## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1892-TWENTY PAGES.

## TRAINING FOR THE TRADES Growing Popularity of Trade Schools Throughout the Country. EXAMPLE OF PROFIT-SHARING

Description of a Monster Locomotive-Progress in Electrical Science-Expanding Industries - Gleanings from the Labor Field.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the growing popularity of trade schools, where city youth may be educated as skilled workmen. Under the present conditions the demand for mechanical training far exceeds the opportunities. The vast majority seeking a training in the old way are practically shut out. Trades unions discourage apprenticeship by limiting the number. Consequently, the greater number of boys, barred from the trades, are obliged to choose between the professions and common labor.

Colonel Richard T. Auchmuty, the founder of the New York trade schools, has gathered statistics to show that out of \$23,000,000 paid annually for mechanics in the building trades of New York city less than \$6,000,000 goes to men born in this country. He further shows that the trades unions are controlled by foreign born mechanics, and that much of this large sum paid annually for skilled labor goes to "harvesters" or workmen who come from Europe every spring, work through the season and return to their homes on the other side of the Atlantic in the fall with their sav-

ings. The demand for skilled workmen is ever on the increase in this country, but the number of new journeymen trained in America is not even sufficient to fill the vacancies, much less to supply the growing demands. Practically, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the only places where the American boy may learn a trade are in the country where the unions cannot dictate, and in the few trade schools The unions do not say explicitly that the boys shall not have a chance, but they place their limit on the number of learners so low that not one-tenth of the boys who would may enter the trades as learners. The one who secures this privilege is fortunate and envied by a dozen who would be glad of the same opportunity. Last winter J. Pierpont Morgan gave \$500,000 to the New York trade schools. established eleven years ago by Colonel Auchmuty. Chicago has its Manual Training school, and Mr. Crane has provided for a training department in one of the West Side public schools. Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn have such schools, and a number of normal schools established for the education of the colored youth in the south have their trade departments where the boys, and the girls too, go into the

shops and learn to become skilled mechanics. The old apprentice system has gone never to return, because civilization now recognizes that the parent alone has direction of his children and they can not be bound out to taskmasters. The labor unions shut out fully nine-tenths of the boys who want this education. The only way for these to become skilled mechanics is to attend a trade school where they may be educated in the use of tools and turned out as completely equipped for work as skilled workmen as the professional schools equip their graduates.

batteries, battery plates and cells have just been issued to E. P. Usher, the in-ventor of the system of storage battery traction running between Milford and Hopedale, Mass. The War department will exhibit at the World's fair a wartelephone service, the wire being paid out of the knapsack as the soldier goes to the front. There will also be observation baltoons with telephone wires hidden in the ropes. Knife-edge cigar-cutters and alcohol lamps are to be done away with in cigar stores. A small electrically operated machine has just been brought out which

will automatically cut and light a cigar and then hand it politely to its owner. The balance sheet of the French tele phones for 1891 shows gross receipts amounting to £223,000, the length of ine at the end of that year being nearly 1,200 miles, and the number of sub-scribers 18,191, to which total Paris conributes no less than 9,965.

One of the latest applications of electricity to mining operations is seen in the Metternich lead mine in Belgium. Each bucket arriving at the top of the shalt makes an electric contact, and a needle in the office indicates by a red ine upon a revolving drum the number of buckets brought up. An English railroad has just con-

tracted for 10,000 incandescent electric amps to be placed in their cars. The lamps are in a box placed over each pasenger, and by dropping a penny in the slot the light will burn for half an hour over the passenger's shoulder. It then goes out automatically. The passage through the Suez canal

grows shorter every year. According to the latest reports the avorage duration is 23 hours 31 minutes, some 35 minutes less than twelve months ago. The improvement is due to the electric light enabling the vessels to continue their voyage at night. The latest invention in trolley is a self-lubricating gear, which enables the

maximum efficiency to be secured from existing devices. The value of the improved arrangement is shown by the result of a test in which a trolley fitted with it ran for two months without being oiled and then showed neither the offects of friction nor the sign of the least necessity for lubrication beyond that automatically supplied. The question of lighting the city of

Buffalo by electricity generated as Niagara Falls has brought out a novel suggestion. Instead of running wires over the distance it is proposed to erect high steel towers at the falls and place reflector lights of enormous candlepower upon them. The rays of these ights, it is said, can be made to illumin te Buffalo and the cost of copper wires to and about the city and return will be aved.

St. Louis has recently broken the record in electrical illumination. Transparencies of the presidents of the United States, of Columbus and De Soto,a mammoth revolving globe lighted by 200 incandescent lamps of various colors, an electrical portrait of George Washington, a statue of the Goddess of Liberty. besides numerous brilliantly illuminated arches, formed the chief points of interest. The spectacle was witnessed by S0,000 people.

An exhibit that excited much com-ment at the Crystal Palace Electrical exhibition was that of the glass tanks of unprecedented size for accumulator cells. Hitherto it has been impossible to get a solid glass tank of greater capacity than about two and one-half cubic feet, owing to the limited means of manufacture. This is now entirely obviated by fusing the plates of glass together, whereby almost any size of tank can easily be constructed. Some of the tanks exhibited were four feet six inches long, certainly the largest solid glass tanks ever manufactured.

## GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT The Great National Encampment and Its Significance. THE REVIEW OF 1865 AND THAT OF 1892

Membership Reaches the High Water Mark-Sickles Compliments Harrison -Interesting incidents of the Encamp ment.

> The twenty-sixth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republie in Washington was a memorable gathering. It was undoubtedly the greatest rounion in the history of the organization, exceeding all others in the number of veterans in attendance. One hundred thousand is a moderate estimate of the number present. Of this number 60,000 participated in the grand triumphal march and 40,000 were obliged, through old age or the infirmities contracted on the field, to content themselves with witnessing the march of their comrades from points of vantage along the route. It was an imposing spectacle that will never be witnessed again. There will doubtless be other parades, but not in such numbers over the streets made his-

toric by the memorable review of the victorious armies in May, 1865. There was a special reason why every veteran who had the strength turned out at the Washington meeting and made the parade from the capitol down Pennsylvania avenue to the white house. One-half of those in line made that same march twenty-seven years ago in the two days' review of the victorious armies of Generals Grant and Sherman by President Johnson and his cabinet, President Lincoln being in his grave. The war was over-the great rebellion was quelled. They were ready to be mustered out and return home. It was meet they should make a final review in the capital of the nation their valor had saved ere they passed to their last homes beyond the graves.

The Historic Review,

Grant's Army of the East had finished its work and Lee had surrendered the remnants of his army. The eastern men, the old Army of the Potomac, were arrayed for the occasion in new uni-forms. They were ready for inspection. They had laid aside their fighting clothes, cleaned up their flags, burnished up their arms, and were on dress parade. On the first day they marched down Pennsylvania avenue with waving flags and to the patriotic music of the bands with full company front, in close order, and in lively step, General Grant and his staff at their head, and yet it took those 85,000 men, with fifty batterics of artillery and 10,000 cavalry, from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. before the last

man had passed the reviewing stand. On the second day Sherman's "bummers," 70,000 strong, nine-tenths of them western mon, marched over the same route. They wore the uniforms they had worn when they made the march to the sea from Atlanta. They were tough, hard looking, bronzed fel-lows. They were not pretty to the eye. Their shoes were torn and soiled, their coats ragged, their guns black with powder, their flags shredded with bulets and many of them almost barefooted. It was an army of western fighters. Old Tecumseh, to whom General Joe Johnston had just surrendered. rode at their head, proud of his tough looking western "bummers." They went past the president all day with

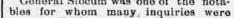
rate will not be 6,000 or 20,000, but will be at the fearful rate of 50,000, and when these swiftly succeeding passings of the heroes who went to battle with the dawn of youth upon their cheeks thin the ranks of grayhaired, broken men, the country that owes them so much will begin again to look with reverent affection upon the veterans as it did when the troops came marching home with the laurets of victory green upon

their brows, Sickles to Harrison, The reunion of the Third Army corps brought the noted veteran, General Dan Sickles, to the front. The ovation he received was inspiring. He made an informal speech which has since caused a commotion in political circles. The name of President Harrison had necessarily been mentioned more than once during the reunion, and in fact General Sickles himself had secured the passage of a touching resolution of condolence with the president, but this did not suffice to fully express General Sickles' feelings, and turning to his comrades he said: "Now that we have formally voted our sympathy I want to say to you personally that I esteem Benjamin Harrison both as a man and a comrade. I have seen him at Resaca and elsewhere unflinchingly leading his regiment into the thickest of the fight. He did not send a substitute when the fight was on, he went himself, and moreover, in the midst of all his high duties he always finds time to look after the wants of needy comrades and to sign their pension bills."

Sketch of the New Communder. The new commander-in-chief, General A. G. Weissert, was born August 7, 1814, at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and removed to Wisconsin in 1849. He graduated at the High school at Racine and the University of Michigan, the last named conferring the degree of LL. B. He enlisted early in September, 1861, in the Eighth Wisconsin (Live Eagle) regiment volunteer infantry, and participated in all the many battles of that regiment up to the time of his discharge, serving over four years. He was brevetted for meritorious conduct in battle, and was severely wounded at the battle of Nashville, Tenn. His wounds have never healed. They are constantly open and at times very painful, the bullet still remaining in his leg. Several sur-geons have operated on his wound or oeen consulted thereto. He joined the Grand Army in 1866, and is a member of E. B. Walcott post, Milwaukee. He attends all the meetings when at home and takes an active interest in all its

affairs, has represented his post and department at numerous state and nationa encampments, was elected department commander of the department of Wisconsin in 1888 and unanimeusly reelected to succeed himself in 1889, but after his election as senior vice commander-in-chief at Milwaukee he resigned the commandership, believing that the honors should go round. He is a member of the legal profession and has a large practice.

Incidents of the Encampment. Perhaps the most remarkable, inter-esting, and popular old soldier in the Grand Army celebration in Washington was Ben Butier of Massachusetts. The veteran general must have felt very proud and looked very gay as he rode along Pennsylvania avenue in his carriage, welcomed by the acciamation of his marching comrades and the multi tude of spectators. Another distin-guished, heroic, and impressive old guished, soldier in the parade was General Dan Sickles of New York—long live the battered patriot! Still another festive old soldier of historic fame was General Palmer of Illinois, and his soul must have swelled as he held atoft the floral wreath which he got from the wee lassie whom he kissed. General Slocum was one of the nota-







#### Limited Profit-Sharing

The Carnegie troubles with the laboring men have brought the labor problem to the front in the minds of all. The only solution lies in the divinely given Golden Rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also unto them." This has been strikingly illustrated by the millionaire merchant prince and evangelist, Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, who has taken into partnership five of the heads of departments in his great wholesale house in New York, pronounced by the New York Times bably the largest in the world." "pro-The New York press is full of praise for this notable deed. The New York Herald "On its face the transaction was says: simply the reorganization of the house of Charles N. Crittenton as an incorporated company.

As a matter of fact it was a voluntary surrender by Mr. Crittenton of a considerable interest in his very prosperous business to five of his old employes. Many employers have adopted one means or another of making their employes sharers in the profits of their business and thereby securing their hearty co-operation. But the voluntary transfer a man of large means of a large interest in his business to his employes without the payment of a penny is unique.

Mr. Crittenton is himself devoting his entire time to evangelistic work and his fortune to founding Florence Crittenton missions for the rescue of erring girls.

#### A Monster Locomotive.

The monster speed locomotive recently constructed by the New York Central weighs 100 tons and measures fifteen feet from the rail to the top of the dome. To the ordinary person approaching it there is something weird about its looks, with the huge boiler perched nearly seven feet in the air and supported by massive steel openwork. So high is this boller that a man of ordinary height can walk under it from one side of the track to the other. Usually a man can't see another who stands on the other side of a tocomotive. With the new machine one can. The huge driving wheels, the largest ever made, are seven feet two inches in diameter and a man standing beside one looks like a pigmy. There is no attempt at elegant finish. Everything is what is known as "dead" finish. There is very little brass about the machinery. The fire box is placed above the frame and the steel tires of the big wheels are made of stuff similar to that used in the cruisers' armor plate. The oil cups are solid and cast with the main rod. The cylinders are nineteen inches in diameter and "twenty-four in the stroke," as engineers say. The weight of the drivers is ten tons apiece, or 80,-000 pounds on the four. The driving axles are unusually large.

The new locomotive, it is expected, will develop increased speed and will be used on the "Empire State Express," the fastest train in the world. The New York Central is now toying rails which weigh 100 pounds to the yard and steel

#### Electrical Notes.

Half our railways run by electricity. Our electric industries represent \$500,-900,000.

Japan has taken very kindly to telephones and are lights and two electric railways are soon likely to be built there measuring twelve and seventeen miles respectively.

Curling irons are the latest things heated electrically. They are manufactured so as to be adjusted by means of a silk cord and a plug to a lamp socket in a dressing room.

Five important patents on storage

Points on Progress. The bulk of the world's fruit is canned

here. A nailless horseshoe has been patented.

Louisville leads the country in tobacco sales.

In Germany engravers harden tools with sealing wax. Connecticut people get more patents

than those of any other state. There is a machine which automatic-

ally turns out completed screws of any size.

In proportion to its size England has ight times as many miles of railway as the United States. The drive well, one of the simplest of inventions, has yielded its inventor

\$2,000,000 in royalties. A trial of speed between English and American locomotives will be an interesting and novel feature of the World's fair.

The famous Treadwell mine in Ataska, which has yielded more than \$3,000,000 in gold bullion, was purchased by the man for whom it was named for \$300. In one of the Comstock mines a new water wheel is to be placed, which is to run 1,150 revolutions a minute and have a speed at its periphery of 10,805 feet per minute.

An estimate has been made by experts that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will build a locomotive out of twenty tons of ore and four tons of coal. The ore in the earth is not worth over \$5-that is a liberal valuation, as is the coal at another dollar.

The man who patented the idea of attaching rubber tips to lead pencils realized over \$200,000 by his invention. The miner who first attached a metal rivet at each end of the mouth of the trousers pockets, to resist the strain of heavy bits of ore, made more money than if he had found a gold mine, while he who first devised the small metal plates to protect shoe heels realized \$250,000 in a few years. The glass bells to hang over gas ets, and thus protect the ceiling from smoke, made a large fortune for their inventor, while the inventor of the roller skate made over \$1,000,000. The copper tips to shoes made their inventor a millionaire, and the gimlet screw has piled up a dozen fortunes for its proprietors. Even toys have made their inventors rich, and fortunes have been realized swer rollcall and take up the line of from the dolls that close their eyes, dolls march. that cry, balls with return string, and puzzles-in fact, almost any device that sells in great quantities, however insig-

#### nificant it may seem, is certain to bring very large returns to its owner. In the Field of Labor.

Seven Kansas papers have negro editors.

Chicago cattle yards have 25,000 employes.

America's 23,000 papers have 200,000 employes.

Boston has a woman undertaker, and o has Philadelphia.

In 1876 there were but thirty-six avocations open to women. Now there are over 4,000.

Negotiations for a settlement of the granite workers' strike in New England are progressing satisfactorily. A man can hire a house in Japan,

ceep two servants and live on the fat of the land on a little over \$4 a month.

The last census shows that while 33,163 lawyers receive \$35,000,000 every year in fees, 37,000 ministers get only \$6,000,000.

The long-standing differences between the Kansas City Journal and the Typographical union have been satisfactorily The union now controls the ettled. office, having admitted into the union all former employes who desired to join.

the long, strong, swinging step to which they were accustomed in their thousandmile march, and when the last man, with his ragged overcoat and camp kettle on his back, had passed the president's stand the great review of the two

union armies had passed into history. Again in Review.

After twenty-seven years the remants of the old armies for the first time have held their reunion in Washington, and as many of those who were present at the original review as could get there rallied to make the march once more. The best count reports 60,000 old vets in line, and they marched twelve front from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m. as fast as they could pass the reviewing stand. About half of those in the march probably made the same march twenty-seven years ago. Time had grizzled their heads and slackened their gait, but it had not chilled their enthusiasm. Thousands more, worn and crippled and unable to take the long tramp, stood and looked on. Probably 40,000 of the old soldiers were compulsory spectators of the march of the other 60,000. The great turnout was the nearest approach to the pageant of 1865 the country will ever see, the last and only reminiscence

of the great event which commemorated the close of the four years' bloody struggle and the collapse of the greatest repellion the world has ever known. It was an army of peace-a gigantic column with banners, but not with bayonets. It will not be seen again. Its ranks cannot be recruited.

It was a joyous occasion, doubtless, to veterans and spectators alike, and yet the joy was mingled with sadness. Crowded as the streets of Washington were with the living, every soldier who marched, and every spectator who looked on thought more of the dead than of the living. All the great leaders of the war, Grant, Sherman, Sheri-dan, Thomas, Hancock, McClellan, Meade and hundreds of others whose names will rise unbidden are numbered with the dead, while of the minor officers and privates who marched home rom the war twenty-seven years ago probably more than half have been carried to soldiers' graves since that time. The living soldiers were attended in their march by memories of the dead, and it is safe to assume that at no future reunion in Washington or elsewhere will there be as many survivors to an-

The High Water Mark. The report of the adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic shows that the membership of the organiza-tion now aggregates 407,781. In the nature of things this may be considered its

highest point of strongth. It does not include all of the veterans in the coun try, but the future additions to its rolls are likely to fall short of making good the losses that are certain to ensue from natural causes. There were 6,440 deaths last year, equal to the fatalities of a year during the war; and the rate will steadily increase from this time for-A large majority of those who ward. served in the union army are now over

50, it is to be considered, and not a few of them have reached 60. All of their leading commanders are gone, and they are admonished in other ways that there can not be much more lengthening of days for them. The adjutant general expressed the belief that the ranks of the army will

remain for some time about as well filled as they are at present, but sorrowfully added that after a few years its decrease will be very rapid. In the nature of things this truly grand army cannot survive much longer to keep alive the memories of the fateful days when the

republic trembled in the balance of fate and so nearly ceased to exist among nations. After a time the annual death

made at New York headquarters. When General Benjamin F. Butler came in the first question he asked was, "Where is slocum?"

One of the pleasantest incidents of the reunion was the presentation of the sword of honor to Colonel Edward M. Knox of Lafayette post No. 140, of New York city. The sword was given to Colonel Knox as the most popular comrade of the Grand Army of the Repub-

When the union ex-prisoners of war met the inquiry was made: "Are any of the Belle Island prisoners here who helped to eat the lieutenant's dog in 1863?" Comrades E. L. Oviott of Tate, Neb., and W. H. Baker of Oklahoma clasped each other and told the story once again.

Mother Bickerdyke, one of the most heroic nurses during the war, now aged 75, and Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, addressed the convention of the Women's Relief corps. Mrs. Saunders, president of the order, was presented with a silver service.

The association of "Minute Men of '61' perfected their organization by the elec tion of the following officers: President, Colonel Henry Walker of Boston; vice president-at-large, O. C. Bosbyshell of Philadelphia; first vice president George A. Brown of Washington; second vice president, A W. Reeder of Penn sylvania; secretary and adjutant, C. K. Pier of Milwaukee. It was resolved that each state association hold its annual reunion April 15, and that the national association hold its annual meeting at the national encampment of the

Grand Army of the Republic. The Union Veterans union committee

appointed to consider the question of es tablishing a school for children of veterans has reported in favor of the establishment of a technological school and the appointment of a committee to secure a tract of not less than 1,000 acres of land containing coal and timber and adapted to agriculture and grazing on which a proposed school shall be located. The committee also reported sugges-tions with reference to the methods of obtaining money for the proposed school.

#### The Boys in Biue,

The union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as war. The parallels of age have approached close to the citadels of life, and the end, for each, of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty ap-peal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with simpathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the national capital, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

#### BENJAMIN HARRISON.

WEEPING WATER, NED. Oct. 23, '9). -Dr. Moore: My Dear Sir-I have just bought the third bottle of your 'Tree of Life. It is indeed a "Tree of Life." Doctor, when you so kindly gave me that first bottle my right side was so lame and sore and my liver en-larged so much that I could not lie upon my right side at all. There was a soreness over my kidneys all of the time, but now that trouble is all over. I sleep just as well on one side as on the other, and my sleep rests and refreshes me, and I fool the best I ve feit in fifteen years, and I know that it is all due to your Tree of Life. Yours very traiy, -D. F. Ducter. For sale by all druggists. For sale by all druggists.

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LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 15, 1892 .- Dr. R. W. Batley, omaha, Neb .- Dear Sir: 1 gladly add my testimon

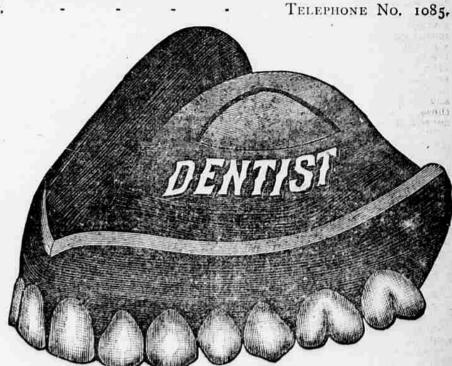
lai to the others you have: regarding your pain less method of filling teeth it is a grand success. L- LIVINGSTON. We could print others, but it would only be a

epetition of the sentiments above. Come and try or yourself.

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