BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION

Statements Made by the Parties Involved in the Recent Trouble in Wyoming.

EACH DEFENDS ITS OWN ACTIONS

Citizens of Sheridan County Declare They Only Demanded Justice-Cattlemen Allege That Juries of Rustlers Frustrate Justice.

Big Honn, Wyo., April 27 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Will you publish the follow-

We, the undersigned, citizens of Big Horn, Sheridan county, Wyo., feeling that the recent trouble in the neighboring county of Johnson is a blot on the fair fame of our state and the honor of our people, and believing that the people of Johnson county have been slandered and vilified by the pard nirelings of the wealthy stockmen of the state, Therefore, be it

have been slandered and vilified by the pa'd nirelings of the wealthy stockmen of the state. Therefore, be it

Resolved. That we feel it to be a duty we owe to our neighbors and ourselves to publicly express our utter condemnation and abhorrence of the outrages perpetrated by the gang of murierous miscreants who, led by hired assassins like Canton and Hesse, have without law or warrant proscribed and murdered our citizens and burned their homes.

We would remind the public that these alleged law breakers or rustlers have never attempted the life of a stockman, except in self defence, despite the greatest of provocations; that a few months ago, after the cowardly slanghter of two of their citizens and an attempt to kill others the dastardly murderers were allowed to leave the country without molestation. All that the citizens demanded was that justice be done and the law take its course. If this be the conduct of lawbreakers and thieves, would the stockmen inform us how a law-abiding citizen should act?

We denounce the conduct of Governor Barber, who has proven by his actions that he was in league with this band of thugs; first, by his orders to the millita companies of Douglas and Buffalo a week prior to this invasion, instructing the officers to obey no orders save from Cheyenne, and to guard their arms; thus intending to leave the civil authorities powerless and the citizens in a defense less condition and an easy pray. Secondly, for allowing this armed force to cross the boundaries of the state in direct violation of the state constitution (article xix, section p, which he had taken a solemn oath to support and maintain, Words cannot measure our contempt and detestation for the secondary who has proven recreant to his duty and a traitor to the people.

Resolved. That we heartly endorse the maniy and fearess stand taken by the Buffalo Bulletin and the Cheyenne Leader.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the following papers for publication: The Sheridan Pest, the Sheridan Enterprise, the B

sent to the president of the United States by registered mail.

Sizned by W. E. Jackson, H. N. Robinson, jr., William Brown, J. J. Wagner, J. O. Willets, C. A. Farwell, C. W. Skinner, James K. Recee, Charles H. Osor, R. N. Darlington, W. J. Enochs, J. W. Custis, W. A. Spear, J. M. Cover, M. R. Enos, C. J. White, A. M. Darlington, W. H. Goodill, Z. T. Stocks, N. E. Powell, C. F. Jackson, P. H. Gerdel, Thomas Moorey, John H. Mooney, R. A. Martin, F. J. Main, R. M. Hays, J. M. White, W. M. Skinner, L. Burgess, John Cato, J. B. Culver, Elder Georgo W. Benton, W. S. Warriner, R. F. Long, J. H. Kemp, E. F. Read, P. L. McKee, W. H. Eads, Georgo W. Peterson, W. K. Lewis, Henry L. Croghan, W. W. Nottingham.

The State of Wyoming, County of Sieridan, Si.—William Brown, of lawful age, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is personally acquainted with the signers of the above named resolutions; that all of said persons are bona fide residents of Sheridan county, Wyoming, engaged in farming, ranching and mercantile pursuits, and that their signatures as above set forth are true and genuine.

William Brown, to

WILLIAM BROWN.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 20th day of April, A. D., 1892. J. G. Hunter, Justice of the Peace.

From the Cattlemen.

A very strong effort is being made to secure some kind of legislation at the hands of congress which will put an end to cattle rustling in Wyoming. The belief prevails that if federal control can be given it in some way, it will soon terminate. The difficulties, however, appear to be within states, and state authorities only have The following letter upon the subject of the Wyoming difficulties, from well known Nebraskans, will be read with special interest, in view of the fact that it is to be laid before the War department, and will undoubtedly be read by the president: OMARIA, April 23.—To Hon. C. F. Mander-son, United States senator, Washington, D. C., Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, well knowing that you are thoroughly acquainted with western interests, and presuming upon your well known keen sense of justice and fair dealing, beg leave to submit the follow-

An appeal to the United States having been made by some of the citizens of the town of Buffalo, Wyo., during this week on behalf of the so-called "rustler element" for a nearing, we kindly ask of you to hear the story of the man who were the story of the story story of the men who pursue the cattle in-dustry and are the heavy and honest tax-payers and law abiding citizens of that portion of the state of Wyoming.

We have been beset and troubled con-tinually by as vicious and cunning a set of cattle and horse thieves as ever infested and disgraced a community. The operations of these outlaws have become so bold and damaging to our interests that further formour-ance really ceased to be a virtue, and would actually amount to submitting to this lawless element. We are, and always have been, a law abiding, heavy tax paying and an ever patient element up there. The course of justice has for ten years past been slow and so uncertain, owing to the composition of the juries, that in spite of the honest efforts of the presiding judges, justice in nearly all cases miscarried.

The repeated consure of juries by the judges had no other effect than to make these ladges had no other effect than to make these awless fellows and adventurers more defiant, and they openly boast and boasted that no conviction could be had. Intimidation on their part has been resorted to, dire threats have been made to the best citizens of that section against life and property, and a reign of terror had been inaugurated. We can send you letters with skulls and crossbones asking us and our employes to leave bones asking us and our employes to leave under penalty of death. Is it to be won-dered at then that brave, resolute and determined American citizens assert their man hood and rights to property and defend them

These rustlers by specious pleas pose as in ured small farmers. They are not farmers and anything they assert to the contrary is absolutely false. The country up there between the Platte river and beyond Clear Creat for Creek, for a distance of nearly 200 miles, is practically until for farming, and farming is not carried on, on account of the great scarcity of water.

This is not a difference or a war between the small and big owners of cattle. It is the ever recurring war of honesty against thevery. In the district where the present troubles are not as the same of the present troubles are not as the same of t oles are, not an instance is known where an honest small owner has complained of an in-justice or illiberality on the part of his big neighbors. There is room for all and we have always dwelt in unison.
The thieves are organized; the honest tax-

raying people up there are not. Truth travels slowly, and by false and ingenious arguments this disnonest element confuse the popular mind.

We therefore respectfully ask you to cooperate with Messrs. Carey and Warren, the United States senators from Wyoming, to set the honest people right before ail. Very respectfully yours.

respectfully yours,
HENRY J. WINDSOR,
JOHN A. McSHANE, PATRICK BROS.,
CONVERSE CATTLE CO.,
W. A. PANTON,
THE OGALALLA LAND AND CATTLE CO.,
THE PRATE & FERRIS CATTLE CO., HESEY A. BLAIR, CLAY & FORREST,

MODES FOR MEN.

Many of the heat dressed men moderate the to suburban effect by wearing a derby or only in boxes.

straw hat instead of the yachting or tennis

The cravat for town wear and the windsor for outing wear are the distinctly popular and appropriate neckwear of summer time. The handkerchiefs are coming finer and smaller, which tends to reduce the article in bulk, so that it does not bulge in pocket as was its wont, while the price remains the

The plain buckle belt shown is a most popular and straightforward design, devoid of fliagree, manly and athletic looking. The latest phase of waistbelt material is Russia leather, and they come comparatively high. The waistcoat in washable material, single

and double breasted, the latter following the trend of the double breasted revival in apring sultings having the call with the dressified men, will fill a more important place in the category of summer town wear than for several seasons past.

There are now in infinite variety neglige shirts autable equally for town and country wear. A new shirting cloth is in an effect in design of heaviness, although the fabric is exceedingly light in weight, especially adaptable to both uses. To these soft benea shirts the stiffened collars and cuffs are attached.

It may be logically contenied that in the warm weather a sun umbrella is an imperative necessity, and there was no reason why it should not be of as good appearance as a rain umbreila. The latter saves one's clothes from a wetting and one's self from a cold, but the sun umbreila wards off death by sun-stroke, and one on promonate is kept infin-itely cooler on the warmest day of the year.

There is a movement afoot for greater in-sistancy upon the etiquette of glove wearing. Of course, every man that would be au fait wears the evening shade of gloves at dancing affairs, and the like where the ladies are in full dress; but an edict han gone forth to the effect that evening gloves here as in France at the opera, theater, or wherever one goes where ladies are, even upon an evening call, as has been customary for some time past in Paris.

Lord Coleridge writes: "Send me fifteen dozen Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Wine. 1 tried it while here and find it superior."

Chleago and the World's Fair. World's Fair Souvenir, illustrated, being a complete and concise history of the principal world's fairs from the Crystal Palace, London. 1851, to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893. With explanatory tables and maps. Published by The Anabogue Publishing company, Chicago, bound neatly in cloth. It rarely falls to the lot of the reviewer

to notice so exhaustive a work as the "World's Fair Souvenir," which has been compiled with so much care by a former resident of Omaha, John D. Jones. For purposes of reference, of comparison and for general information the work is a magnificent reflex of the push and energy of a city that is the wonder of the world.

In its compilation expense has not been thought of, and the richness of its illustrations of the World's fair buildings, cuts of the men and women who are directing to a successful issue what bids fair to be the greatest exposition of ancient or modern times, pictures of the colossal pusiness blocks that stand as monuments to the enterprise of their owners and builders, is typical of the "Chicago gait," as the rush and bustle of the great city by the inland sea has been described.

The book has been arranged upon a most comprehensive plan, the object of the publisher being to give a complex resume of what may be seen in Chicago in 1893, and at the same time give the information in a compact form, so that the work may be a valuable adjunct to the library and reading room. Its useulness will not end with the close of the exposition, but on the contrary will grow in value with years, for it is the most perfect compendium yet issued of an event which cannot fail to have an influence for many decades to come upon all lines of art, literature and commerce. As Mr. Jones says in the introduction to the work: "As an educator this event will leave its impress upon succeeding generations and bear fruit in all realms of human thought, ingenuity and progress."

In addition to its complete epitome of what has been done, is doing and will be done when the fair opens, it comes to the general public at a most opportune time. It brings before the American people the forces that are netively at work to make the exposition a success worthy of a nation that in a little over a century has, from nothing, builded the mightiest republic of earth. It not only gives full page art type illustrations and descriptions of the principal buildings of previous world's fairs and all the buildings of the present World's Columbian Exposition, together with portraits and biographical sketches of its officers and chiefs of departments, but it tells "How to Reach the Fair," gives descriptions of Chicago's parks and boulevards, its places o amusement, the wholesale and jobbing interests, its railroad facilities, and in general is the most complete guide book to the city that stands at the edge of

Lake Michigan. Do you want one of these books? A few minutes' work will secure one for you. Send to THE OMAHA BEE one subscriber to THE WEEKLY BEE at \$1.25 and one will be sent to you by mail. The book sells for \$1.00, but THE BEE has secured a large number of copies, enabling the publishers to make this liberal offer. It is the best thing in this line ever offered and you are sure to be pleased. You can have the paper and book sent to your address or the book alone and the paper to some other person.

> THE EEE PUBLISHING CO., Omaha, Neb.

Railroad Statistics. According to a recent report of the Archive fuer Elsenbahnwesen, 2, the entire length of all the railroads of the earth on December 31, 1891, was 595,767 kilometers, representing a distance almost fifteen times the circumference of the earth at the equator, and 200,000 kilometers more than the mean distance between the earth and the moon. At the end of the year 1879, the length of the earth's railways was only 350,031 kilometers, so that more than 245,000 kilometers were constructed in one deeade. From 1886 to 1889, railways covering a distance of 108,000 kilometers were built. Of this number, 68,679 kilometers fell to this country's share, Canada, Mexico and Europe follow in the order named as regards the increase in their railway systems. Germany, in that time, put up 4,222 kilometers. At the end of 1889 the United States, according to the same authority, had 259,687 kilometers of railway; Prussia, 24,968; Germany, including Prussia, 41,793; Austria Hungary, 26,501; Great Britain and Ireland, 32,088; France, 36,338; Russia and Finland, 30,140; Italy, 13053; Bel-gium, 5,174; Switzerland, 3,104; Spain, 9,860; Sweden, 7,910; European Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania, 1,765 and Eu-

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs and throat troubles. Sold

A Volume of Golden Words of Wisdom by President Harrison.

AN INVALUABLE MANUAL FOR SPEAKERS

Discourses on the Live Issues of the Day-The President's Views on Our National Currency-American Industries Must Be Protected,

When Benjamin Harrison was nominated for the presidency in 1888 the country knew him as an able lawyer, an efficient legislator and a good soldier. It remained for him to distinguish himself as one of the most fluent, instructive and suggestive orators that the country has produced. In the campaign of 1888 President Harrison developed this remarkable ability, and what was still more remarkable was that although during the campaign of 1888 he often delivered as many as four or five speeches a day to visiting delegations of citizens, representing every occupation and interest, and during his tours of 1893 and 1891 often spoke eight or ten times a day he never gave the opposition a single opportunity to assail him and never made a slip of the tongue that his opponents could take advantage of. With the view of supplying the public with all his public uttterances in convenient book form Mr. Charles Hedges has compiled and issued them in one handy volume under the title of "Speeches of Benjamin Harrison, Twenty-third President of the United States; A Complete Collection of His Public Addresses from February, 1888, to Forwary, 1892, Chronologically Classified, Embracing All His Campaign Speeches, Let-ter of Acceptance, Inaugural Addresses and the Numerous Speeches Delivered During His Several Tours; Also Extracts from His Messages to Congress."

"It is due to the people," remarks the com-piler in his preface, "that the largest oppor-tunity be given them to observe the char-acter of their public servants, to come into touch with their daily thoughts and to know them as they are—not when prepared for special occasions, but day after day and all the time."

The speeches are preceded by a short but pithy biographical sketch of the president. The opening speech is the notable one delivered at the banquet of the Michigan club, February 22, 1888. On this occasion President Harrison responded to the sentiment:

"Washington, the republican. The guarantee of the constitution that the state shall have a republican form of government is executed only when the majority in the executed only when the majority in the states are allowed to vote and have their bal lots counted."

The speeches are preceded by a short but

His speech attracted widespread attention at the time and is considered one of his greatest. One expression used by him on this oc-easion, namely, "I am a dead statesman, but a living and rejuvenated republican," went broadcast over the land and became one of the keynotes of the campaign. The following are a few extracts from this

nnous oration:
"I feel that I am at some disadvantage here tonight by reason of the fact that I did not approach Detroit from the direction of Washington City. I am a dead statesman [No! No!], but I am a living and rejuvenated republican. I have the pleasure, for the first time in my life, of addressing an audience of Michigan republicans. Your invitations in the past have been frequent and urgent, but I have always felt that you knew how to do your work; that we could trust the stalwart republicans of this mag-nificent state to hold this key of the lakes against all comers.

"I am not here tonight in the expectation that I shall be able to help you by any suggestion, or even to kindle into greater earnestness that zoal and interest in republican principles which your presence here tonight so well attests. I am here rather to be helped myself, to bathe my soul in this high atmosphere of patriotism and pure republi-canism [applause] by spending a little sea-sen in the presence of those who loved and honored and followed the Cromwell of the Zichariah Chandier

(Tremendous applause).

"The sentiment which has been assigned me tenight—'Washington, the republican; a free and equal ballot, the only guarantee of the nation's security and perpetuity'—is one that was supported with a voldness of utterance, with a defiance that was unexcelled by any leader, by Zachariah Chandler always and everywhere. [Applause].
"As republicans we are fortunate, as has

been suggested, in the fact that there is nothing in the history of our party, nothing in the principles we advocate, to make it impos sible for us to gather and to celebrate the birthday of any American who honored or cefended his country. [Cheers.] "We could even unite with our democratic friends in celebrating the birthday of St.

Jackson, because we enter into fellowship with him when we read the story of how, by proclamation, he put down nullification in

South Carolina. [Applause.]
"We could meet with them to celebrate
the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, because
there is no note in the immortal declaration
or in the constitution of our country that is out of harmony with republicanism. [Cheers.] But our democratic friends are under limitations. They have a short calendar of sense and they must omit from the history of those whose names are on their calendar the best achievements of their lives not know what the party is preserved for. Its history reminds me of the boulder in the stream of progress impeding and resisting its onward flow and moving only by the force that it resists."

In another portion of this memorable speech the president pays the following eleuent tribute to the potency of public opin-

There is vast power in a protest. Public opinion is the most potent monarch this world knows today. Czars tremple in its presence; and we may bring to bear upon this question a public sentiment, by bold and fearless denunciation of it, that will do a great deal toward correcting it. Why, my countrymen, do we meet now and then with these Irish Americans and lift our voices in denunciation of the wrongs which England is perpetrating upon Ireland! [Applause.] "We do not elect any members of Parliament, but the voice of free America protest-ing against these centuries of wrongs has had a most potent influence in creating, stim-ulating and sustaining the liberal policy of William E. Gladstone and his associates. Great appliance, Cannot we do as much for oppressed Americans? Can we not make our appeal to these Irish-American citizens who appeal to us in behalf of their oppressed fellow-countrymen to rally with us in this crusade against election frauds and intimida tion in the country that they have made their own? [Applause, !" Addressing the delegates of the Marquette

club of Chicago, who had called upon him to present a set of congratulatory resolutions anopted by the club on his nomination for the presidency, General Harrison, referring to the citizen soldiers who served in the late

vil war, said:
'It was no sordid impulse, no hope of spoils that induced these men to sunder the tender associations of home and forsake their business pursuits to look into the grim face of death with unblanched checks and firm and resolute eyes. They are the kind of men who draw their impulses from the high springs of truth and duty. The army was great in its assembling. It came with an impulse that was majeatic and terrible. It was as great in its muster out as in the brilliant work which had been done in the field. When the war was over the soldier was not left at the tavern. Every man had in some humble place a chair by some fireside where he was loved and toward which his heart went forward with a quick step.

In the course of his address delivered be fore 3,000 coal miners and others, under the auspices of the Harrison Miners club of Brazil, the president gave expression to the following sentiments in regard to the American workman:

"Some resort to statistics to show that the condition of the American workman is better than that of the workmen of any other country, I do not care now to deal with statistics. One fact is enough for me. The tide ties. One fact is enough for me. The tide of emigration from all European countries has been and is toward our shores. The gates of Castle Garden swing luward. They do not swing outward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. [Cries of 'Never.']

"My countrymen, these men who have toiled at wages in other lands that barely sustained life and opened no avenue of premise to them or to their children know

GOOD REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE the good land of hope as well as the swallow knows the land of summer. [Applause.] "Having here a land that throws about the

"Having here a land that throws about the workingman social and political conditions more favorable than are found elsowhere, if we can preserve also more favorable industrial conditions we shall secure the highest interests of our working classes. [Great cheering.] What, after all, is the best evidence of a nation's prosperity, and the best guarantee of social order, if it is not an intelligent, thrifty, contented working class! Can we look for contentment if the workman is only able to supply his daily necessities by is only able to supply his daily necessities by his daily toil, but is not able in the vigor of youth to lay up a store against old age! A condition of things that compels the laborer to contemplate want, as an incident of sickness or disability, is one that tends to social disorder. A necessary of That is disorder. [Applause and cries of That is

A very graceful allusion is made to the president's visit to Omaha on May 13 last, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"This government of ours cannot do everything for everybeily. The theory of our government is large individual liberty. It is that we shall take out of the way all legislative obstructions to the free and honest pursuit of all human tenturies. That each insuit of all human industries; that each in-diviousl shall in his own place have the best chance possible to develop the highest pros-perity for himself and his family: "Some functions are loaged with our gov-

"Some functions are longed with our government. It must provide a currency for the use of our people, for I believe the time has gone by when we will be content to return to the old system of an issue of money by state banks. But I will not discuss questions. I only desire to say this—which is common ground upon which we can all stand—that whatever money the government issues paper or coin must be government issues, paper or coin must be good money. [Cheers.] "I have an idea that every dollar we issue

should be as good as any dollar we issue, for, my countrymen, whenever we have any money, paper or coin, the first errand that dollar does is to pay some working man for his daily toil. No one so much as the laboring man and the farmer requires a full value dollar of permanent value the year around." [Cheers.]

The following reference is made to the president's visit to The Ben building and his ride over the city:

"On concluding the formal reception the president and his party became the guests of Edward Rosewater, editor and proprietor of The OMARA DAILY BEE, and after inspecting the editorial rooms, the president held a reception in the rotunda of The Bee building. This was followed by a ride over the city escorted by the reception committee. As the cortege passed the high school grounds 20,000 children and adults gave the president a most patriotic greeting."

It has been impossible to even briefly allude to many of the best things the president said during the delivery of his numerous advances.

cus addresses, he said so many, but the reader will be able to form some idea of their nature from those here reproduced, and if he wishes to become still better acquainted with the elequence and wisdom of President Harrison as evinced in his speeches he cannot do batter than to send to the publishers, United States Book company, 142 to 150 Worth street, New York, and obtain a copy of Mr. Hedges' able compilation,

JOHN FISKE'S GREAT WORK. The Discovery of America and Conquest of Mexico and Peru.

The publication of such a valuable and instructive work as "The Discovery of America with some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest," by John Fiske, is a literary event of no little moment. The appearance just now, on the eye of the quadrennial celebration of the discovery of Amerremini celebration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, of any book bearing on the subject by almost any author of average ability, would be welcomed, but coming from the pen of such an crudite and gifted historical writer as John Fiske its success is assured. This stupendous work is no hurried preparation, but, as the author informs us, is the outcome of two lines of study pursued, with more or less interruption from other studies, for about thirty years. The result is the literature of the world is enriched with a history of the discovery of America, the like of which the discovery of America, the like of which the world has never seen before. It is a compre-hensive, scholarly and at the same time fascinating dissertation upon a subject, the study of which should be regarded by all true Americans as a delightful duty.

"The Discovery of America was a gradual process," according to Mr. Fiske's theory, "Such an event," he says, "as the discovery of a pair of vast continents does not take place within a single year. When we speak of America as discovered in Mr. When we speak of America as discovered in the moment Col-When we speak of America as discovered in 1492 we do not mean that the moment Columbus landed on two or three islands of the West Indies, a full outline map of the western hemisphere from Labrador and Alaska to Cape Horn suddenly sprang into existence—like Pallias from the forchead of Zuss—in the minds of European men. Vet could be a superior to the contract of th European men. Yet people are perpetually using arguments which have neither force nor meaning save upon the tacit assumption that somehow or other some such sort of thing must have happened. This gross fallacy lies at the bottom of the tradition which has caused so many foolish things to be said about that gallant mariner, Americas Vespu cius. Properly regarded, the discovery of America was not a single event, but a very gradual process. It was not like a case of special creation, for it was a case of evolu-tion, and the voyage of 1492 was simply the most decisive and spoch-marking incident in that evolution."

The Eventful Sixteenth Century. Ir this work is delightfully told the

story of all the voyages of discovery made by all sorts of daring adventurers who were led to emulate the example of Columbus from John Cabot down. The rapid accumulation of geographical facts in the sixteenth century seems to have caused great perplexities and the views and purposes ascribed to the Cabots by writers in the middle of the sixteenth century have served only to con-fuse the minds of later historians.

Separate chapters are devoted to the con-quest of Mexico, an elaborate description of ancient Peru and its conquest, and the life and times of the noble priest and celebrated historium Les Carne historian, Las Casas.

In the last chapter Mr. Fiske sums up the whole story with a masterly review of the work of two centuries from 1432 and the reader who has attentively followed the author finds it difficult to decide which he admires the mest the marvelous genius of the man as a fascinating writer or his unlimited research and untiring industry as a faithful chronicter of the early history

as a lattiful furnifictor of the early history of our great country.

The work is illustrated with a steel portrait of the author, reproductions of old maps, several modern maps, facsimiles and other engravings, Papiished by Houghton, Millin & Co., Boston; price, two vol... (4.0).

RHEUMATISM THREE YE THREE YEARS.

After suffering untold agonies three years from Rheumatism, having had much treatment without relief. I decided to take Swift's Specific. Eight bottles

CURED ME ENTIRELY and I wish other sufferers to know of the value of your great remedy for Rheumatism. Joun McDonald, McDonald's Mills, Ga.

Send for free Treatise on the Blood and Skin. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. ATLANTA, GA.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL."

SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE

BEGINNING of THE ENDX The Hellman Administrator's Sale

Has now been going on for two weeks and every day more and more interest is being taken, go great is the throng at times that it is almost impossible to wait upon the customers properly. Thousands of bargains have been given out so far and there are thousands left. At no time in Omaha's "checkered career" have such immense bargains been offered in the clothing line. Competition is impossible as neither costprice or quality is taken into consideration, but everything from a collar button to a Dress Suit comes under the administrator's knife and the prices are cut to the core.

10c for 25c Collars. 15c for 35c Cuffs. 25c for 50c Ties. 50c for \$1.50 Hats, 95c for \$2.00 Hats.

35c for 60c Shirt Waists. 75c for \$1.25 Shirts (Wilson Bros.)

All we have left of the unlaundered dress, linen bosom, reinforced front and back, Wamsutta and New York Mills muslin, good value at 80c. The assortment of sizes is not complete.

Unlaundered White Shirts, 25 Cents \$25.00 MEN'S SUITS AT \$14.50.

\$20.00 MEN'S SUITS AT \$12.00. \$18.00 MEN'S SUITS AT \$10.00.

There are a few of the \$10, \$12 and \$13 suits that we have been selling at \$4.23, \$6.30 and \$9.50 that are going very fast and are bound to be sold before many days.

Thousands of Other Bargains at

CORNER 13TH AND FARNAM.

WHITE RUSSIAN

Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP. For Farmers, Miners and Mechanics.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. & Delightful Shampoo. MANHOOD RESTORED.



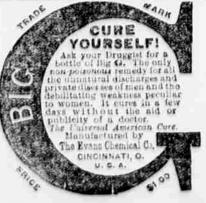
MAD SID CHEMICAL CO. Branch Office for U. H. A.

258 Deurborn Street, CHICAGO, H.L. FOR SALE IN OMAHA, NEB., BY



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e send the married persons of CALTHOS Free. MEN STOP Discharges & Emissions GTRE Sucranforches, Various and RESTORE Lost Vigor. BES Cor if and povif-salished,
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DR. J. E. McGREW

THE SPECIALIST, Is unsurposed in the treatment of all forms of PRIVATE DISEASES, and all disorders and debilities of youth and manhood. If years' experience. His resources and facilities are practically unlimited. The Doctor is recommended by the press, and endarsed in the strongest terms by the people for fair treatment and honest professionar advice. The most powerful remedies known to modern science for the successful treatment of the following diseases: following diseases:
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