That is the Claim Advanced by Pike and His Followers.

PIKE SHOWN UP IN HIS TRUE COLORS.

He Has Maligned, Slandered and Tried to Injure the Reputation and Social Standing of the United States Jurisdiction.

UMARA, June 7 .- [To the Editor of THE BEE.] -The southern jurisdiction claims that they originated in Charleston, S. C., in 1801; that the body became inactive a few years later and remained dormant until resurrected by Albert Pike in 1857. Albert Pike hoped by this move to be the imperial magnate of all Masonry in the south when the prospective confederacy should have become an established fact.

That their beginnings were feeble is proven by Pike's own words in his transactions for 1882, appendix, page 7: "On March 28, 1859, upon a call from me, the supreme council met at Charleston. There were present three brothers, Mackey, LePrince and myself."

That they never had any previous record see Pike's transactions, 1878, page 19, where Pike says: "I am often asked why we do not publish our old transactions, to which I am compelled to reply that we have none to We have no record of the transactions from 1801 to 1860. I do not know when I was elected a member or when grand commander."

The southern jurisdiction was founded on aristocratic principles with a monarchial form of government, the high officials holding life positions and advancing to a higher only by succession consequent on the death of one above and all beyond the power of the members to remove them or discipline them for any Masonic offense whatever.

Read these extracts from Pike's Transac-Read these extracts from Pike's Transactions, 1857 to 1866, page 88, in the address of Pike, March 29, 1890: "For our rite was never intended to be a popular rite. The recipients of the higher degrees ought to be select, a few in each place, discreetly chosen. The initiate should be as the initiate originally was, a natural king and spontaneous priest for the erring multitude."

See Secret Constitutions of the southern jurisdiction, article 20, which says: "No person in the world has the right to institute proceedings against a sovereign inspector general, grand commander, nor even cause

eneral, grand commander, nor even cause dim to submit to any penance." They claim the right to make entered ap-

prentices, fellow-crafts and master masons, and establish blue lodges under their control, and they have done so. See Pike's Transactions for 1860, page 49: "The assertion of our illustrious brothers, that our constitution disclaims all control over the first three de-grees, wherever organizations of these de-grees exist; that the framers of these constitutions prrohibit their successors from meddling with the symbolic degrees; and that their action was to be confined to the lodges of perfection and to the degrees above, and including the fourth or secret master, are

strangely incorrect."
"It is true," says Albert Pike, "that Art.
XIII provides that the sovereign grand inspectors and deputies of the supreme council
may delegate to deputy inspectors of at least
the thirtieth degree so much of their powers
as may comble them to establish, regulate and superintend lodges and councils in any of the degrees from the fourth to the twenty-ninth inclusive; but this is a mere affirmative pro-vision that does not at all negative or sur-render the power of the supreme authority of the rite over the first three degrees; * * * and that the thirty-third degree governs

them all."

This proves that they claim the right to control olue lodge Masonry and dictate terms to all Masonic bodies. See Pike's official bulletin, December, 1871, page 451, where he states: "Tamaulipas lodge chartered by the supreme council for Mexico and Central America, at Vera Cruz, of which the Illustrious Ruther Confort was sovening council. trious Brother Comfort was sovereign grand gular and legitimate, being established the supreme council for the southern jurisdic-tion of the United States and having ampl power and perfect right to establish blue lodges of the ancient and ac-cepted Scottish Rite. The lodge in question was and is as regular a lodge as any in Texas."

On page 55 of Historical Walfs in tran-

actions of supreme council, southern juris-diction, we find: "February 15, 1857, Illustrious Brother Albert G. Mackey thirty-third, acting as most puissant sovereign grand com-mander, opened the supreme council in the

first degree of Masonry."

On page 71: "The general grand communication having no further business to act upon, the most puissant sovereign grand commander closed the supreme council in the first degree of Masonry." first degree of Masonry."

See also Pike's transactions 1860, page 125:
"Friday evening, March 30, the supreme council resumed labor in the third or master's degree according to the ancient and ac-

cepted rite."

They claim the right to print and sell the complete ritual of the blue lodge degrees, and have done so, and every Scottish Rite body of the southern jurisdiction is compelled to buy and keep these rituals, furnished by Albert Pike. See Pike's transactions 1857 to 1866, page 258, where Pike says: "I have completed the rituals of all the degrees, so that from the first to the thirtysecond inclusive they are either printed or ready for the printer."

The transactions of Pike's council for 1882,

appendix, page 61, gives the price of these rituals, viz.: "Ritual, blue degrees, 343

pages, \$5; secret work, degrees one to three, forty-three pages, \$5; secret work, arcana, one to three, sixteen pages, \$5."

As proof that these rituals were offered for sale we here quote an advertisement published in July, 1872, in the Evergreen, a Masonic monthly magazine edited by T. S. Parvin, grand secretary of the grand lodge of lows, and sovereign grand inspector general. lowa, and sovereign grand inspector general of the supreme council for the southern juris-

"We are requested to publish the fol-lowing advice: The following works have been published by the grand coun-cil for the southern jarisdiction of the United States and are for sale by the secretary general, Illustrious Brother Albert G. Mackey at 220 I street, Washington City.

"1. Ritual ofcDegrees 1, 2, 3: 1 voi. 250 pages. 2, Ritual of Degress 4 to 14: 1 vol. 315 pages," etc. See also transactions of October, 1884, section 4: "Every lodge of perfection must have one copy of the ritual of the blue degrees

tion 4: "Every lodge of perfection must have one copy of the ritual of the blue degrees with the secret work and may have four copies of that ritual."

Brethren of Nebraska, what do you think of this southern jurisdiction that will open a lodge of symbolic Masonry without a warrant of authority for so deing! Are we not tanght that it is wrong to write, print, sell or possess a ritual of these degrees! Do you not think this alone is sufficient reason for declaring all southern jurisdiction Scottish Rite Masons claudestine! They claim to be the mother of council of the world.

See Pike's transactions, October, 1884, page 5, section 1: "The name of this supreme council is 'The Supreme Council (Mother-Council of the World.)." This is, indeed, a strange claim for a council that began in 1857, as Pike's own words show, and 101 years after the rite was originated in France, and fifty years after the United States was begun by Joseph Cerneau In New York.

They claim to be recognized by all foreign Scottish Rite bodies. This is not true, as witness Pike's words in the Transections, 1865, page 283; "You will see that the grand orient of France has once more with indecent haste acknowledged as tegitimate the supreme council of the United States, its territories and dependencies, although our supreme council, which it thus with alaerity insuited, had a grand representative near it, and it had

council, which it thus with alacrity insulted. had a grand representative near it, and it had

Sce also Pike's Transactions, 1879, page 11: See also Pike's Transactions, 1879, page 11:
"I most respectfully report that I have had no correspondence whatever with any supreme council, and consequently have nothing to report. Respectfully submitted,
"H. B. Farnen,
"330, Grand Chancellor,"

In the last official bulletin of the supreme council of Colon (Island of Cuba) 1889, is published a letter from Albert Pike, wherein he states:

which has a supreme council of the thirty-third within its bosom, entered into relations of amity with the supreme council of the United States of America, of which John J. Gorman is at present the grand commander, exchanged representatives, guarantees of friendships, and even went so far as to elect Gorman and other members of his council nonorary members of the supreme council of

"It is impossible for us not to see an act of hostility toward us, and a formal declaration of no desire to maintain further relations of mity with us

amity with us."

Considering the fact that Spain and her dependencies have more than seventeen thousand Scottish Rite Masons, the United States jurisdiction more than six thousand members, and Pike's illegitimate jurisdiction all told less than one thousand members, it is not strange that Pike feels downcast. Concerning the council of Costa Rica, which Pike claims has organized his supreme council, he says in his Transactions. supreme council, he says in his Transactions, 1880: "Brother A. K. Osborn was commis-sioned as grand representative with orders to run the machine in his own way. This he probably did, although nothing has been heard from him for more than three years. Since then I have learned that Brother Osborn, unalded and alone, has continued the

existence of the supreme council."

Pike has not much to be proud of from Central or South America when he is recognized by a supreme council consisting of one man, and that man appointed by Pike himself. They claim to be recognized by England and Ireland. Let us see. Under the supreme council of England and her dependencies there are only about four hundred members who have taken the thirtieth degree, and of these 120 have received the thirty-first de-gree, and again of these last fifty-five have received the thirty-second degree, and only thirty members have received the thirty-third degree. Sectland and Ireland have no thirty-

degree. Scetland and Ireland have no thirtythird degree members.

The southern jurisdiction claim the right to
exclude the bible and not be governed by it.
See Pike's transactions 1870, appendix, page
214, in the words of Albert Pike, viz.: "The
bible is the only rule and law of York
Masonry, while we without requiring our
brethren to reject it, do not accept it as our
code. You are aware, my brother, that it
does not take a very cunning casuist to find
in it the justification of every injustice pern it the justification of every injustice per-

etrated by man. petrated by man."

The southern jurisdiction members refuse to discuss the history, use or legitimacy of either or any Scottish Rite, knowing full well, as many readily admit, that they never had a legal Masonic right to an existence of any kind. Their idea is best expressed in the language of Albert Piles Sea his transcription. kind. Their idea is best expressed in the language of Albert Pike. See his transac-tions, 1860, page 99: "Our supreme council proceeds upon the principle that prescription is a good foundation of title, in Masonry as well as elsewhere; that after a long lapse of years, the undisturbed possession of a juris-diction and maintenance of it when disturbed diction and maintenance of it when disturbed is sufficient evidence of a good original title, and dispenses with the production of a paper title, and that this is a principle established for the interest of those who in good faith have acknowledged the legitimacy of the given power, and received from it the degrees which it has so long administered."

If this is good law what right had Pike's council to be born in 1857, or exist in 1860, when the United States jurisdiction had been in undisputed possession of the United States

when the United States jurisdiction had been in undisputed possession of the United States for fifty years, besides having a clear title from the grand orient and the grand council of France with full and ample power to confer and control these degrees anywhere and everywhere in the United States of America?

The Pike followers claim it is their province and right to rule and control all Masonry, hence they have controled the grand ledge. hence they have captured the grand lodge and propose to dictate terms to blue lodge Masons. They claim that might makes right and that the ends to be reached justifies the

Having been beaten on every other point the Pike men now base their only claim to an existence in Nebraska on the fact that they and bodies in Nebraska established prior to hose established by the legitimate United tates jurisdiction

They claim that the members of the United States jurisdiction have introduced discord and dissensions into the blue lodges. This claim is absolutely false in every particular. The Pike men have always been the aggres-

They have maligned, slandered and attempted to injure the reputation, social standing and business of the members of the

United States jurisdiction.

The grand master in 1889, a member of Pike's bodies, introduced the first element of Pike's bodies, introduced the first element of discord in his address to the grand lodge.

The present grand master, a member of Pike's bodies, next introduced extensive discord by sending his unwise, uncalled for and very unmasonic edict to the lodges in the

A master of a blue lodge, a Pike member also, has kept up this discord by preferring charges against and suspending worthy mem-bers of the United States jurisdiction for beonging to the same.
Pike men have introduced discord

by preventing worthy Master Masons from visiting or affiliating with their ledges, and all because they happened to belong to the United States jurisdiction. The members of the United States jurisdiction have never been the aggressors, and have only defended themselves when they have been maliciously attacked.

The southern jurisdiction claims to be governed by the so-called constitutions of Frederick the Great, said to have been promul-

gated in 1786.

Pike says in a lecture delivered before the grand lodge of Louisiana in February, 1858:

"That the constitutions of 1786 were first promulgated at Charleston, S. C., which gave promulgated at Charleston, S. C., which gave the law of the Rite, in the constitutions that claim the date of 1786, and for their author Frederick the Second, king of Prinsia. I be lieve that as Minos claimed Jove for the author of the laws he enacted for Crete; as Numa pretended to have received his from the goddess Egeria; as Mahomet assigned the authorship of his to Gabriel; as these and all the ancient lawgivers sought to procure for the codes they enacted a higher and generally a divine sanction; so these constitutions referred to the year 1786 were credited to Frederick the Great, that were credited to Frederick the Great, that they might seem more imposing and be more readily submitted to.

"As these constitutions of 1786 became the laws of our Scottish Rite, because they were accepted as such by all who became members of that right. It was, indeed, from that ac-ceptance that they derived their whole au-

The Scottish Rite jurisdiction for the United States of America, their territories and de-pendencies, claim and prove that they were organized in New York city in 1807, with full and ample power and letters patent from the grand orient and grand council of France (the mother of the rite), to establish bodies anywhere and everywhere they saw fit, in the country known as the United States of America, their territories and dependencies, and to have supreme control of all Scottish Rite bodies organized in said country.

They claim and show that the body organ-ized in Charleston, S. C., in 1801, and which died soon after, was an irregular and illegitimate body, with no authority and no powers whatever.

They claim and prove that the resurrection of the southern jurisdiction by Albert Pike in 857, or soon after, was without authority and that it was contrary to the established prin-ciples of the order.

The United States jurisdiction claim and prove a continuous existence from 1807 to the present time. They claim and prove that the grand orient of France in 1804 relinquished all claim to the blue lodge degrees and that the supreme council of the United States jurisdiction so announced to the world as their law when they were organized in 1807, and that from that day to this they have never in-terfered with the first three degrees of Ma-sonry, known as symbolic Masonrys that they have never worked, communicated or conferred the degrees of entered apprentice, fellow craft or master Mason, and have al-ways claimed that they had no right to do so, or that they had any authority over these de

They claim and show that theirs is a representative form of government, and that their supreme council is composed of delegates elected by the members of the subordinate bodies; that all officers in all bodies from the lowest to the highest, are elected by ballot each year, and that their thirty-thirds are also chosen by the ballots of the brethren, while in Pike's jurisdiction he (Pike) appoints whom he desires.

The United States jurisdiction deny the

points whom he desires.

The United States jurisdiction deny the right of any Scottish Rite body, or any one, to write, print, publish or sell any rituals of symbolic Masonry as Albert Pike has done for many years and still continues to do. They claim that by so doing Albert Pike and his followers are violating the fundamental teachings of symbolic Masonry and breaking their sacred obligations, as all Masons well know.

In the last official bulletin of the supreme bunch of Colon (island of Cuba) 1889, is pubsed a letter from Albert Pike, wherein he lates:

"Bome time since the grand orient of Spain,"

"Bome time since the grand orient or

control of the grand orient and grand council

of France.

They claim to be governed by the amended constitutions of 1762, which gave the law of the rite and which had existed twenty-four years prior to the time. Albert, Pike says his

originated with Frederick the Great.

They claim and prove that they have the authority, the history, the records and a continuous legal succession and existence that cannot be controverted, and the southern

jurisdiction cannot and dare not attempt to discuss or disprove the same. They claim that the bible is an essential book in all bodies of the United States juris-diction and that work cannot be done with-

They claim that blue lodge Masonry is sep arate and distinct from Scottish Rite Masonry

and that neither has a right to interfere with the workings of the other. the workings of the other.

They claim and prove that Albert Pike received his thirty-third degree April 25, 1858, from Claude Samory, once lieutenant commander of the Orleans body in Louisana, which had been under the obedience of the United States had discovered to the Control of the Cont

United States jurisdiction.

The United States jurisdiction claim and teach obedience to the laws of the United States of America, and to be ever ready to defend their country from foes without and defend their country from foes without and foes within, even, if necessary, to the sacrifice of their lives. The United States jurisdiction admits that grand lodges have supreme control over all symbolic Masonry consisting of entered apprentice, fellow craft and Master Mason's degrees, but they deny that any grand lodge has a right to introduce innovations in ancient craft Masonry in violation of any of the ancient landmarks, thereby interfering with any of the exalted duties we owe to God, our country, our neighbor or ourselves.

eighbor or ourselves.
The United States jurisdiction claim to be free men, with a perfect right to join any society, church, party or creed, so long as they do not violate any of the rules, precepts or teachings of blue lodge Masonry, and they propose to stand by these principles so dear to every true Mason and free man, and to strongly oppose the aristocratic and mon-archical intrigues of the southern jurisdiction who are attempting to rule and control all

Brethren of Nebraska, in view of these facts, and they cannot be successfully confacts, and they cannot be successfully controverted by any one, are you willing to allow yourselves to be bound captive by the tyranny and depotism of the southern jurisdiction, which seeks to rule and control all Masonry and render it subservient to their interests! Usurpation of power to suppress another, for any purpose, is not what Masonry teaches. We are taught at the very threshhold of Masonry that justice is that standard or boundary of right which gives to every man just due without distinction. very man just due without distinction.
"Truth wears no mask, bows at no human shrine, seeks neither place nor applause; she only asks a hearing." "Sunsaine."

Adolf Lalloz, carriage manufacturer, 119 Carroll Street, Buffalo, N. Y., states: I was troubled with nausea of the stomach, sick headache abd general debility. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me.

Family and Markets. The city markets are just now abundantly upplied with fish, flesh and fowl, and the ost epicurean taste can be gratified with the

choicest food at most reasonable cost. A visit to the leading purveyors of undressed provisions gave assurance that Omaha is certainly metropolitan in all that pertains to supplying the wants of the inner man. At the fish markets we found fresh trout, white fish, pike, croppie, perch and catfish at 12% per pound, buffalo for 5c, bass and lobsters 15c salmon 20c, halibut 17%c, flounders 10c, shrimp 25c, scallops 40c, soft shell crabs \$2.09 per dozen, sea bass 20c per pound, Spanish mackerel and pompano 35c. At the butcher's choice sirloin roasts were

noted at 15@18c, rib roasts 1214@15c, porter ouse and sirloin steaks 15 to 20c, rump and round 12)4@15e, veal 10 cto 12e for roasts and 15 to 18e for cutlets, lamb is becoming plentiful at 75e to \$1.00 for forequarters and \$1.00 to \$1.50 for hindquarters. Pork loins are 10e to 12e and chops and tenderloins 12 to 15e per pound. Mutton is worth 122 to 15e for the and loin and 10c to 12c for the ribs and

In poultry old chickens are plentiful and cheap, quotations being from 10c to 15c per pound, depending on quality and age. Spring chickens are still rather scarce, but there is a fair supply at the prices asked—say 50c to 60c

the late rains and weather having proved very beneficial. As paragus is selling at 7c per pound bunch. Onions, beets and turnips two bunches for a nickel. Lettuce three heads for 10 cents. Cucumbers \$1.25 per dozen for choice home grown and 50c to 75c for southern. Radishes are two bunches for 5c. Green beans three quarts for 25c, and you can buy two quarts of wax beans for the same money. Pens are 40c to 50c per peck for home grown, while St. Louis shipments are sold by retailers at 25c to 30c per peck. Summer squash can be had for 5c each. New cabbage 6c per pound. New potatoes 30c to 40c per beck and old at 30c to 40c per bushel. Tomatoes are worth 15c per pound. Apples are 80c per peck and very paragus is selling at 7c per pound bunch nd. Apples are 80c per peck and very

In fruits we have cherries for cooking at 12½c to 15c per quart, while the large California variety is worth 15c per pound. Strawberries are plentiful and fine at 10c to 12½c per quart, with blackberries scarce as yet, lling for 20c. Gooseberries bring 12c, apricots 20c per dozen, and with this list to se-lect from, a liberal disposition and a well filled pocketbook, the housekeeper can cer-tainly supply the wants of the most fastidious guest, if the cook has not taken French

A pure and Reliable Medicine,-A com pound fluid extract of roots, leaves, barks and berries is Burdock Blood Bitters. They cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kid-

Marriage Licenses. Licenses were issued as follows Saturday: Name and address. Erick J. Erickson, Omaha..... 24 Martha Johnson..... 23 Beda Malmstrom, Omaha....

There are many accidents and diseases which affect stock and cause serious inconvenience and loss to the farmer in his work, which may be quickly remedied by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Arizona Cattle Shipments. The Chicago, St. Paul. Minneapolis & Omaha road brought in three train loads of Arizona cattle Saturday night which will b fed on the Indian reservation near Bancroft Owing to the extreme drouth on the south-

ern ranges, large numbers of the cattle are being brought north, this being the third shipment that has come to this state. Dr. Birney, practice limited to catarrh-

al diseases of nose and throat. Bee bldg

old only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
k Chicago, San Francisco.

S a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady: Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla - the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin

the better; delayis dangerous. "I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and com-pletely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass. "When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was rec-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bot-They are the most convenient; suit all ages, of either size, 25 cents per bottle. KISSING at 7. 17. 70: Photo-grayure,

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A wenderful remedy. HOURS for 2 to 4 ONLY.

And all Diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver, Kid Blood, Heart, Liver, SYPHILIS BOOKS OFFICE

DRUNKENNESS
IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 22th, 1890.

NEBRASKA CLOTHING COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.:

Dear Sirs:---My suit of clothes came last night in good shape. I thank you ever so much. I am more than satisfied with my bargain. They fit just as nice as if they had been made to order in this city. I will do what I can to advertise your house. I have shown two of my chums the suit, they were surprised and said they intended to write to you at once, Shall order my fall or winter suit and overcoat from your house. Thanking you for the fair treatment I have received at your hands and wishing you good success and prosperity, I remain, very respectfully,

THEODORE BLAND, Deadwood, S. D.

The above is a copy of a letter just received—it speaks for itself. We have dozens of them of a similar nature. They all come unsolicited. Our mail order department has assumed enormous proportions. We supply thousands of customers from a distance and have saved them considerable money. We send samples of cloth and measuring blanks. Our instructions for measuring are very simple, and in nine cases out of ten insure a good fit. Our goods are sent with privilege of examining and trying on, and if they are not in every way satisfactory, you need not take them, so you run no risk in ordering. We also fill orders for Hats, Shoes and other Furnishings.

Clearance Sale of Boys' Suits.

The season is nearing toward the end and we now commence to clear out our Boys' Suits. The finest must go first, and we announce heavy reductions to make them move fast. Extra fine knee pant Suits of wide wale all worsted goods, in light and dark shades, formerly selling at \$8.50 and \$7.90, reduced to \$5.50. These are of exquisite workmanship and no finer or better made suits are sold in this city.

Very fine knee pant Suits in beautiful mixtures of worsteds and cassimeres, formerly selling at \$7.23 and \$6.73, reduced to \$4.75.

These are extraordinary values, and we would advise an early call while the sizes are yet complete, as they will not last long.

In lower priced Boys' Suits we still have an immense line. We have done this season an enormous business in our Boys' Department, and our buyer has been rather reckless in quantities. You are doing your. self an injustice if you buy a Boy's Suit outside of our house.

Nebraska Clothing

Corner Douglas and Fourteenth Streets.



WHICH WILL YOU HAVE? Light Weight

Heavy Weight? WE HAVE THEM BOTH,

Nowadays, it is wiser to regulate one's wardrobe by the thermometer rather than the almanac.

If the morning is sultry, you are sure to need heavy trousers by evening, and vice versa. To meet the demand of

our varying season, we carry a full supply for hot days or cool.

. A specialty in extra trousers. You can afford to be comfortable.



THIS WEEK.

Dinner Sets At Special Prices.

50 SETS CHINA

Greatly Reduced.

PERKINS, GATCH &

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Grand Lottery of Juarez.

Under the Management of the Mexican International Banking Co., Concessionaries. INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING Will take place in public at the CITY OF JUAREZ (formerly Paso del Norte). Mexico

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25th, 1890.

Under the personal supervision of GEN, JOHN S. MOSBY, and MR. CAMILO ARGUELLES, the former a gentleman of such prominence in the United States that his presence alone is sufficient guarantee to the public that the drawings will be held with strict honesty and fairness to all, and the latter (the Supervisor of the Mexican Government is of equal standing and integrity. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$60,000.

Only 60,000 Tickets! Only 60,000 Tickets! WHOLE TICKETS, \$4; HALF TICKETS, \$2; QUARTER TICKETS, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. Approximation Prizes.

100 Prizes of \$50 each \$5,000
100 Prizes of 30 each \$600
100 Prizes of 25 each 2,250
Terminal Prizes \$1,000
500 Terminals to \$10,000 Prize of \$20 each \$11,080
600 Terminals to \$10,000 Prize of \$10 each 5,250 1 Prize of \$60,000 \$60,000 5.000 | 1914 Prizes amounting to\$125,970

We the undersigned hereby certify that the Banco Nasional of Mexico in Chihuahna has on deposit from the Mexican international Banking Company, the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all the prizes drawn in the Grand Lottery of Juarez.

We further certify that we will supervise all the urrangements, and in person manage and control all the drawings of this Lottery, and that the same are conducted with honesty. Infraress and in good faith towards all parties.

JOHN S. MOSBY, Commissioner, Camillo Anguelles, Supervisor for the Government.

NOTICE, Send remittances for tlokets by ordinary letter, containing Money Order, Note. Address all registered letters to MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

City of Juarez. Mexico, via El Paso, Tex.

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SIXTEENTH AND FARNAM STREETS, - OMAHA, NEB. We invite particular attention to our large variety of articles appropriate for Wedding Presents at POPULAR PRICES.

Solid Sterling Silverware, single pieces or in sets, combinations, &c., from Fine Quadruple Silver-plated Ware, in new and elegant designs, embracing about everything known to the trade in both flat and hollow ware, so low in Price that we dare not name the figures. being only about HALF OUR FORM-

Lamps, Toilet Sets, Candelabra, Bronze Ornaments, Mirrors, besides the largest assortment of Clocks to be found west of Chicago, from \$1 up to \$200-Handsome Mantel Clocks at \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$15, etc., with half-hour strike attachment, cathedral gongs, &c.

Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Gold Jewelry at Greatly Reduced Prices.

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