

THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. S. ROSEWATER, Editor.

A. H. Fitch, Manager, Daily Circulation, P. O. B. 432 Omaha, Neb.

By the way, what is the name of our gifted lieutenant-governor? Is itague or malaria?

The editor of the Herald has gone east on a tour of inspection. He will inspect the democratic "bar" and see if enough money can be appropriated to carry Nebraska.

ACCORDING to its population San Francisco has the smallest debt of any city in the country, its net debt being only \$1,500,000. It puts all its expenditures in the tax levy, no matter what they are.

CHANDLER and Hendricks are keeping the wires warm. They carry on their correspondence in a very public manner. If they continue to use the wires as freely throughout the campaign as they have for the past two or three days, the stump orator will not have much of a show to have his great speeches reported by telegraph.

MR. POWERS has reconsidered his intention to retire from the attorney-general's office at the end of this year, and proposes to become a candidate for reelection. There has been a vacancy in the attorney-general's office ever since General Dilworth left it, and it remains to be seen whether the people of Nebraska want a vacancy for two years longer.

AFTER the assignment of the cadets there will be twelve vacancies in the rank of second lieutenant in the army, and President Arthur proposes to fill them by appointment from civil life. These places are eagerly sought after, there being about three hundred young men who want to enter upon a military career beginning with the rank of second lieutenant.

ALBINUS NANCE was sent to the national convention in 1876 and when he came home he was nominated governor. James W. Dawes was sent to the national convention in 1880, and in 1882 he was nominated for governor. George W. Burton was sent to the convention in 1884, and he is about to blossom out as a candidate for governor. What would be more natural than his nomination, if he is not dissatisfied by Basile Mills Brooks with the red hat and carmine nose?

MESSRS. WATKINSON and J. Sterling Morton, two of the high priests of the American free-trade party, say that the tariff plank of the platform is the same in meaning as the tariff plank of 1880 with the word "exclusively" instead of "only." Both are chucking over the manner in which they fooled the protectionist members of the committee. Gen. Butler was the only person who saw through their scheme, and he gave them trouble. For this and other reasons Mr. J. Morton Sterling, especially, was incensed at Butler, and says he ought to have been "kicked out of the convention," or never let in.—Chicago Tribune.

MR. MORTON is a good anti-monopolist; when he is at home, and we are surprised that he should claim the monopoly in the construction of democratic platform planks.

THE conscientious Colonel Laird charged front on the Fitz John Porter business. In his speech in support of the bill he posed as a martyr to his convictions, in voting against the well known name of his constituents. When the same measure came up for passage over the president's veto, the colonel voted nay. Although these votes are glaringly inconsistent, it would, of course, be ungenerous to suggest that, having suffered martyrdom in compliance with the imperative demands of his conscience and his sense of right, he now yields to the voice of the mob that has been crying "Crucify him!" that he, the colonel, may the more easily get re-elected.—[Butler Register.]

THIS is slightly incorrect. Mr. Laird's position on the Fitz John Porter bill has been consistent throughout. He voted for the bill, and he is on record as having voted for its passage over the president's veto.

AN important change is about to be made in the uniform of the enlisted men in the army, and a prominent army officer says that the proposed changes, if adopted, will give the men every reason to be proud of their uniforms and have a tendency to make them more contented with a soldier's lot, and decrease the number of desertions. The new uniforms are sensible and at the same time attractive. A white stripe adds to the military appearance of the trousers, and the chevrons on the coat are of gold braid. The proposed change has received the approval of General Sheridan, but Secretary Lincoln has decided to wait for the opinion of officers in the army in regard to the matter before approving or disapproving it. But just how new and attractive uniforms will check desertions puzzles us.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ARMIES.

There is a great deal of talk about an American policy. The republican party has decided in its platform to adopt an American policy, and the democratic party is in favor of a continental policy, whatever that may mean. But it is useless to talk about enforcing any policy when we have nothing to back it up except bluster and bragado. How absurd these things must seem to the people across the Atlantic we can hardly realize. For nearly ten years our army has numbered less than 25,000 men, and our navy is composed of old wooden hulks and rusty iron-clads that are worthless, and could not compete in an engagement with Patagonia. Meantime the nations of Europe particularly the great powers, are constantly increasing their armaments and keeping themselves in readiness for any emergency. Germany can put 2,000,000 men in the field in two days notice. Persia can put 2,500,000 men into fighting service in the same time. Austria, by a law of 1863, has 2,366,000 soldiers, and Italy, by the law of 1876 and 1882, has 2,570,000, thus making the army of the Austro-Germ and Russian-Italian alliance, or quadruple league, number more than 10,000,000 of soldiers, splendidly and thoroughly drilled. This army has 1,600 batteries of field guns, so that the battles of the future will be gigantic massacres, both on land and sea. For twelve years England, who allows no rivalry in devising destructive and terrible means of warfare, has turned out daily a field battery at Woolwich arsenal, and keeps 4,000 men employed night and day in certain factories. She has produced monster cannons of 200 tons that send projectiles of 6,000 pounds through armor three feet thick, and she has spent over \$60,000,000 since 1872 to secure coast defenses and Germany her naval defenses. But in Germany the military development and expenditure is most remarkable. She has expended \$100,000,000 in the reconstruction and strengthening of her strongholds, and nothing has been overlooked or neglected by which the maximum rapidity of mobilization is obtainable in the directions from whence she apprehends danger. Her army costs her \$90,000,000, about \$10,000,000 more than the English army of 500,000 men costs England. Compared with the above figures the army of the United States is a mere pigmy, and in the event of any war, which in this world of change, is liable to occur at any time, it would prove but a weak defense to an invading foe.

The great jury indicted Marshal Guthrie for failing to do his duty, and for collusion with lawbreakers. Marshal Cummings is now trying to do his duty to the best of his knowledge and ability. Now the question is shall Mr. Cummings have the cordial co-operation and support of the police court, or is he to be obstructed by officers whose duty it is to administer justice as defined in the laws and ordinances? It is hardly necessary to comment on the remarkable attitude of the police court with regard to the marshal's efforts to close the gambling houses. It remains to be seen now what the police court proposes to do with regard to the arrest of saloon keepers who refuse to take out license. We have in Omaha a class of liquor dealers who desire to obey the laws. We have another class who deliberately defy all laws and propose to carry on business in this city without paying anything. These same saloon men, who refuse to take out a city license, don't dare to defy the federal government without a United States license because the federal officials do not trifle with lawbreakers. Is it fair or reasonable that one class of dealers shall pay \$1,000 a year, while another class go scot free? Our ordinances are certainly lenient enough. They allow liquor dealers to pay their license in quarterly installments. If a liquor dealer cannot raise enough money to pay, he should be compelled to quit the business. He should not be allowed to compete with dealers who obey the law and pay the license. It is self-evident that unless the officers of the law compel these men to pay their license or close their saloons we shall soon have free trade in liquor and every liquor dealer will refuse to pay a dime.

It is not worth while to notice at length the drivel and slush of the Omaha Republican concerning the alleged attempt at political reform in the Union Pacific on the part of President Adams. Of course no steps have yet been taken by Mr. Adams in that direction, but the successor of Sidney Dillon is liable to do something in the way of reform that will put an end to railroad bossism in Nebraska. There is one point, however, that we will notice merely to show the insincerity and reckless disregard for truth of the railroad organ. Referring to the campaign glee club, the Republican brazenly denies that it has ever been a Union Pacific concern, and goes so far as to assert that the members of the club never traveled on a pass. With no disrespect to the members of the glee club, we simply point to the fact that the glee club was largely made up of employees of the Union Pacific, whose pay was going on all the time that they were absent in the third district shouting for "Our Val." What benefit did the stockholders derive from these Union Pacific campaign shouters, unless, indeed, it was in the expectancy of services from Valentine in congress, to the detriment of the people of Nebraska? Is it the legitimate business of a railroad to have its employees to desert their post of duty, in season and out of season, to manage and boss primary elections and conventions, or tramp from town to town, like a band of minstrels, to sing some candidate into office.

THE democratic national committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, on the 24th of this month. Dr. Miller will probably be there with Mr. Boyd's proxy. He managed his little game very shrewdly. He couldn't get in at the front door, so he concluded to squeeze in through the back door.

AND now Dr. Potter has declined the bishopric of Nebraska. The Episcopalians of this state are certainly having hard luck in fishing for a bishop. Perhaps the clergy of the diocese might find a man among their own number who is not too modest to accept the place.

THERE is one coincidence about the campaign in regard to the rival vice-presidential candidates. Mrs. Logan is, and has been, the political manager of her husband, and Mrs. Hendricks nurses Tom's booms and takes active part in all his political affairs.

WINE must be as free as water in California. At a large fire in the town of the Mission of San Jose the water supply ran out and claret wine was successfully used to extinguish the flames.

THE building contractors in this city exhibit a gross carelessness in regard to protecting the public. They are allowed

to occupy more than one-half of the street with their building material, yet most of them never think of hanging out red lanterns at night to warn people of the obstructions.

GROVER CLEVELAND ought to be very acceptable to the southern bourbon. His great-grandfather, Aaron Cleveland, a Connecticut Yankee, was the first man to introduce a bill in the legislature of that state, a hundred years ago, for the abolition of slavery.

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA. The crop harvest has commenced in northern Dakota. One hundred and twenty men are employed in the Dell Rapids Jasper stone quarries. Elkton, Aurora county, has voted to bond for \$2,500 with which to build a school house. The new school building at Mitchell will be 250 feet on the ground—two stories high. Wheeler's woolen factory in Yankton is now running exclusively on yarns and fine flannels. A strawberry measuring five and one-half inches around the waist, is a Brown county production. A contract will soon be let for a Catholic school building in Yankton, 250x50 feet, two stories high of brick. It is claimed that the Indians have discovered coal in considerable quantities in the hills in the western part of Roberts county.

The index estimates the improvements in Kimball for the past six months at nearly \$100,000, and thinks the population of that lively little town will be 3,000 before another year rolls around. Charles Mix, after whom the county of Charles Mix was named, and who at the time of his organization twenty years ago was chief clerk of the general land office at Washington, shot and killed himself in Richwood Springs, N. Y., on the 28th of June. It is estimated that the farms along the Bon Homme road have been improved a hundred per cent in the last year by the erection of substantial buildings and fences. Cows, cattle and hogs did it. The same farms, under the straight wheat growing regime, produced enough to sustain their owners. COLORADO. Leadville has recently been done upon by the coal racket, which the frisky fire brand still runs the street at night with his flaming torch. Forest fires in the neighborhood of Central have destroyed a large amount of timber. The woods are cleared of brush and shade and cast a lurid glare over everything. A number of ranchmen in North park are at work on an irrigating ditch which, when completed will be a live one. This is the first irrigating ditch in North park, and the enterprise will be followed by others of a similar character. MONTANA. The display of fireworks in Butte, closed with the burning of two stores, causing a loss of \$7,000. The roof of the grand stand at the race track in Butte, fell on the heads of 500 persons on the 14th and increased the balance of several shrieks of terror and despair rent the air. The occupants were more scared than hurt. WYOMING. There are about thirty men working at the Hahn Peak placer mines. The yield of the mines is good and they are taking out more gold than ever before. M. M. Van, a veteran operator known as "Old Van," was buried at Rawlins, last week. He had been in the service of the Union Pacific company since 1853. Cheyenne is moving for an artesian well. Under the law passed by the last legislature, counties are authorized to expend \$5,000 in such experiments, and the commissioners of Laramie county have been petitioned to proceed with the work. ARTICLES of incorporation of the North Crow Land and Cattle company have been filed at the office of the territorial secretary. The trustees are Charles F. Fisher, J. J. Chadwick, Frank B. Chadwick, and the capital is \$100,000. North Crow creek is the location of business by the company at present, with chief office at Cheyenne. The company is engaged in stock and digging ditches are the objects specified. NEW MEXICO. Ranchmen have been fighting prairie fires day and night near Deming. The thermometer stood 110 degrees in the shade at Deming the other day. Gen. George B. McClellan, Braxton Bragg, John C. Barry, Oliver Sumner, Teal, E. Harris, Sanford, A. A. Stone, and Thomas J. Johnston, John J. McCook, George B. Post, and others have united in a company to operate probably on the Rio Grande. The capital is \$100,000. Grant county, New Mexico, is about forty miles east to west and sixty miles north to south, comprising about 1,500,000 acres of land. The population is about six thousand head of cattle on the range, and it is intended to increase the herds to eighty thousand cattle. UTAH IN GENERAL. Polygamous marriages in Utah are said to be greatly on the increase. From seventeen to twenty orphans were left by the coal mine disaster at Naumau. The Indian war veterans of Oregon have formed an association, with powers to establish a benevolent organization. A reunion is to be held at McMinville on the 15th, 16th and 17th of July. On Governor Stanford's ranch, Vina, Tejon Co., Calif., last week a large flock was struck by lightning and literally strewn into long piles, the ground being strewn with a shower of charred chips. The Chinamen on the ranch who were intended to pick up the debris, they considered it to be the work of an evil spirit, as there was not a cloud in the sky when the event occurred. Gideon's Band. The attempt of the Tammany generals and General Butler to stampede the president-makers, at a critical moment, to Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, was as foolish in its inception as it was complete and contemptible in its fizzle. Only one thing was or could have been more painfully idiotic, and that was the prodigious coup d'etat of the Indianians who turned themselves the other side out, threw Mr. McDonald's figure-head on the poop-deck of a wild cruiser that was expected to sweep all before it like a roving Indian hurricane. After an hour's interruption of the proceedings by frantic yelling and a formal proclamation of the Indiana coup d'etat by Dan Voorhes, the crowd stampeded succeeded in gathering the prodigious number of 113 votes (25 more than were given to McDonald and 57 less than were given for Bayard on the informal ballot), and in giving the nomination to Cleveland without another call of the roll. The sad fate of the Hendricks coup d'etat was exactly what every man of sense who was not sitting on his own useless head should have foreseen it would be. The notion that the Cleveland square could be broken by a noise of Chinese gongs celebrating what was at once an act of treachery and of absurdity must have excluded all thought of the reflex effect of the performance upon men that did not vote their heads in the infernal tumult that was made by several thousand howling idiots. A Trinitarian Palladium. New York, July 15.—The Standard & Co. dealers in trinitarian made an assignment to-day with perfect ease.

Cleveland and Corporations. The New York Evening Post, which has finally taken its stand on the side of corporate violators of the constitutional, legal, and industrial rights of the people, defends Governor Cleveland for his veto of the bill to reduce the fare on the elevated railroads of New York to five cents. This bill, it says, "was passed in the teeth of a charter which says that no such bill shall be passed until it shall have been ascertained that the elevated roads are earning more than a certain amount of money on the capital actually invested in them." That is a very pretty phrase, "in the teeth of a charter." It is so pretty that we must use it ourselves and call the attention of the Post to the fact that the charter in question is in the teeth of a constitution which explicitly reserves to the legislature of the state the right to "alter" or "repeal" any charter granted by any preceding legislature. The language of the constitution of New York state is as follows: Art. VIII, Sec. 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. That is clear enough. It is the statute, organic, constitutional law of the state of New York, unchangeable except by direct vote of the people amending the constitution that the legislature may alter or amend the charter of any corporation, whether it may have been a special charter or a charter conferred by a general law. It is the supreme, unquestionable authority that the legislature passed the law to reduce the rate of fare on the elevated roads of New York city. It was "in the teeth" of that authority that Gov. Cleveland vetoed the bill on the ground that the legislature had no right to do what it was explicitly empowered to do by the constitution. "In the teeth" of the constitution that the Post declares that the governor was right.

It was the patriotic purpose of the framers of the New York constitution of 1846 to make it possible for and legislative to bind the people hand and foot by the grant of a charter that could never be altered. It is the purpose of the Post and Gov. Cleveland and the crew of corporate cronies for whom they speak and act to nullify that wise safeguard of the constitution. If the monstrous doctrine which they are base enough to advocate is supported, and a legislature may, with good motives or bad, give away the sovereignty of the people to corporations without souls the liberties of the people are at an end. One syndicate after another will go to the capitals of the states and buy from venal and traitorous representatives exclusive privileges that can never be recalled or controlled. By piecemeal, as each charter is granted the state will lose its authority over banking, over the railroads, over the insurance companies, over the supply of gas, heat, electricity, water, etc., to the cities. The liberties of the people will disappear in the markets they will disappear everywhere else, for the initial experience of the people of this country are now enjoying prices that the men who control the markets and the lines of transportation to the markets accumulate fortunes, which enable them to buy in the primaries, the legislatures, the courts, and at the polls whatever amount of "vested rights" they need for the achievement of their monopolistic purposes.

The act of Gov. Cleveland in forging by this veto another link in the heavy chain which the corporation are loading on the limbs of the people called fourth partyism, is an indignity and a protest from the people of workingmen in Buffalo. The Post's angry and these citizens who have dared to express themselves on a matter of vital importance to their pockets and their personal liberties, involving as it does the relations of all the citizens of New York state with every corporation chartered by its legislature. It ridicules them as "so-called workingmen." It declares superciliously and superficially that "they have no more interest in five-cent fares on the New York elevated roads than in the rates on the parliamentary trains of Great Britain." And it concludes with the dastardly remark that "probably the Buffalo workingmen who demanded the resolution were not in the industry most effectively in the saloons." This cruel and deliberate insult is a good specimen of the feelings and methods of the Cleveland men. Workingmen who venture to meet to consider on broad constitutional grounds the acts of their gubernatorial servant are at once branded as rascals and "so-called workingmen." If they go farther and dare to disagree with the opinions of the tool monopoly, his newspaper organ pitches on them and stigmatizes them as rum-guzzlers and bummers.

The nomination of Cleveland by the democrats will bring at once to the front of American politics the supreme question whether this country belongs to the corporations or the corporations belong to the people. The keynote of the struggle to determine whether the corporations or the people are supreme was struck in that very case of the bill to reduce the fares on the elevated roads of New York which the supporters of Gov. Cleveland with a hollow and flimsy incincerity try to make us believe was a little matter of local New York City. Almost all the laws that have been passed by the western states to regulate the railroads live only by virtue of the power the existence of which Gov. Cleveland denied in his veto. The supreme court affirms that power; has recently reaffirmed it in its decision sustaining the governmental regulation of the rates charged in San Francisco by the Spring Valley water company. Once the people have given the corporation the function of a privilege the corporation becomes superior to its creator, and can never be regulated or suppressed—not even if they written charter of the people says they shall always have that right. What Gov. Cleveland has done President Cleveland would better. If President Cleveland had made an appointment to the Supreme Court he will name a judge who will use all possible means to reverse the previous rulings of the court. If a bill comes to congress to regulate the railroads, the coal combination, the gambling in the food of the people, the formation of transportation conspiracies, President Cleveland will veto it for the same reason that he vetoed the five-cent-fare bill. This is the kind of "Reform President" which the democratic convention as the people to vote for.

Electric Light on Canadian Railways Toronto Special Correspondence. A Canadian man has invented an electric motor for railway carriages that promises to meet "a long-felt want." All who have traveled long distances in railway carriages at night, have experienced the discomfort of the poorly lighted cars, which, so far as the passenger is concerned, might just as well be enshrouded in Egyptian darkness. All this has been

overcome by the invention of the Canadian referred to, which is at once cheap and may be adapted to any ordinary railway carriage. The motor is driven by a pulley fixed to the axle of the car it is intended to light. The motor itself takes up very little room, and is placed in a neat cabinet at one end of the car. The difficulty hitherto of lighting railway cars by electricity, and obtaining the motive power from the revolving axles of the cars, was that when the train stopped the light would go out, as a natural consequence when the train stops at way stations the light in the carriages use up the electric fluid that has been made along the way. The electric motor in question has been successfully tried in cars by the Grand Trunk and it is intended to introduce it on several night expresses running west from Montreal as soon as arrangements can be made.

Gen. Sherman's Street Hose. Mr. W. F. Mott, who arrived here yesterday on a visit to relatives, occupies the position of assessor and collector of water rents in St. Louis. It was to him that Gen. Sherman recently wrote the letter returning a bill for street washing water rent and asserting that he might after all, find some other city in which to live. The sequel to this letter was told by Mr. Mott yesterday as follows: "It was somewhat hurt by the General's angry letter, but I had simply done my duty. He had paid a license for his house and stable, but none for street washing, and I had to send him the same printed circular that I sent to every other delinquent. I have a great admiration for the general, and as a few days ago I got his letter, I took pains to write a lengthy reply, explaining the law and why a bill had to be rendered in addition to his house license. I received a prompt answer inclosing a check for \$25.50 the total amount, but the general said that he never used the hose on the Bell street side of the city, and he was charged for that 150 feet frontage. He added a characteristic sentence to the letter, 'The city of St. Louis reminds me very much, 'he wrote, 'of a hotel in Omaha, whose proprietor advertised: Terms \$4.50 per day; board and lodging extra.' Well, I deducted \$15 for the Bell street side, and returned him the money, and now the general uses his street washer in peace."

TELEGRAPH NOTES. It is probable that Germany will demand redress for the insult to her flag in Paris, Monday. It is stated a commissary of police handed to the mob the Prussian flag which floated from the residence of the consul. During the disturbance a foreigner shouted "Vive la France" and the French flag was seen on the French flag. The crowd pursued the man but he escaped. A lightning bolt killed four men in a circus at Cologne, Monday. They must have been extolling the virtues of strawberry tinted lemon juice. B. D. Buford & Co., owners of the Rock Island now works, have assigned the liabilities of about \$50,000, to the Rock Island. The workingmen's committee of Marseilles have issued a red placard to unemployed workmen on which appear the words: "The action of the municipality has left us nothing but the hope of death, this is our only epidemic." Calls to arms have been issued and excited meetings held, but as yet no outbreak. In October, 1882, the two sons of B. J. Parbrich, of Starkville, Miss., died suddenly from poison administered by a girl, that time, unknown parties. Recently a negro named Newton Carter confined the same girl, that time, a woman like she carried the name, Newton and his pal were arrested last Sunday and lynched Monday night.

Two Murderers Doomed. CHARLESTON, W. V., July 15.—At 10 o'clock last night Judge Guthrie held a special session of court and sentenced Charles Spurlock, member of the Hill Bill gang, who murdered Alvin Woods and shot his father Jack Woods, near Stallons, this county the latter part of April. Spurlock is to be hanged Oct. 17th. The other member of the gang whose sentence was pronounced was to be hanged. Notwithstanding that he confessed to murder in the first degree, when brought out for trial, he said, last night, that he was in no fear of the mob and now desired ever having killed any one. Wm. Clemon (colored) who shot and killed John C. Carter, a colored man and woman like she carried the name, Newton and his pal were arrested last Sunday and lynched Monday night.

Saw Mill Blown Up. CHICAGO, July 15.—The Daily News' Bloomington (Ill.) special says: The boiler at Carter's saw mill in the southwestern part of the county, exploded last evening, and blew the mill to atoms. Over a dozen men were in the structure for repair. John C. Carter, John Carter, William Graves, and G. Crever, were instantly killed. All others were severely injured.

Fishermen Drowned. CHICAGO, ILL., July 15.—The Daily News' Portland, Oregon, special says: Four more fishermen were drowned in the Columbia river yesterday. This makes fifty men drowned there the last three months.

IMPORTANT PILEPSY! Spasms, Eclampsy and Nervousness are RADIALLY CURED BY MY METHOD. The Honorariums are due only after success. Treatment by Correspondence PROF. DR. ALBERT, Awarded the first class gold medal for distinguished merits by the "Societe Scientifique francaise" (the French Scientific Society). 6, Place du Trone, 6.—PARIS, FRANCE make order

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART! OMAHA, NEB. The scholastic year commences on the First WEDNESDAY in September. The course of instruction embraces all the Elementary and higher branches of a thorough education. Entrance of children is no objection to admission of young ladies. Pupils are received at any time of the year. Appertains payable in advance including Board, Washing, Tuition in English and French, use of books. Piano, per session of five months, \$150.00. REFERENCE:—Drawing, Painting, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Vocal Music. Letters are required from all persons unknown to the institution. For further information apply to the LADY SUPERIOR. 17 1/2 mks

Western Cornice-Works, IRON AND SLATE ROOFING. C. SPECHT, PROP. 1111 Douglas St. Omaha, Neb. MANUFACTURERS OF Balvanized Iron Cornices

Nebraska Cornice —AND— Ornamental Works MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, Dormer Windows, FINIALS, WINDOW CAPS, TIN, IRON AND SLATE ROOFING. PATENT METALlic SKYLIGHT. Iron Fencing! Creosote, Galvanized, Vermorel, Galvanized and Black Galvanized, Window and Ceiling Guards, Etc. CO. O. ANDREWS & SONS, LINCOLN, NEB.

Read what the people say concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to cure asthma, catarrh, croup, colic, etc. Mrs. Dora Koch of Buffalo says: "For some time I am decidedly afflicted with asthma." (Mrs. Jacob Muller, of Marion, Ohio, says the same thing.) S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Electric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for this medicine and say \$5 a bottle for it." Druggist G. H. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Caught an ulcerated throat for me in twenty-four hours. 'Swabbed up' with this medicine and was cured in ten days with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Electric Oil, and she was right. I feel as if I should speak highly of it." (Mrs. Joseph Muller, of Marion, Ohio, says the same thing.) S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Electric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. 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