MORE RATE REVELATIONS.

Comparisons By the Board of Transportation Odius to the Union Pacific.

A VERY BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS,

Extortionate Showing By the Side of Which B. & M. Tariffs Pale Into Insignificance—Other Capital City News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Yesterday the railroad commission forwarded to the Union Pacific road a statement of rates locally charged in Iowa and Minnesota compared with local rates on the Union Pacific in Nebraska. The statement, it will be observed, is fairly astonishing, and shows the Union Pacific to be ahead of other roads in the state in the robbery line. The rates locally on the St. Joe & Western and Missouri Pacific are about identical with the Union Pacific. The B. & M. local rates, published a few days ago, were eye-openers, but these from the Union Pacific beat the record. Following is the communication:

Mr. T. J. Potter, Vice President; Mr. T. L. Kimball, General Traffic Manager, Union Pacific Railway Company, Omaha, Neb.—Gentlemen: I herewith transmit to you, for your consideration, a comparative statement of the rates of freight charges in Iowa and Minnesota with the rate charged on the Union Pacific railway for a distance of 300 miles west from Omaha. It will be noted that your rate on first class freight for all distances over forty miles is much higher than in Minnesota or on the B. & M. railroad in Nebraska, for 300 miles west from Lincoln or from Omaha, and your fourth class rate is still more oppressive. The rate charged on fourth class is, in some instances very nearly three-fifths of the rate charged on first class, and the rate on fourth class should be 50 per cent of the first class if you follow the rate of most Western states. And, when your first class rate is more than double that of Minnesota it makes a very extortionate and oppressive freight tariff which the people of this state are required to pay, when compared with Iowa and Minnesota. And it is believed that the volume of traffic for 300 miles west from Omaha will compare very favorably with the average volume of traffic in Iowa and Minnesota on the whole system of roads in those states, so that it is not believed by me that the volume of traffic furnishes any rational or reasonable excuse for your exhorbitant and oppressive charge." The following were excepts from the table that follows this communication at this point. The first and fourth class rates, in which classes a majority of freight is transported, are given and they are a fair index of the whole. The rate in Iowa, in Minnesota and on the Union Pacific in Nebraska at periods of fifty miles are as follows:

FIRST CLASS TARIFF.

State.	Miles.	Rate.
Iowa	50	27
Minnesota	50	32
Nebraska	50	34
Iowa	100	41
Minnesota	100	42
Nebraska	100	55
Iowa	150	46
Minnesota	150	52
Nebraska	150	75
Iowa	200	51
Minnesota	200	62
Nebraska	200	94
Iowa	300	61
Minnesota	300	80
Nebraska	300	1.24

FOURTH CLASS TARIFF.

State.	Miles.	Rate.
Iowa	50	14
Minnesota	50	16
Nebraska	50	21
Iowa	100	19
Minnesota	100	21
Nebraska	100	35
Iowa	150	23
Minnesota	150	26
Nebraska	150	49
Iowa	200	26
Minnesota	200	31
Nebraska	200	50
Iowa	300	30
Minnesota	300	40
Nebraska	300	75

The commission then continue as follows:

In fixing rates, it is believed the charge made by the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska on first-class freight is high enough and that your rate on first-class freight is oppressively high, $1.24 per hundred pounds for a three hundred mile haul on your main line west from Omaha is oppressively high and extortionate when compared with Iowa and Minnesota. Taking the B. & M. R. R. first-class rate as the standard basis, then second-class should be eighty-five per cent of first-class, third-class should be 66⅔ per cent of first-class, and fourth-class should be fifty per cent and so on through the classification. This is believed to be about the rule or basis upon which rates are fixed in the Western states and it is desirable that conformity of rule in making rates should prevail in this state so far as practicable. You are respectfully requested to reduce your rates so that the same shall in some measure correspond with rates in Iowa and Minnesota. The people of this state have suffered long and patiently a very high rate for transportation of freight by rail. Patience and endurance may not always last and it might be well to relieve them in some measure of the burden they now carry. O. P. MASON, Secretary.

It was shown in the exhibit of B. & M. tariffs published that that company's rates were 30 per cent above Iowa or Minnesota on fourth class matter, in which class over one-half of all shipments are made. But to show that the Union Pacific can even beat the B. & M. in extortion, a few figures can be given. A B. & M. rate for fourth-class freight, 100 miles, is 34 cents; the Union Pacific for like distance is 35 cents. For 200 miles the B. & M. rate is 52 cents, while the Union Pacific climbs up to 60 cents; and at 300 miles the B. & M. renders 62 cents, and the Union Pacific 75 cents. The rates in Iowa and Minnesota for goods in this class are shown in the figures above. No farmer need wonder that he does not prosper, and no community need to wonder why, when roads build hundreds of miles of new line, that other things move slowly. The Union Pacific figures from their tariff sheet tell a tale of grand larceny that ought to make a common burglar ashamed of himself.

MRS. LANGTRY'S COMING.

The Funke opera house opens this season with Mrs. Langtry and her company, who stop in this city for one engagement on their return from the west. This special engagement is for Thursday evening, July 28, at which time Mrs. Langtry will appear as Gulatea in "Pygmalion and Gulatea." The sale of reserved seats open at 8 a. m. Tuesday, and will be direct, with no auction to favorites, the prices being placed at $1.50 for reserves.

THE CALLAWAY MILLING COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation of the Callaway milling and manufacturing company of Callaway, Neb., were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock of the company is $20,000, in shares of $100 each, to be paid as required by the directors. The corporation is to commence business August 1, and continue for twenty-five years. The incorporators are J. Woods Smith, M. H. Deems, W. N. Williamson, A. L. Mathews, George L. Stevens, Albert Deems, J. T. Barber and M. L. Savage.

BARB WIRE LINIMENT.

Emery Clark, C. J. C. Clark and L. M. Buckley, of Liberty, Gage county, have incorporated themselves into a company for the purpose of selling a compound known as the Universal Barb Wire liniment and such other articles as they may determine upon. The capital stock of the company is $3,000 in shares of usual amount, and the corporation is to do business for twenty-five years.

BRIEF ITEMS.

A requisition has been issued from the governor's office upon the governor of Ohio for the return to Nebraska of Jacob Sells, formerly of Holt county, this state. The request for requisition states that Sells is now in the Ohio penitentiary and that he is to be released August 1. He is wanted for uttering a forgery in this state in 1885, the forgery being a note for $235.

The State Journal published yesterday the railway commission's address, with comparative rates to the Elkhorn line, and headed it the address of the commission to the Union Pacific. The Union Pacific comparison was not issued at that time and appears no place until this morning.

Two reports of accidental deaths on the B. & M. were reported at the railway commissioner's office yesterday. One was at Plattsmouth and the other at Oxford Junction. Both of the deaths will be investigated.

There are a great many hidden facts in regard to the late wreck at Havelock that the coroner's jury failed to bring to light. Some of them are of direct bearing in the case and will be furnished at an early day.

The Lincoln freight bureau has sent a communication to the Elkhorn Valley line that is right to the point in the matter of discriminations against Lincoln. The railroads are finding now for nearly the first time that all the inhabitants at the Capital city do not fall on their face and worship when a railroad man strikes the town.

The traveling men's nine in this city and the crack nine from David City were enjoying a hilarious game of ball yesterday afternoon at the park.

THANKS.

Mrs. Dr. Max Randall tenders her heartfelt thanks to all who have befriended her in her late bereavement. She feels especially grateful to Drs. Hart and Everitt, of Lincoln, and Dr. J. H. Peabody, of Omaha, for their kind attention to the sufferers. To Coroner Roberts and Rev. Gregory for their tender consolation in her affliction. Also to Prof. J. B. Bruner and other Omaha friends, and to the citizens of Millard and the children of the Millard school for their sympathy to her and tender respect to the dead. Thanks are also due to the proprietors and their assistants of the Tremont house for their many kindnesses and attentions.

The Old Folks at Home,

Or elsewhere, need a tonic now and then to sustain them under growing infirmities. No safer or more thorough invigorant for age and the delicate can be found than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a seasonable medicine in those ailments of commonest occurence—liver complaint, indigestion and bowel disorders; pure botanic safeguard against malaria, and a reliable means of counteracting rheumatism. To the convalescent, it is a valuable aid in the recovery of strength, and to the debilitated, nervous invalid it yields tranquil slumber and renewed appetite—two prime factors in the restoration of vigor. Being of purely botanic origin, it is free from those objections urged against mineral remedies difficult or impossible of assimilation by the system, and which impair the tone of the stomach, which the bitters, on the contrary, strengthens and regulates. It is indorsed and prescribed by the medical fraternity.

Elder Briggs has been expounding the doctrines of true Mormonism to the Bostonians. He is an apostle of the anti-polygamous Mormons, who declared Brigham Young an apostate. At the same time Mormon missionaries of the polygamous stripe are busy with revivals among the ignorant "crackers" of Georgia.

She has the complexion of a Peach, Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion powder did it. Sold by all druggists.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity. Sold by druggists.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

THE TIME HAS COME

FOR A GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

Men's all wool suits, made and trimmed in the best shape possible, former price, $20 and $25. Our price, $15 and $18.

Several lines of Men's wool suits, well made and trimmed former price, $12, $15 and $18; our price $7, $10 and $12.

Boys' and Childrens' Suits at Equally Low Prices.

We ask Your Inspection of Our Entire Stock

THIS IS A GENUINE BARGAIN SALE.

ROBINSON & GARMON,

Clothiers Hatters and Furnishers, Ramge's Old Stand, 1311 Farnam St.

TRUE CHILDREN OF NATURE.

A Description of the Aboriginees of North Ausrtalia.

THEIR SATANIC MAJESTY

The Marriage Relations—How the Adulterous are Treated—Maternal Grief—Father Strele's Experience.

The Rev. Anthony Strele, S. J., superintendent of the aboriginal mission, North Australia, arrived in Omaha yesterday, via San Francisco. Father Strele has been a missionary in Australia for twenty years—fifteen years in South Australia and five years at his present station. There are two Roman Catholic missions in North Australia. One is at Palmerston, the terminus of the British cable system; the other at Daly river, two hundred miles distant. The mission district embraces an area of half a million square miles, with an estimated aboriginal population of 500,000 and 700 whites. There are only four priests, including Father Strele, to attend to this immense field. The reverend gentleman's object in visiting the United States is to obtain funds for a more vigorous and systematic prosecution of the work. More missionaries are needed to bring the savages within the pale of civilization, and Father Strele is confident that a presentation of the facts relating to the mission will induce persons interested in christian work to contribute to the mission fund.

Father Strele's account of the habits and customs of the aborigines is exceedingly interesting. He said to a BEE reporter: "The natives are not quite as dark as the Africans, whom they resemble somewhat in features. Their hair is straight, and they are tall, sinewy, courageous, but not ferocious. With the exception of those the mission has reached, they live in an utterly wild state. They are divided into tribes like the North American Indians, and roam through the bush and forests at will. They live in the open air. They have no huts or villages, but sleep under the broad canopy of heaven. They eat everything—roots, fish, reptiles, birds, worms or game. They are true children of nature, depending solely on what the earth produces at will, or what they catch and kill, for their sustenance. Their only weapon is a long spear which they throw with marvellous dexterity and skill. They are very intelligent, docile under the tuition of the whites, and quick to learn and grasp the ideas of civilization. We instruct them in their own language, and they seem pleased to be taught how to till the soil. In a very few years, if we had the means to reach a larger number than those we can gather and maintain round the mission stations, I think the great majority of the wild population in north Australia could be brought under the civilizing agencies of the christian faith."

"Have they any religious belief of their own?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," replied Father Strele, "and one which bears a curious resemblance to certain tenets of the christian religion. They believe in Molnanding, which means the First Being, a deity who presides over the good of life, and in a way rewards those who do well by themselves and fellows. They believe in a future, both a happy and unhappy one. They also have knowledge of an evil personage whom they call, Beraucl, and who in most of his attributes corresponds to the devil. They have picked up that word from the whites, and of late whenever they have occasion to refer to Beraucl, they cry, 'Devil—devil.' Beraucl is the cause of all mischief, and he is universally feared. If an unusual noise is heard, or a sudden storm arises in the forest, they huddle together, trembling with fear, crying, 'Devil—devil.' They claim that Beraucl appears to them; he is represented as having a human form terribly disfigured. If they are asked about their belief in immortailty, they say: 'If man die, he is not all gone.' One tribe believes that at death a little black goes out of him. That seem to correspond to our belief in the soul. But it is very difficult to get at their exact meaning on such matters. Their language is confusing, and their tradional beliefs are at times surrounded with that mental haze which hangs over many savage tribes."

"Have they any conception of right and wrong?"

"Yes, a simple one, of course. They have a good idea of justice. Wrong means the harming of anyone, and right is being kind and good."

"What are the relations between the sexes?"

"They are very delicate in regard to the marriage tie. Children are betrothed to each other by their parents. The girls mature and are married at fifteen; the bridegrooms are generally about twenty years of age. They do not intermarry in the same tribe. All marriages are between persons of different tribes. You will trace a curious relation between those customs and the civilized code in relation to intermarriage; but, interesting as the study is, we have no means of getting at their origin. That mental haze of which I spoke, and that mysterious blending of tradition with living circumstances blocks the way at the very threshold of the inquiry and we are compelled to stop bewildered. They have no means of communication except by the voice and manual signs. I have never come across an instance of a written sign, and in that respect they are lower in the grade of intelligence than the American Indians, many of whom have a rude method of conveying thought and incident by means of characters and figures drawn on a piece of bark."

"Have they any polygamous tendencies?"

"Yes; there are some polygamists among them, but as a general thing polygamy is decried. Should a lubra (wife) prove unfaithful, she is immediately speared; and affairs are made pretty warm for a man who steals a lubra or commits adultery. He has to get out of the neighborhood as quick as possible. Sometimes a tribal fight is the result of the abduction of a lubra, but as a rule the male culprit transfers himself to another tribe."

"Have they any curious superstitions?"

"Yes, and some of them are very laughable and show the trickiness of the native doctors. For instance, Kangaroo is considered by them an extremely toothsome dish. Well, one of the superstitions is that a woman must not eat of it or she will become sick. This is simply a trick to keep all the Kangaroos for the men, a very convenient but selfish superstition. Women must not eat alligators or crocodiles, which are also highly esteemed, for the same reason. Young men without beards are frightened out of eating bats which the old fellows are very fond of; but both wives and young men, who have found out by experience that sickness does not follow the gratification of the palate by such delicacies, take every opportunity of filching morsels of those precious dishes, to their great pain and discomfort, however, if they are found out."

"You speak of the native doctors—do they practice charms or administer potions in the case of sickness?"

"Their practice is very simple. If the patient has a pain in his side, the doctor merely pinches and presses the afflicted part until the pain disappears. The materia medica consists of pinching and pressing for all diseases. Wounds are cured by sucking with the mouth. The natives seem to thrive under this treatment. They are very healthy, and pay little attention to ills which would make other people sweat and groan. The nostrils of nearly all the babies are pierced, and a piece of grass or wood is put through the hole. This is not worn after twenty years of age. From what I can make out, this custom is to ensure against drowning. Another peculiar practice is the raising of scars and welts on the arms and body. These are supposed to be 'beauty marks.' They swell out to the thickness of a finger, and the more of these scars a native has on his body, the better pleased he is with his appearance. When a mother loses a child she will often cut off a finger in token of her grief. If she loses another, off goes another finger; and it is not rare to see a woman with all the fingers of one hand missing. Both parents are very much attached to their children."

"Then I presume the wild women of Australia are in a much better position than the women of most savage nations?"

"Unfortunately that presumption is not correct. The man shares the affection of his wife for their offspring, but there his tenderness stops. He looks upon the woman herself as his slave. She has to do all the drudgery, minister to his wants with prompt alacrity, and be ever on the alert to spare him a moment's exertion. All the men do is to hunt and eat and sleep. The woman's life is one of perpetual work and fear. She trembles at the very voice of her liege lord, who is not sparing of kicks and cuffs if domestic affairs are not conducted to his liking."

Father Strele is stopping at Creighton college.

THE TRAIL OF DEATH.

Massacre of Immigrants by Indians on the Prairie.

Detroit Free Press: We had been following the broad trail left by four or five immigrant wagons for many weary miles when the guide suddenly halted. What of a wagon train leading across the great prairie ocean toward sunset? The wheels had crushed flower and blossom with their iron tires—the iron shod feet had torn up the creeping vines and sweet grasses—the wagons had groaned and complained as they ascended and descended the sharp swells. That was all. But no!

What of the people—the brave men who were daring hunger, thirst, accident and the Indians' thirst for blood to reach new homes under the shadows of the Rockies? What of the stout-hearted wives who were clinging to them through peril—of the children whose eyes opened wondrously wide at the immensity of the prairie? We thought of them with a chill as we halted. Acre the wagons had halted as well. A halt two hours before sunset without wood or water at hand meant danger. What danger? The horses had pawed the ground in a nervous way as they stood there. The five or six men had assempled together on a knoll for consultation. The grass which their feet had pressed to earth had not yet recovered its position. Which way had their gaze been turned? To the south. What had they seen? Indians—the dark skinned race of haters—human beings who glory in having the hearts of tigers. Five, six, seven men against—how many? Later on we put the number at fifty. Fifty painted, yelling, shrieking warriers—not a drop of pity in any heart, not a feeling of mercy in any bosom. They had caught sight of the white topped wagons and were coming up from the south—tigers after human blood.

What did the pioneers say among themselves? On how many cheeks did the sunburn of the prairie give place to paleness of anxiety and fear? They gathered together away from the wagons, they talked in low tones, they sought to hide their fears from those they loved.

And what of the women and children? Faces turned whiter than the snows of the new year, lips quivered with emotion, limbs trembled as the mind recalled stories of blood and cruelty. And in each wagon some one knelt and prayed to God to extend His hand of protection.

And now the wagons move on. For a time it is in close order, with the brave husbands between danger and their loved ones. Then there is an accident—a death—a something to cause alarm, and the alarm soon becomes a panic. Heaven help them now! The horses are pushed to a trot—now to a gallop—now they are running in mad excitement, urged by the whips of the drivers and the shouts of the Indians. We know how it will end. The night is coming down now and we go into camp. One night more will make no difference with the skeletons lying on the grass two or three miles away. The wolves have been there each night for a week.

* * * * * * *

The sun is an hour high as we reach the spot. Here is an acre of ground on which a curse may ever rest. Here the wagons were headed off—here the husband and sons made the fight which men make when the last hope is gone and dispair comes like a dark cloud. One—two—four—five—all the wagons are here, but broken and useless. The bloated and half devoured bodies of the horses are here. The bodies of men, women and children are—no! You cannot call a skeleton a body. You cannot say that this bundle of clean picked bones was a man or woman. They are all here. Not a soul escaped. Over the ghastly acre is strewn the garments of the dead—the contents of the wagons. In the circle about the wagons are blood spots on the grass. Those pioneers did not die without revenge. But when the last one had fallen what shouts of victory! What yells of vengeance! What a feast for tomahawk and scalping knife! The wolves hiding away in the shadows of the grove must have heard the shrieks of affright, the calls for mercy, the prayers to God. The vultures sailing overhead must have quickened their wings as the horrible din of slaughter reached their ears.

* * * * * *

And we ride on. What use to tramp over this hell spot in search of name? Of what use to dig a grave for these bones? What to the world away beyond the mighty prairie that a few more of its millions have died, or how, or when. But we mutter a curse upon the human devils, and we utter silent prayers to God for the victims.

An Elaborate Invitation.

The Kansas City Cleveland invitation has just been completed. The invitation is in book form, making a volume eleven inches long, sixteen inches wide, and four inches thick. The binding is of sealskin. On the front cover of the book, sunk in the binding, is a square of white satin, bordered with blue plush. Upon the satin, elegantly engrossed, is the following: "Kansas City to the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Greeting. 1887." Upon the back of the book, in gold letters, is: "Kansas City. Greeting," and below it: "To the President and Mrs. Cleveland." On the title pages is the word "Wenite." The water-color pictures, by Mr. Aarson, are bunched together, following the title page in the following order: Kansas, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Indian territory, and Colorado. Then comes the invitation, signed by 21,500 citizens. The book was inclosed in a case of imitation sealskin, embossed with gold, and lined with gold plush.

How do the wives of Texas expect to make orthodox mince pie if the ideas of the prohibitionists prevail?

If anyone has cornered the blizzard market this is the time to unload.

DR. POWELL REEVES,

314 SOUTH 13TH ST.,

OMAHA, - - NEB.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY

Established for the Scientific and Speedy Cure of Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases.

AN EXPERT SPECIALIST.

Treats all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood diseases, all Chronic diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any Private or Blood disease can be cured for one-third the cost at our Private Dispensary, 314 South 13th street, Omaha, Neb. Scrofula and all Malignant Blood and Malarial diseases permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed. Ulcers and Fever sores, resulting from Varicose Veins, Necrosis of Bones, Old Ulcers, Epithelial Cancers and Fistula of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.

RUPTURE cured without pain or hinderance from business.

LADIES.

By this treatment a pure Lovely Complexion, free from slowness, freckles, blackheads, eruptions, etc., Brilliant Eyes and perfect health can be had.

☞ That "tired" feeling and all female weaknesses promptly cured. Bloating Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, Spinal weakness, Kidney complaints and Change of Life. Consult the old Doctor.

EYE AND EAR. Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelids or Globe and far or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess, Dimness of Vision of one or both eyes, and Tumors of Lid.

☞ Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, Internal or External Deafness, or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blurs Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, Safely, Permanently and Privately Cured.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., Permanently Cured When Others Have Failed.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of the Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for pamphlet and list of questions. Terms strictly cash. Call on or address

DR. POWELL REEVES,
No. 314 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

STECK PIANOS

Remarkable for powerful sympathetic tone, pliable action and absolute durability; 30 years' record, the best guarantee of the excellence of these instruments.

WOODBRIDGE BROS.,

OPERA HOUSE.

BENNISON BROS. MONDAY.

This Sale We Expect Will be Interesting While the Goods Last.

A LOSING MONEY SALE.

We Limit the Quantity on Some of These Goods in Order to Give All Our Customers a Chance.

2,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,

consisting of all wool Buntings, all wool Nuns Veilings, half wool Lace Buntings, odds and ends of brocades and Plaids, in fact, a cleaning up of our Dress Goods Department—all on one counter—and will be sold as long as they last at the ridiculous low price of

7½ CENTS PER YARD.

We don't care to state what these goods are worth, we leave that to our customers. We can only sell each customer 14 yards.

50 PIECES INDIA LINEN.

The best value ever shown this season. For this sale

7½ cents yard.

100 embroidered ROBES to CLOSE at $2.00 EACH worth DOUBLE.

55 Pieces white Pique, makes up beautiful. For this sale, 4 cents yard.

25 pieces Pongee wash Goods in black and white, grey and white,

15 cents yard, worth 25c.

500 doz. child's handkerchiefs, Fancy borders, 6 for 10 cents.

50 doz. Child's handkerchiefs, 3 cents each.

PARASOLS.

Satin Cardinal Coaching, sold at $3.50, now $1.25.

All our $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 fancy Parasols, all in one lot, choice $2.00.

12 yards Fancy Stripe Crinkles for 75 cts.

12 yards nice soft fine bleached muslin, $1.00.

16 yards fine brown muslin, $1.00.

50 pairs feather pillows, 3½ lbs each, $1.25 per pair.

50 pairs feather pillows, 4 lbs each $1.75 per pair.

TUESDAY.

We offer the greatest bargains ever shown this season for Egyptian and Oriental laces. See our show windows, all at 12½ cts per yards. For Tuesday only.

BENNISON BROS,

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers Filed July 23, 1887.

Geo H Boggs and wife to Alice A Chute, lot 1, blk 7, Omaha View, w d	$ 2,000 00
Thos W Karnes to Dennis Cunningham, lot 9, Cunningham & Bachman's add w d	700 00
Chas H Corbett and wife to John L McCague, lots 16, 17, 18 and 19, blk 2, Hitchcock's 1st w d	2,500 00
Milton S Lindsay and wife to Henry Sangum and Guy Mattison, lot 6, blk "N," Lowe's add, w d	2,000 00
U S to Wm Riggs, se ne 10-14-13, patent	
Willam Riegs to Henry B Porter, se ne 10-14-13, w d	500 00
Frank D Tanner (widower) to Thomas H Grevy, undv ¾ s blk 5, Dwight & Lyman w d	300 00
Cornelius Smith to George W. Holdridge, pt lots 4 and 5 in se ne 5-14-13, q c d	1 00
James T. Mc vittie (single) to Susy W. Pycke, lot 2, blk 6, Isaacs & Selden's w d	1,700 00
Jas M Chapman to Mitchel F Chapman, w ½ nw and nw se and ne sw and w ½ sw 30-16-13, q c	250 00
Jesse N Chapman to Mitchell F Chapman, n-nw-nw-se-ne-sw-nsw-30-16-13, O C	2,500 00
John Chollman to R R Ball, power of attorney	
E V Smith to Alice O'Donohoe et al, blk 6, E V Smith's add, w d	50,000 00
Wm Flemming and wife to Amelia E Boltz, 4 Allen's sect of Ragan's add, w d	1,575 00
John P Davis et al to Geo P Bemis, 2 blk 14, College place, w d	1,750 00
Amanda Z Peck and wife to Geo. P Burns, lot 1 blk 1 College Place, w d	2,000 00
S H H Clark and wife to Chas L homas, 19 and 20 blk 2 West Side, w d	600 00
John N Hungate trustee to Dexter L Thomas, 18 19 20 21 22, blk 8, Bedford Place, w d	2,500 00
Isaac Hascall to Josiah Kent, 15 and 16, blk 1 al Donovan's sub w d	3,500 00
Marie E Hammond and husband to Fred Nelson et al 18 19 20 21 Selby Heights w d	1,500 00
Allen E. Kilby et al to Arthur W. Schribner et al 2 blk 22 Carthage W. D	425.00
Allen E. Kilby et al to Anna W. Schribner 3 block 13, Carthage W. D	475.00
Henry Ambler et al to Geo. K. Smith and J. H. Merriam 16 block 6, Ambler Place, W. D	400.00
A. H. Gladston to John L. Brown et al pt. lot 121 Nelson add. W. D	3,000.00
Peter Nelson and wife to Adaline F. Shriver, lot 4, blk 12, Kountze 3d, w d	2,000.00
John A. Loogren and wife to John M. Shriver, et al, undivided ½ of undivided ½, 12x13, Shiloh, w d	1,217,00
John Burke to Wm. J. Galbraith, lot 10, blk 86, South Omaha, w d	1,800.00
Allan E. Kilby, et al, to Enoch Scribner, lot 1 and 2, blk 13, Carthage, w d	1,000.00
Lewis Pixley and wife to Martha L. Ford, lot 19, blk 16, Highland Place, w d	1,700.00
30. Whitcomb Z. Richardson to Dennis H. Andrews, lot 5, blk 5 Shinn's add d e	1 00
31. Dennis H. Andrews to Clara A. Richardson, lot 5, blk 5, Shinn's add, w d	5,000 00

Building Permits.

Superintendent Whitlock issued building permits yesterday as follows:

A. G. Miles, one story frame addition, Seward, between 25th and 26th streets, cost	$ 150
Anna M. Van Buren, one story addition, 34th and California, cost	450
Mrs. L. Hamlin, two story frame dwelling, Maple, between 21st and 22d, cost	3,800
C. S. Higgins, two story and basement, private stable, cost	3,500
John Miller, one and a half story frame cottage, Mason, near 22d, cost	500
J. Weitschke, two story frame double dwelling, cost	2,500
Duff Green, one and a half story frame dwelling, Fifteenth and Martin, cost	1,700
Eliza J. Fink, one story frame cottage, Burdette and 30th, cost	400
W. J. Broatch, additional story to store, 1209 and 1211 Harney street, cost	3,000
William Marooney, one story frame cottage, 10th south of Bancroft, cost	800
John J. Flack, four one and a half story frame dwellings, 28th and Grant cost	1,300
G. J. Jewell, one story frame dwelling Pleasant, near South, cost	500
Total	$17,600

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Residence.	Age.
Rutledge E. Davis	Omaha	30
Lula M. Webb	Omaha	18
George Ziegler	Arlington	38
Maggie E. Rhea	Osceola, Va.	26
Oscar M. Patton	Omaha	21
Alpha Bays	Omaha	17
Henry Grosse	Scotia	50
Ella Moran	Omaha	19
Charles Ewing	Omaha	24
Alma Norton	Omaha	15

The dank and noxaying vegetation of regions newly cleared of timber, exposed to the rays of the sun is sure to breed malaria. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fever Cure, by mild and gentle action will radically cure. 50 cents a bottle.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superceded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets."