinery for a sumper of prominent mines.

WALKING WAS PRETTY GOOD
Japtain Palmer Tells of His Tramp Into Omaha Thirty Years Ago.
REMINISCENCES OF TERRITORIAL DAYS
ome of the Early State Swindlers Recalled

Examine them.

-How the Captain Missed His Chance of Getting an Easy Fortune.

When an old-timer tells you of his early experiences he is very apt to emphasize the fact that when he came to Omaha his worldly possessions were not great enough to make him an object of envy. Captain H. E. Palmer goes a step farther than this. He had no more than other pioneers when he came to Omaha, but the manner of his coming entitles him to distinction among the veteran residents. He walked into Omaha thirty-two years ago from Baraboo, Wis., and wasn't so tired then but that he was able to continue his tramp on to Central City, Colo.

From Omaha west Captain Palmer's ourney was a novel one, for every night the bosom of the earth was his couch and the blue canopy his covering. The captain says now that he never journeys west across the great state of Nebraska to the mountains, luxuriantly enscounced in a palace car, without vividly recalling the long, weary and lonesome tramp of thirty-two years ago, and and the wondrous changes which have taken place.

The city of Omaha when the captain first set foot within her limits, was but a village, and a village of the shabbiest description at that. There were two brick stores, a number of frame ones two or three saloons and a handful of cheap frame buildings, and that was all, and these were located almost entirely north of Howard and south of Cass, be tweenth Ninth and Seventeenth streets. Fremont contained but three or four buildings. Columbus and Grand Island were mere ranches, the latter being the Boyd ranch. Old Fort Kearney on the south side of the Platte river had no buildings or habitations of any kind, but on the north side of the Platte, beyond Kearney, was old Adobetown, a few whisky and gambling shops, just two miles west of Kearney; then came Plum creek Ranch, Cottonwood springs, O'Fallen's bluffs, Julesburg or Beauvanix ranch.

G. P. Beauvanix was an educated Frenchman of good family, and for nearly forty years was the merchant prince of the plains, and Captain Palmer has among his army papers an autograph letter from Beauvanix that he prizes highly. Captain Palmer was ordered to take sixty of John Morgan's rebel raiders, who had been captured in Ohio, from Fort Leavenworth to Kearney. His command struck the Little Blue just in time to meet One-Eyed George Bent, the Cheyenne chief, who with his murderous band, had massacred the few settlers, and a number of unprotected emigrants, then in that beautiful valley. Palmer gave them fight and drove the depredators beyond the Republican river, leaving the trail

at a point near where Republican City now stands. For years after this there was hardly a settler west of Lincoln. Since 1868 Palmer has been continuously a resident of the state, and for nearly twenty years of that time constantly traveling to and from every village and town of this broad and prosperous domain. He has ever been active in politics, Grand Army and Masonie work. and in the transaction of his numerous dutics, has met and become well acquainted with every prominent men of the state. He was a member of the republican state central committee during the Hitchcock campaign; was a dele-gate from Cass county to thirteen state always and was an alternate at the last national convention. He says now, however, that he is ought of politics. that he had missed only one senatorial fight and had always been on the winning side. He remembered some of the scandalous stories of the Butler regime sylum, which cost the state over \$160,000 and was insured for \$130,-000, end set on fire by Bill Poole just before, it had a chance to fall down. Pending an in-vestigation and inspection the adjustvestigation and inspection, the adjusters, builder from Indianapolis who had just completed the Indiana capitol building to make an estimate of the cost of re placing the Lincoln asylum. His bid was \$62,500. The state officials demurred at accepting so small a sum for what had cost the state \$160,000, and on which they had \$130,000 insurance. They claimed his estimate was so low.

Great sale on soap Monday

conventions. He is a Blaine stalwart The 'captain admitted to THE BEE -notably the building of the insane of whom Paimer was one, got a

that he could not replace the building for any such figure. The insurance companies were compelled to give a half-million-dollar bond to replace the asylum on the same plan as originally built, yet to be, of course, a good, substantial building. Field &

Leiter of Chicago, were signers on the bond. Judge Maxwell was appointed one of the commissioners for the state to settle the insurance, which was finally paid in cash, \$62,500. The investiga-tion, crimination and recrimination all ended in smoke and are now dead his tory, and singularly enough, the captain explains that less than ten days ago he had a bundle of these asylum papers in his hands that had remained in one pigeon-hole for over twenty years.

Captain Palmer shipped the first two car loads of grain that were ever loaded on cars south of the Platte river in Nebraska, and in the spring of '69 filed on a homestead on ground now partly covered by the town of Milford, Seward county, and though the ground was mostly bottom land, thought it worthess and never attempted to improve it, losing by the transaction his homestead rights and the benefit of four and one half years army service, which would have been credited in proving up in those days.

Buffalo grass was the mainstay for stock and could be found within fifty miles of the Missouri river. All Ne braska thirty-two years ago, within twenty miles of the Missouri river, was indeed a desert, and not inappropriately name "The Great American Desert." There has been a wonderful climatic change caused by plowing, cropping the country and stopping fires. In those days there was little or no moisture in the ground and consequently no frost in the soil, no rheumatism, no ague and no colds in winter or summer. There was

no timber except under the banks of living streams, very few springs and not one creek where there are hundreds now.

"To the early settler," said Captain Palmer, "Nebraska was desolate and bleak, a barren waste, but the change has been great and now we wonder why we did not camp right here and stay and grow very rich as did the village fiddler of Omaha. If our foresight was as good as our hindsight what a great people we would be."

IMPIETIES.

The distinguished Scotch preacher, Dr. MacGregor, a descendant of the historio house of that name, and well known border marauders in past ages, once caused a sensa

tion by an apt ancestral allusion, says the St. Louis Republic. "There was a day," quoth he, "on which an ancestor of mine was sentenced to be hanged. I have no doubt it was for stealing—considering the way in which the ancient MacGregors got their liv-box. But as he was a distinguished this for ing. But as he was a distinguished thief, he was allowed to select the tree on which he was to be executed, and with great presence was to be executed, and with great presence of mind he chose a gooseberry bush. It was at once objected that it was not big enough. But, said he, with great dignity, 'Let it grow! i'm in no hurry.'"

A Baptist minister took charge of a parish near Boston, says the Herald, where he knew that one man was decidedly opposed to his pastorate. Soon after his arrival the Rev. Mr. X. called upon Mr. A. "Brother," said he, "I hear that you think

I am the wrong man to be the pastor of this church

"Well, to be frank," replied Mr. A., "I do think that another would have filled the place better. ,' "Now that is just what I think," said the

pastor. "But as long as we hold this opinion in opposition to the majority of the parish-ioners, let's try to be unselfish and make the best of it." After that call Mr. X. never bad

firmer friend nor more faithful champion than Mr. A.

In Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Bal-In Grace Methodist Episcopal church, Bal-timore, Rev. Dr. Harcourt preached on "The Bible Origin of Evil," taking as his text Genesis ni., 13: "And the woman said, "The servent beguiled me, and 1 did eat."" "The sergent beguiled me, and 1 did eat." "It is the same old story today," said the preacher. "Every sinner makes an excuse to hide behind. The woman said "The ser-pent,' and the man said, "The woman.' What-ever we may think of Adam before his transgression, his conduct after it m des manifest the fact that he was sadly lar ang in the elements that make up a true guillein the elements that make up a true ge man."

Rev. Whandoodle Baxter, a visiting dargy-

man, officiated last Sunday in the print of Rev. Aminabad Bledso of the Austin Blue Light Colored tabernacle, says Huings. After the services were over and whang-doodle and Bledso were walking hour, the former remarked: "I notices, Brudder Bledso, dat most ob de

cullud childrens in your taberaacle u.n. bery light complected. How is dat art? "I don't no nuffin about it. Dat's de color dey was born wid, I reckon."

Boston Herald : Elder Goodman - My good

man, I trust you go to church? Slippery Jos-Well, I reckon I ain't missed a Sanday sence last October. 'Elder Goodman-I am delighted to hear you say so, my good man. I hope ou will continue this commendable regularity of at-

tendance. Slippery Joe-Oh, you ken bet ver boots Pil keen on going till it gits warmer 'an this. I am't de kind of ploke as stays out o'

doors in a New England winter any more's ken help. Doctor-Well, how do you feel today! Patient - I fell as if I had been dead a

Doctor-Hot, eh!