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12

TWO YEARS TO BE PROUD OF.

Magnificent Record Which Has Been Made by This Administration.

REVIEW OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Methods of All the Departments Improved and Business Satisfactors ily, Expeditionsly and Economically tonducted.

Wisnesstow, March 6. - [Special to The BEE -It was no light or idle boast in the message of the president to the second session of the congress which has just erpired when he said that, so far as could be ascertained, there had not been a single case of defatcation or embed itement discovered up to that time in his administration. The strongest claim that can be made by the republican party for the administration is that in conducting the trustness of the country it has been without fault or flock. Whatever complaints there may be either by party friend or opponent, must be directed against some other feature.

The end of two years finds the country at peace, with its foreign relations amicable and fair progress made in the adjustment of the important unsettled questions. Internally, there is certainly a fur degree of prosperity. Business and industry are not disturbed, and so far as the government is concerned, the citizen has no just cause to find fault.

Events of nolittle importance have trans pired within the past two years. Great questions of diplomacy have been hundledsome of them satisfactorily and skillfully settled. The measury department has met and successfully tided over a serious crisis that threatened business with fateful dluster, while the deficit which danced before the eyes of so many people has not yet, at least, been offcially revealed. The army is on a better footing than ever, if Die records are to be trusted. A new navy is going rapidly for ward under an administration of that de-partment that has challenged and received the commendation of the oposition. ternal affairs-those relating to the Indian service, pensions, and to the great work of the patent and land offices, seem to have been satisfactorily conducted. The departmeat of justice has maintained its high stand ing and the laws have been faithfully exhave influence. The extension and improve-ment of the postal service have been almost phenomenal, emphasizing at case the busi-ness conduct of that department and the wonderful growth and development of the country. And last, but not least, the interests of agriculture, in all their varied ramifications at home and abroad, have been faithfully looked after by the new department charged with the responsibility. This general statement can be sustained from a business point of yiew by a brief, yet comprehensive review of the work of the ad ministration, which on this fourth day of March, at the middle point of its existence, scens to be pertinent and not without interest to all readers

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad Maintained -- Commercial Treaties.

It has been demonstrated by the president and Secretary Blaine that commercial treatles can be successfully negotiated and carried out. As a result of the sessions of the Pan-American congress, conceived and held under the present administration, commercial treatles have been accomplished or getten far under way with nearly all the South and Central American republies, and the principles of this system of extending the markets for American products, without bringing mto competition with our industries the productions of any country, have been established under many foreign flags. Presi-dent Harrison and Secretary Blaine began this work before the end of the first quarter of this administration, and in less than eighteen months the first of the series of recipro cal commercial treaties was law. Under the previsions of the recent tariff legislation, enabling the president to proclaim reciprocal mercial relations, it may well be expected before another year has lapsed into the past there will be such trade relations estab-lished with countries which have countries which have been of hitle advantage to us in the past as will far-nish a profitable market for our surplus farm and factory products without in the least in-yiting invidious competition from foreign We are to get free of duty that which we do not produce, but must have, and give in return the surplus of our staple produc-But commercial extensions are not the only accomplishments of the ranking executive department during the two years of administration just closing. The rights of American citizens in foreign countries have been given emphasis. The American flag is respected It donts from the staffs of Americon lega-tions and consulates in every foreign land and the importance of its influence has been The Barrundia affair is fresh in the memory of every reader of current events. The department of state, upon the order of the president, demonstrated that American ships cannot be scuttled by foreign insurrection ists, and that passeagers abourd our vessels in any water of the world, are free from in suit and danger. When Minister Miznerau-therized and directed that a foreigner, Barrundia, a passenger on an American vessel, should be delivered to Guatemalan authorities, upon a political charge, the minister was promptly removed from his official post for having exceeded his authority. It was his duty to protect the passengers upon Ameri-can vessels from violence or arrest upon any political pretext.

tacurrency is. Under this proposition there was read out about \$12,00,000. On September 17.4 circular was usued proposing to purchase \$10,000,000 of 4 per cents, and under that circular and as the date specified there were offered about \$31,001,000 of bonds, of which about \$17,000,000 were taken at \$1,300, which about the concert the servery or below. Then on October the servery mnounced that he would continue the re-demption of the 4, per contrained the re-terms as before. Other effers were declard. Determined to still farther meet the deands of the times, the secretary mards of the these, he secretary of the treasury in November, is meet the temper-ary plach in the market made another call for the sale of four per cents. During the period between July 24 and November 10, the distursements for bend redemptions amounted to ver \$9,000,000. This money went into direct circulation and immediately camp no the hands of the public for the relief of

Since March 1, 1889 there have been purchased or redeemed bonds of the par value of \$125,172,200, for which there has been expended \$265,55,613.26. The reduction of the annual interest resulting is \$9,653,163, and the total saving is \$55,552,499. These applications of the surplus were made in such a mariner as to effect the greatest possible benefit to theindustrial and commonial inter-, the purchases and redemp-estimated as to place addiof the country, the tional sums of money incirculation just when needed to avert the evil consequences of monetary stringeney

At the same time' the bonds which were efferced by all classes of people from every section of the country were obtained on terms which were alike equitable to the holders and

alvantageous to the government. The amount of bonds redeemed during the first two years of the last administration was 8141,535,300, there being available for redemption at par thell per cent bonds of 1882, of which there were outstanding March 1, 1885. the sum of \$54,120,500. The addition to the anount of money in circulation during the period extending from March 1, 1889, to January I, 1891, was \$124,-750,047, the aggregate of the various kinds of eyin the country outside the treasury of futter date being \$1,525,933,943, and on

the former date \$1,404,215,806. Under the last administration the deposits public moneys with national banks was inasel from \$25,000,000 to \$60,000.0. Had this increase been invested in United States bonds the people would not only have had the benefit of its use, but the government would have saved during the one rear about \$3.500,000 in interest. On March & 1889, the isposite of public maneys with national marks aggregated \$43,005,557; on August 28, 180, it was solved with a to a solve and the same being the aim. Communications 1890. if was reduced to \$25,873,805-a reduc tion under the republican administration of over \$17,000,000, and a stoppage of interest of about \$400,000 per annum

The Treasurer's Office.

While the total receipts of the treasury at the several offices from July 1, 1889, to De-cember 31, 1890, on all accounts were \$,966,323,962 and the total disbursements \$2,305,612,000, in coin and paper money, there has not been a loss of 1 cent to the government. As a means of increasing the coaven ience of the public in supplying currency the department, in 1889, made an arrangement with the express companies by which, for the first time, paper money was shipped from Washington at the low rates fixed by the government-being only 15 cents per \$1,000 to most places east of the Missouri river-in exchange for deposits made in the New York sub-treasury. The ship-ments under this arrangement have amounted to upwards of \$33,000,000. The regulations under which the holders of mutilated paper currency were subjected to a metenth of the face value of a note for each teath not missing were changed in July, 1889, thus relieving the public from this tax.

The Recognition of Silver.

Silver has received more recognition durng the past two years than ever before. A lear profit of over \$7,000,000 to the American mining interests have resulted. There were archased during the two years just ended 50,000,000 worth of silver bullion. The purchases under the present law during the next wo years will aggregate \$105,000,000 worth of bullion. Silver bullion during the Cleveand administration was worth an average of 55 cents an ounce. Under the present adminstration it has averaged \$1.05 an ounce.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Some Practical Work in the Field-De sertions Miminized.

There has been a practical test made of the possibilities of our army skeleton. The recent ladian war has brought out some of its requiring that all calins now pending in the field shall be returned to the office for considqualities. The army is small, it is conducted economically, but it has the organization, the discipline and the power of augmentation accessary to invest the American citizer with confidence. It has impressed the red man with its fighting qualities, and proven that it is something more than ornamental. The advancement in arms, means of transporta ion, and powers for concentration at any given point remote from the center of per nament distribution have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the people. A constant improvement has been in pre gress during the past two years, whereby the man in the ranks is better satisfied with is lot, and the result is the lowest number of desertions during any similar period since the war of 1861. The methods of courts martial navebees improved so that the maxi mumof satisfaction is achieved.

of the national legislature, they would now of the national logislature, they would now be law. There has been a complete change in the style of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, in ach to the im-provement of the service. There has been a reorganization of the department to pro-hibit and punish francis, depredations and of the service inclusions. ofringen write of citizeus' rights.

The anti-lottery law is a living monument o the indefatigable energies of Postmaster General Wanamakor. The postmission general has taken advance tion of public buildings. He has introduced many innovations in the enjoyment of post-office accommodations in the small as well as

the larger cities throughout the country. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Work in the Direction of Our Floating Warriors. When the statement is made that since

March 4, 1880, sinc new war ships have been commissioned the reader medano assurance. that the navy department is not an ormamental branch of the government. It is a verifable workshop. Within a year eight or ten more ships for war will be launched. The rehabilitation of the navy has been put far under way during the past two years, and the sext twenty-four months will mark an-other opach in the history of this department.

Progress under the patent office has taken as long advance steps as under any other branches of the department of the interior. In the work of making a navy which can successfully cope with that of any nation the United States government has recog-The illes have been relieved of an enormous number of accumulated cases, and persons nized the republican principle of home inter-ests and given domestic steel manufacturerhaving business before the patent office can positive encouragement. American engineers have designed the work and American now succere greater expedition than ever be-fore. The number of applications for patents received in 18500 was 41.048; in 1880, 40.475; in 1888, as against 35.577 in 1888. Although there were 5.351 more applications received manufacturers have supplied the materials for the best ships of war in the American navy. during the past year than during 1888 and nearly as many more since 1887, the business

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Work for Pensioners-Steps in the In-

terest of Seitlers. There is probably no other department

which reaches so many persons directly as the interior, under which are the pension general land and census offices, geological survey, and other important lureaus. The are now received direct from claimants and acknowledged promptly. There has been a consolidation of divisions, and work has been simplified, a thorough reorganization

having been affected in the medical division, whereby examinations are more prompt and satisfactory to the claimants.

The power of respening rejected claims, which was exercised indiscrimately by heads of divisions and examiners, has been placed exclusively under the commissioner and his deputies. The board of review, which was composed of about forty persons for the re-examination of cases, passed upon by the board of review, has been abolished, and the force has been distributed among other divi-sions. An appointment division has been created. The old system of leaving to the discretion of file clerks the drawing of cases to be considered by examiners, has been replaced by the "completed flies" system, under which the claimant has a rightup on the proper certification that his claim is complete to have it immediately placed where it will come up in its order for adjudication. Chams upon the "completed files" are taken up promptly for action and if found complete are immediately allowed. Required proof is immediately called for, so that the claimant may supply the deficiency without delay. The soldier who is entitled to a pension and promptly furnishes the required evidence to establish his claim hashis case disposed of without delay, and is not subjected to the routine and delay which formerly prevailed. This system has had the effect of enabling many thousand chainants whose claims have been pending for from five to twenty years

to bring their claims to the attention of the bureau for adjudication and allowance. Great has been the decrease of work pend

ing in the "special examination division." On June 15 last there were pending in the special examination division 10,795 cases, with 225 special examiners in the field; now there are only 4,022 and 159 examiners. This, This. number will be further diminished and the force in the field still further reduced under the order concerning claims of June 27 last

gressed in the most important sections of the been and are as one untry with great satisfaction to these most interested.

Indian Affairs.

issuehas bezun.

during 1888

Special attention has been given by the ommissioner of Indian affairs to enlarging and systematizing and making more efficient the educational work of the Indians, the ob-ject being to provide common school educa-tion for all Indian youth. Six new training schools have been opened off reservations and two boarding schools and seven day schools on reservations. Fourteen new school buildings have been creeted and additions maile to twenty six schools. Attange-ments have been perfected for admitting la-dian youth into the city public schools. In-dian school civil service reform practices have been adopted and personally much improved. Industrial work has been given special attention and men, women and chil-dren have been fitted for every character of eivil industry. The work of allotting lands to Indians under the soveralty act of con-gress has been pashed forward. Since Octo-ber, 1859, 3,522 allottments of Inds in sover-alty to individual Indians have been transmitted to the department for approval. Work preparatory to allot ments is going on among the Chippewas and Sioux The establishment of sub-issue stations among Indians and in connection therewith reform in beef

The Patent Office.

of the office has been prevented from failing

nto arrears, without any substantial arrease in the force employed. The income of

the office during 1889 was \$341,094, as against \$145.407 during 1888. The number of patents

granted during 1890 was 25,322 against 19,585

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

What Has Been Done in the Interest

of Farmers.

Recognizing the great importance of the

epartment of agriculture as an instrument

for the promotion of the interests of farmers,

Secretary Rusk immediately after assuming

control of that new executive branch of the

government perfected an organization which

has prought its operations directly in contact

The funds appropriated for statistical pur-poses were largely diverted under the Cleve-

land administration to pay salaries to super-

fluous clerks in response to the clamor for patronage; but they are now restored to le-

gitimate uses and the facilities for collecting

statistics and proteeting the farmer against the aggressive action of speculators, who,

but for the reliable information supplied to him by the department, might have easily de-

A saving to the grower of 1 cent per oushel on the grain crops of last year represents the

speculators in other directions have been

forestalled and defeated, saving enormous

Succial statistical investigations have been

irrigation by means of prtesian systems, will

undertaken as to the possible development of

vast sum of \$34,000,000. The efforts of the

with the common people.

pressed the prices of grain.

otherwise

the

Don't Bother Hubby.

To seven ninety-nine.

recount of the tire

New York Herdd. Mrs. Bright - Why did you get this rough loth for! I told you to ask for some smooth faced ladies' cloth. Bright Weil, the clerk said thi Mr.

been and are as one family. There has never for a moment been a separ-ating gap. The death of Sceretary Windom broke the single thread in the corf that bound the cabinet together. It is improbable

that a cabinet was ever selected with more that a cabuet was ever selected with more distinguished ability or that served more harmoniously. By united effort the results have not only been greater, but better, and thus the future of the administration is the

BARGAINS.

Way to Catch Women,

The suffs were marked eight dollars, but It seemed that price was high.

For while the ladies looked at them, None seemed inclined to buy. But soon those mutts like hat cakes went,

The ladies steed in line To get them, for they'd been marked do wa

What Did she Exp ed

Husband Is it damaged much by fire. Wife-Not at all by fire; only damaged by the water which tonched it.

Wife-What do you think of that water proof: I bought town at the bargain sale on

more promising.

-family

PERCY S. HEATH.

could do for smooth faced ladies as well as any other kind.

He Used to Be a Book Agent. Fair Customer-Is this really antique? Fursiture Dealer-A-er-modern revival

ad er-evolution of an ancient court style martin Fair Customer (doubtfully) -- What kind of

Dealer dimpressively) - Wood! Madam this is the wood that poets have raved over when alluding to the music of nature: it is the wood that first greated the eyes of the weary pilgrims at Plymouth Rock as the mighty frees, rich in verdure, bent beneath the snow; it is the wood that even now at-tracts invalids to the forests where it grows,

It is pine, madam -genuine pine.

Believed All She Real, Harper's Bozar,

Cumso-It seems queer to advertise ethods of suicide Mrs. Cumso-What in the world do you

meani Cumso-Here is an advertisement that says, "Try a pair of our shoes and you will never wear another shoe,"

Asked Top Much.

Park. Science is ever applied to agriculture Buyinglady (to saleslady)-I would like a through the system new in operation. Decoat of arms. Can you paint me one f Sateslady (amiably) Certainly, madam partment bullctins are issued for the es-Bring me yours any time, and we can copy i pecial benefit of farmers, and contain a forea any size or way that you desire cast of the diseases of animals, plagues and Buyinglady (carnestly)-But I wish you to nsects which menace the products, ground lesign me one. Thave newl and atmospherical conditions are predicted in such a way as to give the rural inhabit-ants every advantage,

Sileslady (stilly)-We design only em-broideries here-not families. Not Easily Satisfied.

"Sechere! The calleo you sold me won't wash.

"It won't ch? I didn't know you wanted alaundry. Fil sell you a wash machine After Other Ban(d)s.

A pretty maiden stand; The maid, a corking girl is she, With small and delicate hand, And the bustle on her dress is fixed

Oldest Ribbon Clerk Would Do it. Puck: Miss Toppin - This piece of ribbon ras made to order. There's not another bit the ill-gotten gains of those who obtained and defauter, swhich would otherwise have gone to swell he ill-gotten gains of those who combine to plunder the producer. was made to order. like it in the world.

Only Acted the Part.

ordered and are now being carried on in reference to the resources and possibilities of Chicago Times: "Are you --- ?" said the ustomer hesitatingly to the haughty young e before congress. Experiments have been voman at the glove counter, who kept her ves fixed on a spot three feet above his the forage production of the 300,000,000 acres of non-irrigable lands. The seeds of native

"We'l?" inquired the haughty young

"Are you the proprietor of this store!" asked the customer

arid regions, practical tests are now being conducted therewith. The efforts of the woman "Ah! continued the customer, "I thought chemical division toward the establishment

e a mir of ployes nerhabs."

"The Ruthless Sex"

Is a term applied to women by a Boston writer. It is a slander, of course, but it is an unfortunate fact that the women are the victims of nervous disorders and troubles which "The Brutal Sex"the Bostonese term for the men-do not understand or appreciate. For these troubles and many others that are peculiar to women Swift's Specific sister is the most potent remedy that has yet been discovered. Effect it restores tone and strength to all the organs, builds up the system, imparts laster to the eyes, clearness to the complexion, and urges into bloom the roses of health. Mrs. Alexander Vaughn, wife of a prominent merchant of Prescott, Arkansas, writes: "I owe the preservation of my life under Providence, to For four years my health was wretched, runed -my life one constant pain, misery and torture. Two doctors treated me faithfully these four years, but did me no good-In 1887 I began taking Five bottles of this truly won-derful medicine worked **Sees** the miracle of my complete and permanent recovery."

> Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases Mailed Free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ca.

THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD.

UNLIKE TFA& COFFEE-GOOD FOR THE NERVES. The claims of cocoa as a useful article of diet are steadily winning recognition. Unlike tea and coffee, it is not only a stimulant but a nourisher; and it has the great advantage of leaving no narcotic effects. Hence it is adapted to general use. The strong may take it with pleasure, and the weak

with impunity. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

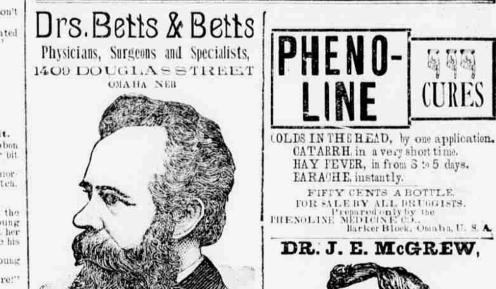
"BEST & COES FARTHEST."

BP-VAN HOUTEN'S COCCA ('once tried, always used ') leaves no injurious effects on the errous uttem. It she wonder, therefore, that in all parts of the world, this forestor? Cond is recommended by medlent men instead of ten and coffee or other corons or chocolates for dally use by children or adalts, hale and dek, rich rund poor. 'Largest sale in the world,'' Ask for VAS HOUTEN's and takens other. 56



1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

Seventeen years experience. A regular graduate in medicine, as diplomas show. Is still treating with the greatest success all Nervous Chronic and Private Discusses. A permanent cure guarantee 1 for Catarrh Spermatorrhen. Lest Manhood Seminal Weakness NightLosses, Impotency, Syphils, Stricture, antibidiscusses of the Bood Skin and Urmary organs. N.H. I guarantee Soutor every case Landertske and full to cure. Consultation free. Book (Mysteries of Life sent free. Otherhours-9 a.m. to 5 p. m. Sunday 10 a.m. to 12 m.



Behind the notion stock I see

With strong elastic bands.

Misi Hoppin-Um going shopping tomor-row and I wish you'd lend it to me to match.

varieties of grasses now growing wild in this region have been carefully collected, and in

connection with experiment stations in the "No, I'm not," replied the haughty young

as much. The proprietor would try to sell

differences between this government and Great Britain over the Behring sea fisheries questions are being amicably settled. The restrictions in France and Germany

against American pork have through the di reet work of the American ministers to those countries being modified.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Government's Surplus Comes to the Rescue in the Panic.

If the treasury department had accomplished nothing more, the unusual and heroic manner in which it came to the rescue of the business interests of the country in the recent financial crisis and rescued them from what threatened to be general bankrupter, it would have made a record of which any party might be proud. The action of the late Secretary Windom, under the direction of President Harrison, in visiting the money centers of the country and consulting the immediate needs of the government and the careful attention given to the fluctuation of the supply and demand of the circulating medium, elicited at the time the admiration of every one directly interested in the situation and has engrafted into the business instiations a gratitude which will last as long as the history of this administration.

As soon as it began to appear, last summer that there was a growing contraction of the circulating medium by virtue of the fahure of the great London bankers, the treasury de-partment began to study the impending danger in the United States. When it was the early part of last July that the into the business channels of the country, a plan was decided upon whereby immediate relief could be afforded. On July 17 the first step was taken by the treasury department to relieve the situation by the issuance of a circular proposing to buy on July 24 last to ids as might be offered at prices to be determined upon on that date. About \$15,000,-000 worth of 4 per cent bends were purchased under this order.

August 21 a proposition was made to parchase twenty millions of 41 percents and to may principal and interest to August 31, 1891, upon the same. Another twenty mil-ions was purchased on August 30 upon the ter seneral. The merit system is the railway same terms

le debt and the reinquishment of still more of the surplus in the traduury. It was pro-nosed to prepay interest on the 4 per cents, including the maturing interest July 1, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OFJUSTICE.

Important Precedents Which Guaran tee safety to American Citizens.

Attorney General Miller has well preserved the interests of the American citizen and the federal government in the work he has ac complished in the department of justice. Soon after he assumed the duties of his office he was presented with intricate and far reaching questions involved in the Justice Field incident in California, when the notice ous Terrys threatened the life of an associat justice of the supreme court. The attorney general deputized a marshal to defend Mr. Justice Field in his official journeyings on the Pacific slope and in so doing the deputy killed the associate justice's assailant, Terry The department avowed and defended the act, with the result that the deputy marshal was acquitted in the circuit court and in the supreme court.

combination of men in northern Missis sippi attempted to prevent a young colored man from acting as postal route agent for the government. For the purpose of accomplishing their end they fired a number of shots into the car in which he was passing through the town. The affair was investi-gated by the United States district attorney, and the assailants were apprehended, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

In Alabama and various other states where olitical outrages have been committed and internal and other laws have been for years iolated with impunity, and the rights f citizens abridged and lives jeopardized or taken, the department has interceded and se

cured peaceful conditions. The Pacific and other railroad companies owing tribute to the federal government have been compelled through proceedings in the supreme and other courts to obey the mandates of the law with respect to payment of

government obligations, In the supreme and district courts the thods of the department of justice have been more completely systematized and the irregularities caused in many instances by willful negligence of officers under the former administration, have been as far as possible corrected

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Overtures of an Unusual Character-Original Ideas.

There has been more originality introduced nto the postal service under Postmaster General Wanamaker, and more energy and accumulation in the treasury must be gotten determination have been applied, than during any previous administration. Postmaster General Wanamaker brought into requisition a successful business experience of many years, and the good of the public and not political ambition has guided his official action. It is but fair to say that he has made more personal sacrifices than any of his predeces-

Many of the investigations which have been conducted for the purpose of protecting the lives of republican postmasters in the shot-gun districts of the south have been mail service, which received recognition in On September 6 yet another proposition the way of medals, was conducted and sa was made for the extinguishment of the pubcessfully completed at the private expense of Mr. Wanamaker

Postal telegraphy and postal savings banks posed to prepay interest on the 4 per cents, including the matering interest July 1, 1891. Subsequently this proposition was extended proper recognition been afforded at the hands mineral regions of the far west have pro-

the office issued 151,658 claims, of 15:00. which 66,637 were original, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6,355 more than were during the fiscal year 1888. allowed This is the largest amount of work ever per-formed in the pension office in a single year since its organization. The total amount disbursed on account of pensions, etc. during the last fiscal year, was \$105,493,500.19. Over twenty-three thousand certificates were is-sued last month. The work of the pension office from this time forward will be at least 35 per cent greater each month than has ever been do to in the history of the office.

The General Land Office.

Next in importance is the work of the general land office. There has been a complete ransformation of the business of this office under its present management, werk of the land office The under ssioner Sparks was some years behind hand. For several months there was a comolete suspension of a large class of entries and homesteaders could not secure patents or oush their entries to adjudication. During he first year under the present administra ion there were surveys accepted aggregat ng 5, 446, 372 acres. During the second year 4,462,691 acres were surveyed against 2,981,187 acres in the three years of Mr. Cleveland's administration and 2,012,342 acres during the last year of the administration. The increase of surveys under the present administration så, 161, 534 over the last two years under Mr Cleveland. During theyears 1889 and 1890 there were

61,336 entries upon the public domain, aggregating 29,691,623 acres, and the cash received during that period was \$16,741,093. During the year ending June 30, 1889, patents were issued for land aggregating 12,216,165 acres During the year ending June 30, 1880, the ag gregate of acres patented was 19,915,043 Cases arising under the regulations for the protection of public lands from fraudulent enteries, etc., were finally acted upon in 1889 to the number of 4,921, and in 1800, of 5,938 asile from the land cases, timber depreda tions, etc. Special work has been occasioned during the last fiscal two years by the opening tions, etc. to settlement of Oklahoma and the great Sioux reservation under the several acts of con-gress. More than half of the work which had accumulated in the office prior to two years ago has been disposed of, and a case is low reached on the files in mouh less than half the time required prior to March, 1889.

The Eleventh Census. Superintendent Porter has expedited the work in the census office vastly beyond the point of that accomplished in any census taken in prior decades. The population of United States was enumerated throughout the country, and the rough count com-pleted and promulgated November 26, 1890. axteen days after the receipt of the last returns. The tenth census was practically completed March 4, 1881, although the final official count was not announced until after that date. This congress was enabled to pass the apportionment bill December 17, pass the apportionneat that ever be-1990, nearly two years earlier than ever be-

Next to the population work the most important work accomplished in 1800 was the completion of the field work of the inquiry relating to individual indeptedness. Special gents have made abstracts of searly nine on mortgages, representing the number of instruments placed on record for the ten years ending December 31, 1889. The first results of this work have been published, and it will be completed during the present fiscal year. The progress made in 1800 has been made so satisfactory that the atatistics of education, social statistics of cities, church sta-tistics, pauperism and crime, wealth, debt and taxation, mines and mining, transportation, insurance, indians and Alaska, ten of the principal divisions of the census office, will be completed and ready for the printer by September 1 of the current year, while the entire work of the census will be closed up

and printed one year later.

The Geological Survey. Topographical work under the direction of the geological survey has been conducted in twenty eight states and territories, making Investigations have been made with t to irrigation by artesian wells and maps. reservoir sites in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montaoa, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, the Dakotas and Nebraska. Geology has been

of a native sugar industry, which means a distribution to American farmers of \$100,000. eration. During the fiscal year ending June 000 now paid to foreigners, have been strengthened and extended. area for the profitable raising of sorghum for sugar has been clearly defined, and the searching supervision of this department of the various sorghum enterprises has finally placed this industry on a practical basis, with much encouragement as to its future success. Important tests of the can industry has been practically revived under the present administration, and this on a basis and surrounded by such safeguards, as far as the scientific supervision of this divis-ion is concerned, as can alone be depended upon to secure tangible results.

This administration found pleuro-pneumo-in existing in American cattle in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York measuring the entire cattle interest, embrac-ing 3,000,000 head, valued at nearly a billion dollars. Today finds the disease practically eradicated in all these states. The loss to our foreign cattle trade through restrictions imposed by Great Britain based on the existence of plearo-pucamonia in the United States amounts to over \$10 per head, the aggregate loss for 1889 being \$3,290,000. With the co-operation of the state department measures have been taken to reap the benefit of the vigorous pol icy of the eradication of disease at home by securing the removal of these restrictions. The first step in this direction is to convince the British authorities that pleuro-pneumonic has been effectively eradicated from Ameri can soil. The witdrawal of the obnoxiou restrictions must follow, involving an in-crease in our aggregate cattle valuation of \$30,000,000, or the British government will be compelled to admit that the existence of the disease is not the real cause of maintain

ing them, an admission which will justify the consideration of retalitory measures. The suggestion of the secretary in regard o meat inspection with a view to securing heabolition of restrictions imposed upon by France and Germany upon our hog products has been incorporated in the meat inspection bill recently passed by congress and the exe-cution of its provisions cannot fail to result in a like alternative, namely, the withdrawal of restrictions or such admissions as to their true cause as will invite retalitory measures A vigorous policy in relation to Texas fever, and the imposition on railroad and transportation companies of strict regulations regarding the cattle traffic, has greatly reduced the losses to northern cattle from this cause, to the great satisfaction of cattle provers throughout the country. The work in the direction of the reduction of Texas fever saves millions of dollars annually to the export trade. Restrictions on the move nest of cattle from state to state, prior to the enforcement of general regu-lations issued by the secretary of agriculture caused the country not less secretary than \$10,000,000 annually, and it is generally agreed by those who are interested in the business and have every means of juriging, that the immunity of our stockyards from Texas infection, under regulations of the bureau, is worth \$20,000,000 to the cattle industry

The powers of the bureau of animal indus try have been so enlared as to enable the secretary not only to cover more completely the pathological feld, but to undertake valuable work in the commercial field. The first outcome in this direction will be the es tablishment in the tureau of a dairy division arrangements for which have been already made.

The establishment of a disease experimen station with every facility for adequate luboratory and practical investigation into animat diseases has been decided upon, and the work actually undertaken.

and experience.

The scope and sphere of the forestry divis-ion has been great! enlarged, and this work for the first time placed upon a footing of practical utility to our immense forest miter ests.

The Cabinet.

In a review of the work of this adminis tration a collective mention of the executive officers who have contributed to the accound plishments of these results is not only proper but just. The cabinet is composed of Ameri proper

Amer Handsome house powers of black sits, with the "facina" effects of stripes strewn with rings, ovals, spots, etc. "Top" coals of the palest tan and pearl gray shades, with large pearl battons, for icans. It is homogenous. Its members were selected with respect to natural adaptability They were taken geograph

ically so as to best represent the various sec-tions of country and their direct interests. In their labors the cabinet officers have dis played the warmest personal defer deferplayed the ence to each other. They have

Freaks and Fancies of Fashion. According to the Dry Goods Economist ere are some of the things to be found on ne counters of the big stores in New York

or which fashion's decrees are expected to reate a demand among shoppers: Sprigged and stripped organdles. Bright brocades for lining cloth capes. Long coats and capes of the Beatford cord

Corduroy for covering divan and sofa cush-Changeable or glace effects in cheviat suit-

More black cheviot reefers than any other Many hats having a peaked or scalloped

contbrim. Ulsters in tan and gray, with long em-

proidered capes. Long capes with and without the high shouldered effect.

House gowns of flac woolen goods in Cleopatra yellow.

"dewei" passementerie for girdles on tea owns. Gauntlet chamois gloves of a bluff shade

or driving Jackets and top coats of tan and blue shades

or misses. Silk umbrellas having Dresden handles for adies' use.

Red capes lined and trimmed with black Crepe-finished surah for full vests worn

ith jacket bodices. Blazers in light cloth to wear with old

skirts and silk blouses. "robes" having a border of ostrich Serge feather trimming.

Black India silks, lawns and challies polkadotted with white,

MARRIED MEN or those entering on that appy life, aware of physical debility, quickly ssisted. Grayish-green cloth capes lined with green nd gold brocade. Tan-colored corduroy for outing suits Is based upon facts. First-Practical experi-ence Second-Every case is specially studied, thus starting right Third - medicates are prepared in our inhoratory exactly to salt each case, thus effecting cares without injury.

lestined for the mountains, Red jackets trimmed with gold braiding

or very young ladies. Heavy glace kid gloves in tan and gray

hades for every-day wear. Dressy jackets opening over a brocade or embroidered silk vest.

White talle wrought with clover leaves in 1409 DOUGLAS STREET, - - OMAHA, NEB

rilt and tarquoise beads. Traveling coats fitted like an ulster and inished with a deep cape. Cream China silk for feather-stitched

plouses to wear with odd skirts. Long capes trimmed with yokes of silk and

jewel' passementerie. Lawn skirting having a hemstitched hem

fully thirteen inches deep. Camel's hair suitings in two-tone effects of stripes, pialds or figures. Many bunches of light colored velvet violets for gray, tan and black hats. Blue cloth and flannel reefers for little girls in preference to any other wrap.

Metal ribbons of various widths for milliery and dress trimming purposes. Wire bonnets covered with chenille meshes and rolls of the single strand

Gold-edged taffeta glace ribbon for rosettes on children's bats and dresses. Lavender silk mousselines sprinkled with single violets of a darker shade

Light brocades for Louis Quinze coat onsques to wear with silk and lace skirts. Men's summer shirts of "mat" or basket woven cotton goods in two colors. Ombre or shaded effects in this wooicn

goods representing hemstitched squares Low 'saucer' toques to be worn with vel-vet ties and trimmed high in the back.

Black lawn caps for the little ones, with a trimming of black or white lace or gilt cerd. Toques of straw faced with velvet and trimmed with riboben high in the back. White cloth jackets with a silver or gold

embroidered white silk vests, for visiting, weddings, etc. Biouse vests of plaid silk to wear with cut-

away or blazer street jackets of smooth or rough cleths.

low grounds for tea gowns and afternoor

on either side when set upright like the top of a helmet.

Handsome house gowns of blask silk, with

young ladies, driving and walking use. Early spring suits of chevist in stripes or checks that comprise a plan coat baspie,

deep cape and simply arranged skirt.



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TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE the awfore effects of arry vice which brings

organic weakness, destroying both mind and ody, with all its dreided fils permanently

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age, and we will cheerfully re-

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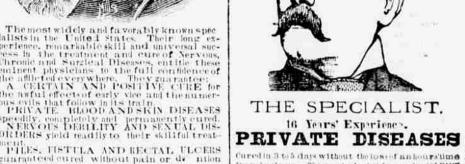
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rom business. The most absolute cure for GLKET not all annoying discharges ever known to medical HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE p. ma HydroceLLE AND VARICOCELE p. man nently and successfully cured in every case. SYFHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Sper-matorihen, Sendinal Wenkness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Fenale Wenkness and all deleate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cired, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful fullies or the excess of mature years. STRICTURE Guaranteed permanently STRICTURE cured, removal complete, without cutting, caustic or dilutation. Cures effected at home by patient without a mo-ment's pain or annoyance. cience. SYPHILLIS, a warranted cure in 50 to 50 days. The most powerful remely yet known for a perma-sentence. STRICTURE or pain in releving the bladder, cared at home without instruments, no enting, no pain, no dinting. Lass of Marihood of Wenkness estively sured instant roller. Skin discusses and entale diseases permanently carea. Dr. McGrow's necess in the treatment of Private Diseases has everbeen equalled, and his great army of patients eaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Books and freulars five. Ladies from 2 to 4 only. 14th and arman streets Ounha, Net. Entrancron either treet.

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