Advance of the Russians, English and Germans in the Far East.

ATTITUDE OF CHINESE ON PARTITION

Lively Prospect for a Fight-Interests of the United States-Review of the Subject by a Japanese Diplomat.

Only yesterday the news came that China, the eleeping glant of the east, had at last aroused herself and was shaking off the shackling superstitions of centuries. Hardly had the news been published when, by one of those intrigues which appear in these modern days like a page from the Arabian Nights, the hapless young emperor was dethroned, all his well-meant efforts at reform were scattered to the winds, and that remarkable woman, the dowager empress, was again in control. No one can question the gravity of the crisis which this event

tificial restraints of a "sphere of influence" would long suffice to force them to do violence to their instincts as traders.

It should not be understood from what precedes that I intend to belittle either the importance or the significance of the recent movements of certain European powers regarding China. To me they appear as ominous as they doubtless do to others. My only object, as will appear later on, is not so much to minimize the danger as to draw attention to certain considerations which will enable it to be met successfully, should it ever come.

Mysterious Russian Bear.

There is an element of mystery about Russia's recent course in China. So far as we know officially Russia has obtained no has created. It is of especial cansequence cession of territory. Her officials have

THE RECENT EMPEROR OF CHINA, FROM THE ONLY EXISTING PICTURE, A

at any moment be imperiled. Tet, notwithstanding this crisis, which

and no irreparable damage has been inflicted. Chinese Will Fight. In the talk of China's dismemberment or partition no account appears to be taken of any possible action on the part of the Chinese people themselves. It seems to be the general understanding that foreign conwill be substituted for Chinese rule and that the people will remain quiescent, offering no objection or resistance. An empire with a population of over 400,000,000 inhabitants, with a territory covering sev-

eral million square miles, comprising productive alluvial plains traversed by great waterways, fertile valleys and mountains and hills rich in minerals, it is apparently thought, will be yielded up without a murmur. The idea is preposterous. To gain even a reasonably complete control of any one of China's great productive provinces to make it foreign territory in fact as well as in name, lines of railway must be built, costly military and civil establishments must be maintained; in a word, many things must be done which cannot be speedily completed. In the meantime armed resistance may be expected, and with it chaos, so far

as the poor people of the coveted regions are

Of course we know that strange things are done by Christian nations in the name of commerce, but China is not Africa and the Chinese are not savage tribes. A foreign ruler is reported recently to have said that the extension of his country's commerce with China was tantamount to the spread of the blessings of civilization among the victims of misrule "unique in the world's history." That is the good old way of putting it. The difficulty is that when commerce is accompanied by maxim guns and repeating rifles the blessings of civilization are apt to appear obscure-to the "victims" at all events.

Chaos Following Partition. The Chinese are a peaceful people, disinclined to war, but not cowards. In many of those rich and populous provinces toward which foreign nations are now looking longingly no foreign armed force has ever set foot. The people, although they may not care to enter the military service of their country, where low pay goes with a degraded position, are not incapable of bearing arms efficiently. In many parts of China there are brave and hardy soldiers. The French found it so in Tong-King, as their loss of 30,000 soldiers shows. Japan did not find victory so difficult, but here was a war against the mandarine who represented and controlled an obsolete and worthless system. A war of resistance to the partition of the country would be a different thing. It might not be successful, nor even protracted, but it would entail consequences which even the most ardent advocate of the extension of commerce by the acquisition of territory could not view with indifference. Every vestige of law and order would disappear and no man's life or property would be safe. The secret societies, the bane of China, would not be slow to take control and the "braves," of whom they are largely composed, would hold high revel. Even the final restoration of order, with whatever of Japan to re-cede the Liao-Tung peninsula profit or power it might bring, could not to China, on the ground that it was not make this overture to the introduction of the "blessings of civilization" a pleasant

Partition Practically Impossible. If I may venture the opinion, however, prophecies regarding the partition of China, whether immediate or in the remote future, must be taken with a certain grain of allowance. In the first place, How could such a partition be practically effected? Who would deliminate the metes and bounds and how would mutual jealousies be reconciled and satisfied? So, also, as regards "apheres of influence," except where the term is used in the broadest sense. How can such spheres be determined exactly in a country like China and how can infringement, or the appearance of infringe-

PAINTING MADE IN 1886. to countries like the United States and denied the story of a secret treaty and Japan, whose great interests in China may maintain that the only object of the Cassini convention was the grant of a railway Tet, notwithstanding this crisis, which concession from a certain point on the seems like the beginning of the end, there Amoor through Manchuria to Viadivostock, are optimists who believe that China will connecting with the Siberian line and escape from this ordeal as she has from shortening it several hundred miles. This others, practically unharmed. There is a railway was to be connected with another of passive resistance in this Behe- through Manchuria to some seaboard point, moth of nations, they argue, which offsets presumably on the guif of Pechili. This its unwieldiness and the apparent lack of latter line was to be under joint Russian and of disruption from within, but at the Tallen-Wan and Port Arthur. Here a is changed. Recent events have brought critical moment the danger has been curious question arises: Was Russia aware home, even to the most thoughtless of us. a

CRISIS IN CAREER OF CHINA ment, be prevented? The powers which ers the problem of Russia's designs presents have obtained a foothold on Chinese soil the most serious feature of the present situwill exercise a certain influence in those ation in China. Manchuria is universally immediate neighborhoods, no doubt, but conceded to be hers; although, as already does that necessarily mean that all other foreign commerce can be rigidly excluded? whether or not she has received the cession to buy in the cheapest market and to sell of one foot of territory. Nevertheless, the in the dearest is the soul and essence of general impression remains that she will absuccessful trade. Can Chinese, even with sorb one strip of Chinese territory after anthe "spheres of influence," be compelled to other until she has it all, or all save what violate that law? The Chinese, as I have she concedes to her ally, France, on the said before, are a practical people and good south, and something, possibly, to her other merchants, and it is not likely that the ar- ally, Germany. This forecast is accurate in one respect, that is, if we can judge the future by the past, that is to say insofar as it represents Russia's advances as probably being slow and gradual. That has always been her mode of progression in her acquisition of territory in Asia. She moves toward her chosen goal deliberately, not suddenly of violently, abstaining from arousing animosities among the tribes and peoples whom she brings under her sway and being careful even to respect their foibles and prejudices. It is true that her territorial acquisitions hitherto have consisted largely of vast tracts of country sparsely inhabited as a rule and it may be that she will change her methods as she approaches the densely inhabited regions of populous China, but, if the past is any criterion of the future, no immediate act of aggression on her part toward China is probable. Or, to put it upon even surer ground, no effective act of aggression is possible just at present, for Rusvia is not ready and cannot be prepared to begin this onward march of absorption, admitting that she contemplates it, until the Siberian and the Manchurian railways are completed and that will not be for some

In the meantime it is only right and just done and no ulterior object beyond the legitimate development of her territories. to complain if other nations, having as draught. valid an interest as herself in the commercial and industrial progress of China, do what they can to safeguard their interests.

One Solution of the Problem. There is one solution of this question which would be as advantageous to China as it would be to every power having com-mercial relations with her, and that would be the opening of the whole empire, without restrictions and under proper conditions, to foreign trade and residence. There would be difficulties regading the system of consulor, or extra territorial, jurisdiction, but they are not insuperable. Unfortunately, it is too much, especially since the recent palace revolution at Pekin, to expect this oncession from Chinese conservatism, even though it offers one of the strongest safeguards which, under present circumstances, China could possibly obtain. But, happily, palace revolutions, even in China, cannot continue indefinitely the obstacles to reasonable and sensible progress. China is coming closer and closer to the parting of the ways, when the dormant forces of progress must arouse themselves, perhaps through the sense of impending danger from without the empire, perhaps from the hopelessness of existing conditions within. The awakening may be to disaster and ruin, but it may be, let us hope, to national regenera-

America Vitally Concerned.

It is hardly necessary for me to call attention to the deep concern which all that affects China should have for the people of this country. Hitherto our interest in the affairs of the far east, especially in those of China, has been but languid at best. If during recent years that interest has incresed at all, it has not been, I fear, because the possible fate of the Chinese empire seemed a matter of practical concern to us, but rather because the migraof Germany's intention to seize Kiao-Chow | vivid realization of the fact that we are, in before it occurred? The general belief is truth, a world power, having interests on that she was, but, on the other hand, it has many seas and in many lands, where goes been stated on the highest authority that the commerce that is to make us even more Germany's action was as much of a sur- prosperous than we already are, but no



CHINESE EMPIRE SHOWING SPHERE OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE MAP INDICATING POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN POWERS IN CHINA.

The fact is important, if it is a fact, because neighbor, that vast but helpless empire it marks a very definite separation between across the broad expanse of the Pacific.
interests which the world hitherto supposed DURHAM W. STEVENS, were, if not identical, at any rate harmonious.

Another curious circumstance is the following: Only two years after Germany and Russia, in company with France, had forced Japan to re-cede the Liao-Tung peninsula right for a foreign power to occupy territory controlling the approaches to Pekin and Korea, one of them had Kiao-Chow and the other Port Arthur, the most important strategic points as regards the control of those approaches. This will serve very well as the diplomatic version of the fable of the ox and the bull.

The position of Russia in Talien-Wan and Port Arthur is peculiar. The understanding is that the territory has not been ceded to her absolutely, but merely the usufruct of a term of years. That leaves Chinese ownership intact and, coincidently, the extra territorial rights which foreign nations have under their treaties with China.

How Russia Absorbs Territory. To the minds of many intelligent observChancellor Japanese Legation.

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Monmouth Potters Spoil a Trust. Monmouth Potters Spoil a Trust.

MONMOUTH, lilt, Dec. 8.—The Monmouth
Pottery company has apparently prevented
the formation of another great trust. At a
meeting just closed in Chicago representatives of forty stoneware manufactories were
present and an effort was made to form a
combination to regulate prices now and ultimately to organize a stoneware trust. A
refusal of the Monmouth company to go in
prevented the deal being consummated, as
the company has one-ninth, of the capacity
of the country and one-fourth the capacity of the country and one-of the western factories. country and one-fourth the capacity

Miners Perish in Mountains. OURAY. Colo., Dec. s.—George H. Howard and Frank Howard. miners, wandered off the road in the mountains near Ironton and freze to death. Their bodies have been brought to this city.

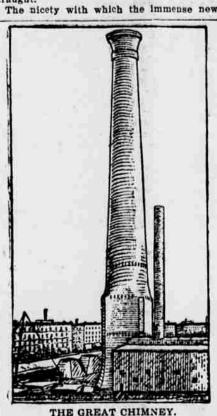
AMERICA'S TALLEST CHIMNEY

The Lofty Smokestack Reared by a New York Traction Company.

Some Facts About the Gigantic Structure Which Plants & Bricktop High Above the Surrounding Landscape.

This gigantic chimney is fifty-five feet in diameter at the ground, twenty-seven feet in its narrowest part and thirty-five feet at the top, which flares outward from the "neck" or narrowest part. To build it required 3,400,000 bricks, enough, laid end to end, to reach clear across the state of New York, from Buffalo to Albany. Or they would build a wall four feet high and | nineteen miles long. If the chimney extended along the ground instead of up into the air a load of hay or the biggest band wagon that ever led a circus parade could be driven through it easily.

The object of this skyscraping smokestack is, of course, to furnish a steady draught for the giant furnaces, which will generate steam to drive the machinery of the power plant. It has been built with scientific exactness, therefore, to secure just the right dimensions for the air passage. The air heated by the furnace fires rises and its place is taken by fresh air. When the flow of this air current is properly regthat we should credit her assurances that ulated it keeps the fires steadily at top heat she has no ultimate designs against the in- Attempts have been made to do away with tegrity of China in what she has already tall smokestacks by the use of mechanical blowers, but the engineers who are building the new power house believe that the chim-Then she, on her part, can have no right ney flue still provides the most efficient



THE GREAT CHIMNEY.

chimney has been prepared for its work may be understood from the fact that inside built up to a height of 340 feet. The reason for this is that the inner surface will expand and lengthen under the action of the hot gases from the furnaces, while the outer to crack and crumble, or even to topple over. As it is now constructed, nothing short of an earthquake will be likely to move it.

The chimney weighs over 8,000 tons, or more than the battleship Texas. To support this immense weight 1,300 forty-foot wooden piles were driven into the ground as close together as they could be placed. On these the foundations rest, so that the total height of the smokestack, counting the distance its supports extend into the earth, is almost 400 feet.

One curious fact about the great smokestack is that it is the only part of the new power house thus far erected. The big building, which is to cover more than an acre of ground space, will be built about the chimney which now stands in solitary grandeur in the middle of a city block. The chimney has been nearly a year in building and is not entirely completed. For the first 125 feet of its height the walls were carried upward by means of a wooden staging around the outside. Above that point work was carried on entirely from the inside. All the brick and mortar in the upper part of the structure were hoisted up the flue and the masons went to and from their work on a temporary elevator built inside the chimney. When it is completed one iron ladder will run up the inside, giving access to the top for any repairs that may be needed.

The tallest chimney in the world is in Glasgow and is over 400 feet in height. But in other respects it is not so large. Its diameter is less and not nearly so much material was required for its construction.

JEWISH COLONY IN CHINA. Synagogue in Kai-Fong-Mystery of

the Origin of the People.

Among the most remote colonies are the Jews of China, who have aroused interesting inquiry and been the theme of many French writers. Early in the seventeenth century and shortly after the Italian missionaries had come to Pekin, relates the London Review, one of them, Matthew Ricci, received a morning call. His visitor wore the gorgeous Chinese dress, including the queue, but the figure and face were not Mongolian and the smiling countenance was not in keeping with the dignified solemnity of a Chinaman. The gentleman's name was Ngai and he had heard of the arrival of some foreigners who worshiped one Lord of heaven and earth, and who yet were not Mohammedans; he belonged to the same religion, he explained, and had called to make their acquainance. Now, Master Ngal made it clear that he was an Israelite, a native of Kai-Fong, the capital of Ho-Nan. He had come to Pekin to pass an examination for a mandarin degree and had been led by curlosity and brotherly feeling to call at the mission house.

In his native city, he said, there were ten gogue which they had recently restored at

were emblazoned in gold. Silken curtains THROWS SOOT ON THE SKYSCRAPERS enter during the time of prayer. Every detail of this place, with its incense, its furniture and all its types of good things yet to come, is interesting. There in the last century the children of Israel at Kai-Fong worshiped the God of their fathers with the rites that pointed to the Messiah, of whose advent, as far as it can be ascertained, they never heard until the arrival of the Italian missionaries.

Learned men have entered into discussions as to whether these people were Jews or Israelites, whether they came to China from the Assyrian captivity or the Roman dispersion. They themselves say that their forefathers came from the west, and it is probable that the settlers arrived by way of Khorassan and Samarcand. They must have been numerous in the ninth century, for two Mohammedan travelers of that period describe a rebel, named Bae-choo, taking Canton by storm in A. D. 877 and slaughtering 120,000 Jews, Mohammedans, Christians and Parsees. More than one Jew of Kai-Fong is known to have gained the right to wear the little round button on the top of his cap so dear to the ambition of a Chinaman. The Tai-Ping rebellion dispersed the settlement, and the remnant who remain faithful to the memory of old traditions are chiefly poor and distressed.

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NEW WAR ROMANCE.

Curious Love Story of an Indian Rough Rider. Fifteen years seems a long time to wait for a bride and yet, were it not for the late Hispano-American war Carroll Hume of ompany L of the Rough Riders, who was wedded to Miss Mabel White in Wichita Kan., a short time since would still, in all probability, be waiting to claim his promised bride. They were married at the residence of the bride's father and that event marked the final chapter in a story stranger than fiction, which required fifteen years to consummate - fifteen years of romance bravery, constancy, crime and tragedy before two loving and faithful hearts were made one

Inn 1882 Mabel White was a charming little lass of 15 with skirts ankle high and a heart full of love, hope and happiness. Hume was 20 years of age, a sixteenth part Cherokee, and his father was a member of the Cherokee legislature. This mattered nothing to the little maid. His skin was as white, clear and smooth as her own and he loved her with all the flush of a first passion and she worshiped and trusted him.

Her father was a clergyman who had spent many years among the Cherokees teaching them of "the peace that passeth understanding." and justrumentally aiding them in the attainment of the high standard of civilization which this tribe has today reached. Among other things he taught her was that it is not always the race that makes the man, but the spirit within the man, and in this she had a perfect exemplification in her handsome, straightforward and upright Indian lover. They would wander off among the trees and flowers in her father's grounds and plan, as all young lovers do, of a happy future. Life seemed so sweet, so dear to them, the sky so bright and the air so pure. Then of sudden all was changed.

In an evil hour Hume succumbed to the one curse of the Indian's existence, liquor. There is that in the blood of the Indian which boils and bursts from control under the faculty of coherent action between its and Chinese control. Subsequently, appartory habits of its inhabitants threatened to various parts. China before this had been ently as a setoff to Germany's seigure of create a troublesome doinestic problem in peril of dismemberment from without Kiao-Chow, Russia obtained control of the United States. Now, however, all that wall, might be to cause the great structure night Carroll Hume was invited while under the delicious influence of love's intoxication to drink to the future health of his future bride, and before the evening had passed he had imbibed a score of toasts. Then trouble began to brew. The natural suspicion of his Indian nature was aroused and a quarrel ensued with Harry Ford, a fellow tribesman, whom Hume accused of being too attentive to Miss Mabel. There were a few angry, passionate words, a quick exchange of blows, a pause and an agreement to go out in the open and "fight it out like men." In the moonlight they silently passed from view, and after measuring off the agreed distance two shots were heard following almost instantaneously. Hume was scratched, but Ford lay still and cold on the

> The shock sobered Carroll Hume and, with a realizing sense of what he had done, his first impulse was to surrender himself to the authorities; but, with a realizing sense of the severity of the Cherokee laws, he determined that flight was his only recourse He had killed a man in a fair and square fight, but justice would not look at it in that light. Before feaving the country he slipped to the parsonage and, sounding a soft signal whistle, told his little sweetheart the whole story of the duel and begged her forgiveness. Amid tears she instantly gave and after plighting eternal vows he slunk away with the mark of Cain on his brow, an outcast on the face of the earth. His little sweetheart was heartbroken, for he had passed completely out of her life, and for fifteen years she heard nothing of him. She was sent away to school and returned a matured, cultivated woman beauty and grace. Of Hume nothing had been heard since the night of his flight, but Mabel's heart remained true and trusting, and many were the disappointed suitors who claimed her hand, only to be kindly

damp ground with a bullet hole through his

and courteously rejected After many years of traveling in one guise or another through most of the civilized world Hume, with a heavy heart and a conscience that would not down, determined to come back and surrender himself, if only to obtain a glimpse of his cherished youthful idol. He was debating this weighty question in Mexico when the war with spain was declared, and with the first call for volunteers his wavering resolution was formed and he hastened back to enlist and fight for the honor of the nation.

To himself he said: "Here is the chance for honorable explation. No one will remember me now. Besides, I am so changed I can go to the territory and enlist there and maybe hear something about Mabel." A short time afterward he was at Muskogee, an enlisted man. A week later he was made a lieutenant in Troop I. While the regiment was still recruiting at Muskoor twelve families of Israelites and a syna- gee Hume, walking down the street one day, came face to face with the woman he loved. the expense of 10,000 crowns, and they had She had changed greatly and he was heava roll of the law 400 or 500 years old. The ily bearded, but recognition was mutual and missionary's letters describe this synagogue. immediate. Unfortunately, she was not It occupied a space between 300 and 400 feet alone and feared to imperil him by a public in length by about 150 in breadth and was recognition; so with mute greetings they

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divided into four courts. It has borrowed went their separate ways. The next morn- is not difficult to predict that a mild versome decorative splender from China. The ing his troop left for the front, and withinscription in Hebrew, "Hear, oh, Israel; out a word being interchanged they were the Lord our God is one Lord; blessed be paried again. He went through the Cuban the name of the glory of His kingdom for- campaign, fought desperately and was seever and ever," and the ten commandments verely wounded and carried in a delirious condition to the hospital, where his life inclosed the "Bethel" which enshrined the for a time was despaired of. At last be sacred books and which only the rabbi might regained consciousness to find his left arm gone and a pair of soft, velvety hands working over the bandages covering a multitude of healing wounds and bruises and a tender voice cautioning him against excitement. The shock, however, was too much for him and he fainted. The voice and hands belonged to his long-lost and much desired sweetheart, Mabel White.

Immediately after meeting him in Muskogee she had taken the train to Tampa and offered herself as a volunteer Red Cross nurse. She had followed him almost to the field of battle, and when he was wounded and tossing in delirium had begged the privilege of assisting in caring for him. His recovery from that moment was rapid and this enabled him to ride again with the Rough Riders. When these desperate fighters were mustered out of the service he went back home, was quietly married to the girl of his heart and prepared to face the impending trial for manslaughter.

While he will have to stand trial for the duel of fifteen years ago, the witnesses are now dead, and as the story of his and Mabel's heroism is so well known the general feeling is strongly in his favor, and it

For Discussion of Ethics.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—The annual convention of the American Ethical union begins in this city tonight. Among those who will take part in the meetings are Prof.
Felix Adier, founder of the ethical movement in America; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones,
Jane Adams of Hull house, Chicago; S.
Burnes Weston, secretary of the Ethical
union, Philadelphia; William Sheldon of St.
Louis, William Salter of Chicago and many
others. Louis, William Salter of Chicago and many others. Lewis J. Duncan of this city will open the proceedings with an address on the ethical movement, to be followed by Prof. Adler. W. M. Salter and W. M. Shelion on various topics pertaining to the

Spanish Cabinet is Mum. MADRID, Dec. 8 .- The cabinet, at its meeting today, discussed letters and telegrams received from Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission. The ministers, however, subsequently declared they were unable to give any details regarding the matters discussed or the decisions arrived at.

Successful Raid on Bank. ST. LOUIS. Dec. 8.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Arrowsmith, Ill., states that the private bank of Taylor and McClure was entered by robbers last night, who se-cured \$4.000 worth of negotiable paper and escaped. They used dynamite on the safe, which was wrecked. Bloodhounds are being used today to track the robbers.

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