ONE OF PSYCHO'S OFF DAYS.

Bad Humor Caused Citizen Train's Failure to Make Time.

OMAHA'S BOOMER TALKS AT PORTLAND.

His Prediction of the Great Possibilities of the Salmon Industry Fully Realized - Peculiarities of the Rainy City.

PORTLAND, July 26 .- [Special Correspond ence of THE BEE. |-George Francis Train, the globe-trotter and ne plus ultra of Amer ics, arrived in Portland and spent a couple of hours at the Hotel Portland. During his stay here he and his valet, each wearing a Turkish fez or cap, occupied the center of the hotel office. Mr. Train covered the floor with numerous large sheets of paper on which were pasted photographs, newspaper clippings, advertisements, etc., all forming a crazy quilt, as it were. The layout was viewed with a great deal of curiosity by the crowd that gathered around the eccentric but brilliant man. He entertained them with his rambling and umusing talk, wrote autograph car is with his red and blue pencil presented several gentlemen and ladies with oriental coins as souventrs and gave the little girls each a handsome coral necklace from India's corat strand. Mr. Train never falls to advertise Omana in every way possible

I own the earth and half of Omaha," said Mr. Train, 'and can take possession of it whenever I please. People say I am lunatic, but as long as I am a lunatic I do not have to pay taxes on my Omaha property Meantime it is constantly increasing in value I don't need it just now. But when I want it I'll take possession of it." PSYCHO OUT OF HIMOR.

Some one stole one of I'rain's scrap-books here, and it made him furicus. It was worth two times, as he claimed, thousands of dollars, However, when train time arrived, he left, without finding any trace of the book, for New Whatcom, Wash., to complete his trip around the world. Mr. Train started out to make the circuit in fifty five days, but failed. He would have accomplished it in that period had not Psycho flew a little out of sorts. This threw him behind time. He proposes, however, when Psycho is in better humor, to attempt to go around the world in forty days and take one thousand editors with him, the cost to each to be not more than

Mr. Train, just before he started on his last globe trotting expedition, spent a day in Portland. It was the day of the presidential reception. It was raining-not an unusual thing in Portland in the spring- and the vast crowd that assembled about the presidential party in front of the Portland hotel was covered beneath an army of umbrellas, which reminded me of a grand aggregation of toad stools. On one of the hotel balconies were Roland Read and the members of his company, George Francis Train, myself and others. "Psycho did all this," said Train. "Psycho brought the president, the rainstorm and myself to Portland together."

That afternoon Mr. Train, with only an hour's advertising, delivered a lecture at the Marquam Grand opera house to an audience of about four hundred people. Roland Reed, several members of his company, Mr. Hodgson, an architect, and myself occupied a box Mr. Train delivered about half of his lecture at us and to us and brought the party into rather unexpected prominence, which was somewhat embarrassing. In the course of his lecture Mr. Train gave The Bee and its editor and THE BEE building, together with Omaha generally, a great send off. He de-scribed Tar Ber building and declared that it excelled all other newspaper offices in the

TRAIN'S FISH PREDICTION. Some years ago Mr. Train was out in this country. It was before the canning of salmon had been started. He was visiting The Dailes and taking in the scenery of the Columbia river. He saw the Indians catching salmon with ing salmon with scoop nets, and selling them for 5 cents apiece. He told the people that there was more wealth flowing past their doors in the Columbia and Willamette rivers than there was in their valleys and hills, and that some day the canning of salmon would be a great industry. His prediction has came true, and today Columbia river salmon is shipped to all parts of the world. Mr. Crain while here referred to his prediction

and its fulfillment with justifiable pride.
"When I was at The Dalles," said he, "the
salmon were so thick that I could walk across the river on their backs, and I saw the enormous wealth that would some day be taken from the river." Train tried his hand at catching a salmon with a scoop net. caught a monster, which suddenly jerked him Into the river. He was rescued by an Indian, but he lost his fish.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY. The banks of the Commbia are lined with immense canning establishments, the greater number being located near the mouth of the river. At Astoria, the seaport of Oregon there is a fleet of 500 fishing boats. Columbia, which is seven miles wide and ten miles long. The fishermen go out towards the open sea as far as possible. The salmon is a salt water fish, but comes up fresh water streams to spawn. They go up even to the heads of the streams, climbing the falls here and there by jumpine. It is no unusual thing to see salmen climb and jump up the falls at Oregon City, on the Willamette river, twelve miles south of Portland. These falls are about fifteen feet high, and very perpendicular. How these salmon get un them is a mystery, but they do it all the same. The fishing season is limited by law Trom April 15 to August 15. Fishermen are paid \$1 for every salmon they catch, large or small. The Oregon and Washington hatcheries are model institutions, and conducted mainly for the propagation of the salmon. The pack of satmon this year will not be as large as that of last year, unless there is a pigger run between now and August 15 than there has been so far.

NOVEL THEATER TICKETS. In the early days the salmon was fre quently used as a theater ticket in Portland. the was when John Jack was conducting a theater here. Money was scarce, but salmon were plenty. Mr. Jack always took one salmon as the price of admission, and frequently he would in this way take in from fifty to a hundred salmon in an evening. He at once had them cashed by seiling them to the heids and restaurants. This remands the hotels and restaurants. This reminds me of the story they tell in Salt Lake City about vegetables being received in lieu of cash at the theater door. This was in the early days of Salt Lake when Brigham Young built his theater, which still stands there and is one of the historic landmarks of that remarkable, unique and interesting

OUR MINISTER TO TURKEY. When Hon. Sol Hirsch, the American min-Ister to Turkey, left Constantinople July 4
for Vienna, on his way home to Portland, the
sultan gave him an escort of lifty soldiers
and ten officers of his own guard to protect
him and his family from brigands. The
escort attended him to the boundary of the empire Mr. Hirsch is now at Carisbad and will reach Portland in about sixty days. He was appointed minister to Turkey by Presi dent Harrison. Mr. flirsch, who is a wealth wholesale dry goods merchant, is quite prominent politician, and came near defeat-ing Senator Mitchell for the United States senate. He is a fine type of the Jewish race, and he is very popular not only among his own people but among all classes. He will be given a hearty welcome nome.

PORTLAND'S PECULIARITIES. Most of the dwelling houses in Portland are frame structures of neat and vasty architectural designs. They are handsomely and artistically painted, and present a clean and attractive appearance. As a rule they have beautiful yards, made picturesque by leavns, shrubbery and trees in great variety. The business streets are poorly paved, but new under consolidation and a new city gov-proment it is believed that this important public improvement will be properly pushed.

There is some asphalt pavement here, but it is said that it does not stand the weather very well. The blocks are only 200 feet square and there are no alleys. This is a sad mistake, but it cannot now be rectified. All the business has to be done on the sidewalk or in the gutter, even to sawing wood, which is the main fuel here. The wood is piled up in front of business houses and residences, and it is sawed either by Chinames or by a steam saw and is than carried into the build-

Portland is a great restaurant town. In Portland is a great restaurant town, in this respect it is very much like San Fran-cisco. There are hundreds of restaurants here. Some of them are very good ones and all do a thriving business. Their prices are very reasonable and their bill of fare is a varied one. You can get anything you want. Eastern oysters come high, but Pacific coast castern cysters come mgh, but l'acine coaste yysters, about as big as a peanut, are cheap hoy are very palatable but have an entirely lifferent taste from the eastern cysters. Everywhere you see the sign. "Furnished boths." This is a great industry here, and

sips to reduce the rent, which is about drty per cent nigher than it is in Omaha. There is an army of people here living in furnished rooms, and they board at the res-

The Chinaman is the laundryman, the chambermaid, the cook, the vegetable gar-dener and the man of all work on the Pacific coast. You will find him everywhere and doing everything. It would be difficult to get along without him out here, but it seems that Tacoma has no use for John Chinaman. A few years ago the people of Tacoma rose enmasse and in one day kicked all the Chinaen out of town, and from that time to this ere has not been a celestial within the bundaries of that city; and furthermore, a Thinaman does not dare go into Tacoma even in a visit. It will be remembered that the oderal government settled the matter by paying damages to the Chinese. At the same time an attempt was made in Portland to expel the Chinese. It was a time of great excitoment and the people were divided on the matter. Finally, the Chinese were alwed to remain undisturbed. When the hinese were driven out of Tacoma the people f that city sent their clothes to Portland to ewashed by Chinese laundrymen, and when is fact became known it cause i considerable sharp criticism of the Tacomaites for their in onsistency, and they finally stopped patron-ging the Portland laundries. The people of Islaine county, Washington, have recently followed the example of Tacoma, and they have resolved to bounce any Chinaman who

ares to set foot within their domain.
While wages are good in Portland, there is an over-supply of men who want work. I would advise any one having a fair job or situation in the east to remain there, unless he has a little money to tide him over until he finds something to do on the Pacific coast. People who come here broke find it a pretty rocky road to travel. There is no more bar-rowing feeling than that caused by being rowing feeling than that caused by being stranded in a strange city, and there are thousands of men in that condition in the Pacific coast towns. If, however, a man gets started all right here I know of no better place for one to come to.

There is a great deal of heavy hauling in Portland, and the tracks have their beds hung from the axies so that they are within six inches of the ground. This makes it very

six inches of the ground. This makes it very convenient for leading and unleading. The tires are from three to six inches wide. These broad tires save the pavements and cause the trucks to be moved more easily than wagons having parrow-tired wheels.

PERSONAL GOSSIP. E. C. Smead of Omaha, chief engineer of the Union Pacific, is in the city. Edward Southard, formerly of Omaha, is sow chief of the letter carriers department in the Portland postoffice. He came here from Seattle recently, having been in the railway mail service. He took the place of up old employed in the Portland rostoffice. n old employe in the Portland postoffice. George River, formerly of Neoraska City, s located here. He conducts the leading ndertaking establishment, and is coroner of the county. Now that the boating and bath-ing season is in full blast he has his hands

full in holding inquests upon drowned people. Mr. River is a very popular man and an ex-Walter J. Lamb, the well known Lincoln lawyer, and his wife are visiting in Portland

lawyer, and his wife are visiting in Portland for a day or two.

Among the week's Nebraska arrivals in Portland are: O. C. Leeke, J. W. Ely, C. F. Hoel and Mrs. W. O. Hamber, all of Omaha; J. E. Heasty, Fairbury; Mark W. Coad, Fremont; J. H. Stamp and C. H. Pool, cat-tlemen of North Platte, and C. M. Bronson of Lincoin, who goes from here to Puget Sound.

Hon. S. J. Alexander, ex-secretary of Nebrasks, and wife, spent a couple of days here last week. They took the Saturday night steamer for California. Louis Vierling, manager of the Paxton & ierling iron works, Omaha, was in Portland

for two or three days recently.
Robert McClelland of Omaha and a prother of Prof. McClelland of Tabor college, la., and who was recently called to the presi-dency of Pacific university, is visiting in Portland. Before his return to Omaha he will take a trip through the Willamette

"The Bottom of the Sea," one of Brady's productions, has been running here for a week. It is a first class spectacular show, W. A. Brady, the proprietor, was some years ago a newsboy in Omaha, having come there from New York. He went from Omaha to San Francisco, where he got employment as scene shifter in one of the theaters. He became acquainted with the ways of the stage, and dramatized "She." He organized a com-pany and started out on the road with it. His venture in this line was a success. He now has several good attractions on the road, and has established a splendid reputation as a theatrical manager. Brady is not yet thirty years of age and has already accumulated over \$50,000. Of course, he wears diamonds. Senator Morgan, of bicycle fame in Omaha, has been living here for a couple of years. He takes an active part in sports, and seems OCCIDENT. to be prospering.

THEY USED BIRCKS.

White and Two Black Men Four Make a Lively Fracas.

There was a lively fight on South Sixteenth street near Jones about 7:30 o'clock last evening. Four white men and two negroes were the participants and furnished amusement for a couple of hundred people for a few min-

Richard Park, a colored man, who lives at 311 South Eleventh street, started the affair and got the worst of it. The difficulty grew out of a dispute about a white woman. Of course the white men started to wipe up the street with the colored men and, judging from the appearance of Park when he reached police headquarters, they came pretty near doing it.

The colored men grabbed bricks and the whites followed suit. Park was hit square in the back with one and as he turned around mother struck him on the left side of the head knocking him down.

News of the fracas was sent to the station nd a wagon load of police officers were soon in the ground and took a hand. John Brown and John Tighe, two of the injured white men, and Park, the injured negro, were taken to headquarters.

Dr. Lord was called and dressed the

wounds on Park's head. They are not serious but he will carry his head in a bandage for several days. The trio were tocked up on the charge of fighting.

For Schiltz beer apply to R. R. Grotte,

1020 Farnam. Mr. George Timme's Condition. The condition of County Commissioner Timme was very much improved yesterday, and his physician states that he is getting along fully as well as could be expected under the circumstances. His right side is still heipless, although the senge of feeling is not destroyed. He will remain at the resi dence of his sister, Mrs. Charles Beindorff, 821 Georgia avenue, for several days, but as soon as it is considered advisable he will taken to his home in the country near Bea-

Mr. Timme had a similar attack about a ear ago, although it was not as severe as the present one, and he recovered in a day or two. It is supposed that an obstruction of some of the blood vessels of the head caused the last attack.

Citizen Train Coming.

Mr. Bemis has just received a telegram from George Francis Train from Tacoma, stating that he would pass through Omaha on Tuesday or Wednesday, en route to New York. Mr. Bemis has wired him, asking if he couldn't stay over and give us a lecture on his last (and quickest) trip around the

CATTLE ON WYOMING RANGES.

Omaha May Easily Capture a New and Prolific Field for Commerce.

THIS STOCK SHOULD ALL COME HERE.

What a Citizen of Buffalo Says on This Important Point -Chance to Secure an Unlimited Trade.

Mr. Thomas J. Bouton, editor and proprietor of the Buffalo (Wyo.) Echo, spent Sunday in Omaha. He is very enthusiastic a his indorsement of all that Tim Ber has said of late in reference to more intimate business relations between Omaha and Wyoming business men.

"A very large proportion of the cattle raised in the northern part of Wyoming have been shipped to Chicago," said Mr. Bouton, "but I think that if the packers and shippers of South Omaha will make the proper effort the tide may be turned this way. From the counties of Johnson and Sheridan there will be fully 50,000 head of fat cattle shipped this

"What is your nearest railroad point?" "The B. & M. has reached Gillette, which is about eighty miles from Buffalo. That is at present the nearest shipping point. Hereofore the cattle have been driven to the Northern Pacific or to the Fremont & Elk-horn, which are each about one hun-dred and twenty miles from Buffalo. The Burlington will probably get the bulk of the cattle shipments this fall, and if the shippers find out that they can do as well or better at Omaha than at Chicago the cattle will come hore." What do you think necessary on the part of Omaha stock men and packers to encour-

"Simply send men up through that counand advertise the advantages of the Omaha stock market in newspapers that circulate among the ranchmen. "In what condition are range cattle this

age this tradef

First class. The pasture has been splendid all summer and we have now feed enough on the ground in Johnson and Sheridan counties to last us for two years. You see that grass matures upon the ground in the fall and becomes the very finest hay you ever saw. In case next summer should be very fry, the cattle could live on this year's crop. The luxurient growth of grass this year insures good pasture all winter and cattlemen are in good spirits, Mr. H. M. Murphy, of the Murphy cattle company, has purchased over sixty thousand head lately and is preparing to push the business with great energy."
"What kind of cattle are raised in that

part of the country!"
"The large ranchmen mostly handle the Texan cattle, but the small ranchmen raise domestic breeds. Some very fine cattle are being raised up there, and as the country de-velops the introduction of thoroughbreds will

toubtless become more general." "When does the shipping season begin?" "It will begin this year about the middle of August and the fat animals will be rushed out pretty lively."
"Do the ranchmen find it necessary to feed

any hay during the winter!"
"Most of the ranchmen have what they call a 'granger ranch,' where they feed the weak animals on hay. They keep a few cowboys on the range all winter to pick out the weak all winter to pick out the weal and poor animals and drive them to th granger ranch, but the greater proportion of he cattle go through without any feed ex-Mr. Bouton will visit South Omaha today consult with stock men and packers with to consult with stock men and packers with regard to the very important matter of get-ting the great streams of live stock from upper Wyoming turned toward the South Omaha stockyards, where they ought to come. Mr. Bouton is convinced that it will be a mutual benefit to both the Omaha and Wyoming turings men to have Omaha and Wyoming business men to have their business relations more closely con-nected. He says that the people of nected. He says that the people of Buffalo are anxious to have the B. & M. build on to that beautiful county-seat town so they can have closer connections with Buffalo has now about twelve hundred people, is lighted by electricity and has a spiendid system of waterworks. The live stock interest and mining form the principal lines of business.

FROM THE BAD LANDS.

Excellent Quality of Cattle Coming to

the Omaha Market. Thomas J. Zook was on Saturday's market with a train of cattle from the Black Hills. South Dakota. Mr. Zook spent several weeks riding horse back from Chamberlain, S. D. west through the bad lands to the Black Hills, looking after the cattle interests of his company. He reports that this bad land is unquestionably one of the best cattle grazing territories in the northwest He says that cattle in these Bad lands have every possible winter protection against the nost severe snow storms, and that the snow arely ever remains on the lands over two or hree days. The grasses are of the most autritious quality and usually cure about the first of August, and then the cattle fatten very rapidly until cold weather, after which they lose some flesh, though they winter renarkably well without any attention what-

ever.

Mr. Peter Duhausei, one of the extensive cattlemen of Rapid City, S. D., was on Satirday's market with sixteen cars or 1915 head of cattle, averaging 1,350, which brought the very satisfactory price of \$1.20 per hundred. These were range cattle from the Bad lands and were considered by cattle salesmen and buyers at the yards to be the fattest lot of range cattle that has been on this market for he past two years.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

J. B. Lawson of York is at the Paxton. F. Falkner of Schuyler is at the Millard. H. B. Street of Lincoln is at the Millard.

M. M. Head of Jefferson is at the Paxton. C. E. Wilson, of Chauron, is at the Casey. D. N. Wheeler of Pender is a guest at the

Judge Groff has opened a law office in Los Judge N. E. Utt of Dubuque is a guest at

W. A. Fitzgerald and wife of Grand Island are at the Murray, E. E. Egan and John B. Dennis of Chadron are at the Casey. H. H. Tass, Herman Tass and George Tass

f Nebraska City are at the Deilone. Ex-Councilman Lee has bought a paying otel property in South Omaha and here hereafter.

W. F. Gurley departed for Rhode Island ast night, where he will remain during the palance of the heated term. Mr. Charles Beendorff left Saturday evenfor New York and will sail on Tuesday

the old country, where he will remain

for about three months visiting relatives and

recuperating his health. He will be accom-panied on his return by his son Otto, who for the past three years and a half has been studying music in Germany. One More Kingdom Goes Down. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—Tahiti is low a French colony owned by France and s entirely under the French government. his news comes by the barkentine City of Pafete, which arrived here yesterday. The facts are embedied in an announcement by King Pomare V, the last of his dynasty. King Pomare V died July 15, aged fifty-two

The islands were annexed to France in 1880. By the terms of annexation royalty ceases to exist with King Pomare's quath and no king can succeed him. The heir apparent, Prince Hinoli, was placated by a gift of 12,000 france. A number of deserters from the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalia have been on the beach at Tabiti for over a

Inherits a Large Fertune. New York, July, 26.-Eliza E. Knight. widow living at 309 Putman avenue, Brooklyn, is reported to have fallen heir to a large fortune in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, estimated

to be between \$300,000 and \$1,000,000. Most

of the property, it is said, belonged to Lord Annan (deceased) and came to the Brooklyn widow by regular oppoent. Mrs. Knight came to this country when four years old and she is now well advanced in life. She has she is now well advanced in life. She has been a resident of Brocklyn for over twenty years. She said yesterday: "It is true that a large estate is coming to me in Scotland, but we have concluded to keep the matter secret until everything has been settled. The matter is now in the hands of my lawyer. The title of Lord Annan does not appear in the Scotlish peerage and the earl-dom of Bute and Dumfrieshire comprehends. Annandale of which Annan is the chief

DISGUSTED GRANGERS,

Dakota Independents Who Are Tiring

Of the Party.

HURON, S. D. July 26.—[Special to THE
BEE.]—Apropos of the farmers' alliance it may not be out of the way, to review the history of that organization during the last year. When Kyle was elected senator none were more thoroughly disgusted than the republicans who belonged to the farmers' organization. Some few who had been instrumental in achieving its formation were neither republicans nor democrats, but were fanatical chimera worshippers. The independents controlled the alliance, and to not be an independent meant to forego all the privileges of being a member, for President Loucks had his strings so drawn that all authority would be forfeited upon refusal to politically obey him and his leading heachmen. And thus it was that with the cry of the "Moody-Mellette gang" that the alliance men entered the last legislature with the purpose of defeating Moody and downing the republican party. Wardalf and Harden well knew that if Moody was left in the field they could do nothing. A bogus despatch stated to the democrats that Palmer was elected in Illinois and that they should throw their support to the farmers. This was done, and Kyle, a Congregational minister from Brown county, owning not a house not foot of land in the state, whose goods were at the time in Sioux Falls marked for Boston and ordered for shipment, who had then no fixed residence in the state, was chosen to fill the seat in the United States senate.

These facts were not then known, nor are been and were disgusted with their politics However, they continued to pour their scant revenues into the really private coffers of the leaders and to pay their hall and fire insur-ance premiums into the treasury of two really insolvent institutions. The Fidelity went under hopelessly, but some risks were reinsured, and today there are no assets ex-

cept notes of questionable value,
Loucks has lately been made managing
editor of the Ruralist, and Wardall spends
alliance money and time in flaunting the
most glaring of political impossibilities through the west. And again alliance stores were started, but these proved to be failures, for they, like

on the make."

Many are beginning to see this, and with he falling of the rotten institutions founded on hopes by the leaders may be heard a growing murnur of curses. The prospect of good crops has not tended to lower the tone of this complaint, and the prospects of immigration are such that the wailing is changed

those not in league with the farmers, were

into hope. Water in the Granite.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 26 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-In 1889 Colonel Drake of this city decided he would make something of an effort to find how deep the stone known as the Sioux Falls granite went. In his quarries near the city several years before he had sent a drill down about a hundred feet for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the stone at lower depths, but there were no signs whatever of exhausting the supply. A favorable contract with a Chicago firm to bore with diamond drill machinery was made and operations begun. The place selected was on some of Colonel Drake's property, located near the center of the city and known as Drake's springs. The public was kept informed and after 100 feet was reached began to await developments. Two hundred feet and nothing and then 300. Six hundred and twenty-five feet in all and

still no developments, Colonel Drake figures now that if the well had gone down 700 feet a reservoir of water of immense dimensions would have been reached. Some time after the diamond drill machinery had been removed in experimenting with his springs Colonel Drake came across a scientific gentleman by the name of Sheldon, who was able to locate beds of water and determine their depth. After conducting a series of experiments sufficiently elaborate and successful to establish the genuiness of his theory, Expert Sheldon undertook to determine whether there was any water to be found under the spot where the diamend drill had sunk its hole of 625 feet. By the figures ne determined that there was an extensive water basin 700 feet below the surface. This he ascertained with out any knowledge that the diamond drill had gone down 625 feet. Colonel Drake is consequently quite confident now that if the drill had penetrated seventy-five feet farther that a flow of water of great pressure would have been the result.

New and Fertile Land.

HURON, S. D., July 26 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-The exceedingly dry weather of the past few years has made a great many of the old lake beds dry, and now the surveyor general is being besieged by applicants for surveys to determine to whom the lands shall belong. Decisions, however, seem to maintain that these beds belong to the goverament and the probability is that they will all be surveyed and opened for settlement under the homestead act. It is thought that not less than 50,000 acres will thus be opened to settlement in the castern part of North and South Dakota.

Balmaceda's Reign Almost Ended. SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 26.-The steamer Monserrat put into port last night for coal and proceeded north teday. Carlos Krug, captain of the port of Iquique, is aboard, having come up on a visit on account of ill ness. The vessel left Iquique July 2, at which time the insurgents had control of overything except the southern part of the

Krug said that if the insurgents had the arms, which they are amply able to pay for. the rebellion would end inside of thirty days. He reports that the government is issuing paper money to such an extent that there is \$\%0 of paper to \$\\$1 of gold. The insurgents derive a revenue of over \$2,000,000 a month from the nitrate fields, which is used to carry on the war. A shipment of arms is expected to arrive any day, which will enable the insurgents to place a force in the field which will outnumber Balmaceda's army and put an end to his reign.

At the Park.

The usual number of people visited Hans-com park yesterday afternoon during the concert given by the Seventh Ward band. The park presented a beautiful appearance and the throngs of pleasure seekers gave strong evidence of the lave of the people for the beauties of nature.



NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla -) Of perfect purity. Lemon Almond

Of great strength. Economy in their use Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

MAY INSURE LETTER MAIL.

Scheme Arranged to Have the Government Guarantee Deliveries.

FEASIBILITY OF THE IDEA EXPLAINED.

Germany Secures an Efficient Service in This Manner - Few Losses Sustained as a Result of

the Method. WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BEE,)

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26. There is a diversity of opinion among some of the higher officials of the postoffice department as to the advisability of recommending to congress a change in the law which would result in ensuring the contents of all letters sent through the registered malis, Some of the officials fear that the result would be the creation of a reason for dishonesty among the seeders of letters, and a corresponding increase in peculations upon the mai pouches. Yet it is a fact that in nearly every country in Europe the government guarantees the delivery of every valuable package upon which the registery fee has peen paid, and it is not shown that the osses are proportionately greater in Europe than in this country. One of the assistant postmaster generals is

inqualifiedly in favor of the insurance scheme. He says that he cannot see a plausible reason why' the United States should not be willing to do what every civilized nation does, namely, to guarantee the sender of a registered package gainst loss in the mails. "There was a pecultar state of affairs in existence a few years ago, growing out of the difference in the registration laws," said this official. The German government not only guaranteed the registerer of a letter against loss while the letter was in transit through German territory, but also insured it against loss after the letter reached the foreign country to which it might be addressed. On several occasions persons in Germany have ent money to relatives or business con nections in the United States in registered otters. Sometimes these letters have been lost in the United States. A mail train may have been wrecked, or a dishonest postal em-ploye may have abstracted the contents of the letten. Yet the German postoffice au thorities have made good such lossesOn the other hand if a lette, is mailed and registered in the United States and lost either in this country or the country of destination the loser must stand the loss alone, unless we are able to recover. We lon't insure, we simply take care of the letter and save it if we can. This system is wrong, and I hope that congress will change it."

Another assistant when asked for views said that he was opposed to the intro-duction of the insurance system in this country because we are bigger than any of the insuring countries of Europe, and because in Europe the civil service system is so estab lished that an employe of the postoffice has practically a life position, which he would not care to jeopardize by depredations upon the mails. An examination of some of the recent reports of the postmaster general seem to

indicate that the registry division of the postoffice department is the most profitable end of the United States government at the present time, not even excepting the patent office. The latest published report shows that during the fiscal year 1890 the aggregate number of domestic letters registered was 14,148,564. The fees on these at 10 cents each in addition to postage amounted to \$1,414,856,40. Really it costs the United States but a mere trifle more to handle registered letters above the cost of handling ordinary mails.

In some of the large postoffices where many

registry clerks are employed, there is some expense for envelopes and record books, but the total cannot exceed \$300,000 per aunum. Charge up to the account of the registry business the entire cost of the inspection service, \$150,000 per annum, and still nearly \$1,000,0 / will remain as a guarantee fund. The report quoted shows the total loss of all causes, including robberies and accidents, was only \$15,000. Of this amount the sum of about \$20,000 was recovered, so that the net loss was only about \$25,000. It will be seen therefore, that the United States could afford to go into the insurance of its own mails and make a big profit unless the losses should increase twenty fold, wich is not likely, and the registered letter business would be ce tain to increase in any event. P. S. H.

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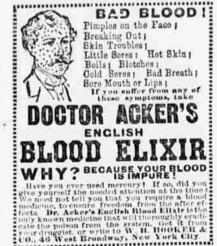
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