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THE DAY OF CALVIN BRICE IS ENDED. The rain now may feel less onerous.

IT IS SAFE TO PREDICT THAT COLORADO WILL NOT GO DEMOCRATIC THIS YEAR.

OMAHA CAN TAKE CARE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY ALL RIGHT. Let the people come.

THE QUESTION IS NOT "WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON?" but "Who struck Tom Patterson?"

OMAHA IS WAITING WITH LILY CEASED IMPATIENCE FOR A GLIMPSE OF WEAVER'S MARBLE BROW.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS WILL RETURN FROM CHICAGO WONDERING WHAT THEY WANT FOR ANYHOW.

PREPARE TO DECORATE YOUR HOUSES ON THE FOURTH. It will make strangers think you are patriotic, which you are, of course.

THE COLOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC HAT FOR THIS CAMPAIGN HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED AS YET. It is certain, however, that it will not be Gray.

THE DIXON EXECUTION WILL BE A MORE EFFECTIVE TEMPERANCE LESSON THAN ALL THE SERMONS, LECTURES AND PROHIBITORY LAWS EVER PRODUCED.

THE MOST RIDICULOUS FEATURE OF THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN IS THE NEW YORK SUN SUPPORTING CLEVELAND BECAUSE OF A FEAR OF THE "FORCE BILL."

ONE GAMBLING HOUSE IS NO BETTER THAN ANOTHER. The people of this city demand to know why the police department has heretofore discriminated against one or more houses in favor of another.

FOUR YEARS AGO THE SCHOOL POPULATION OF SOUTH OMAHA WAS 800 AND THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED WAS FOUR. The Magic City today has 2,700 school children and thirty teachers. These are suggestive figures.

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER SAYS IN AN INTERVIEW PUBLISHED IN THE BEE: "In the roar of the battle more men will not count." Democrats dislike to compare Cleveland and Stevenson with such men as Harrison and Reid.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED THAT EVERY CLASS OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATE IN THE GREATEST CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OMAHA HAS EVER KNOWN. It may be old-fashioned and time-worn, but as General Brooke says the old-fashioned celebration is the best.

DR. SPAULDING IN HIS HIGH SCHOOL ADDRESS WAS RATHER SEVERE ON HIS PROFESSIONAL BROTHEREN, when he said "the average doctor doesn't know the difference between the cerebellum and the Sierra Nevada." The medical society should investigate.

WATERSON'S PHRASES, "We are between the devil and the deep sea" and "To nominate a candidate from New York is to walk through the slaughter-house to the open grave" will haunt him a great deal during the campaign, but he will be proud of them after election.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK CITY TUESDAY NIGHT WAS ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT OPENINGS OF THE CAMPAIGN. The address of Governor McKinley was in his ablest vein and every sentence was punctuated with applause. The enthusiasm of that meeting was that of a party confident of victory.

A LINCOLN PAPER HAS BEEN SUED BY EX-MAYOR GRAHAM OF THAT CITY FOR PUBLISHING A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE MAYOR HAD ACCEPTED MONEY FROM GAMBLERS DURING HIS TERM OF OFFICE. The \$20,000 demanded, but what is to be done in behalf of the ruined reputations of the gamblers?

THERE WERE 342 STURDY VOTERS AGAINST THE FREE TRADE PLAN IN THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM AND 564 FOR IT. The negative votes were almost wholly protectionist voters, coming from the great states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Connecticut, Virginia and Wisconsin. This indicates how the party was divided on the tariff. The democratic party cannot carry New Jersey and Connecticut on a free trade platform.

THERE IS A BETTER REASON AND A GREATER MOTIVE FOR PRODUCE AND ARTISIAN HOUSE DECORATION THE COMING FOURTH THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF OMAHA. The people's convention will be called to order on the Fourth; there are 1,776 delegates entitled to seats in it, and the grand celebration by citizens will call for an unlimited display of flags and bunting. The principal streets, and especially all public buildings, should be ablaze with the national colors.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

Notwithstanding that the democracy enters upon this campaign loudly proclaiming that the tariff is the issue upon which the battle between the two great parties is to be fought, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the democratic party is itself divided upon this very issue. The vigorous antagonism at Chicago between those who favored and those who opposed the tariff plank as it appeared in the majority report of the committee on resolutions very plainly exhibited the difference of opinion prevailing in the party as to the wisdom of utterly repudiating the protective idea.

As the democratic tariff plank now stands it commits the party to a policy that harmonizes with the views of free traders and commands their unqualified approval, but all who are familiar with the action of the convention upon this point are aware that it was not adopted without a spirited contest. Therefore it cannot be taken as an expression of the sentiments and convictions of the democratic party in any such sense as the republican tariff plank in an expression of the views of those who constitute that party. On one side there is perfect agreement upon a tariff policy now in force and repeatedly approved by the voters at the polls; on the other side there is division and half-heartedness concerning the subject, and if it were not absolutely necessary for the democrats to resort to the tariff as the only issue available a majority of them would undoubtedly oppose the position that was taken at Chicago.

It is interesting to note how violently the democratic platform assails the republican tariff position, while a very large number of the Chicago delegates are on record in opposition to the tariff plank there adopted. It will require a great deal of earnest missionary work to make the democratic party a unit in opposition to the present protective policy, to say nothing of the tremendous efforts that will have to be made for the conversion of republicans. It is evident that the undertaking to which the democracy has addressed itself is one of appalling proportions. Political proselyting, like charity, begins at home. Considering all the burdens it is obliged to carry it is rather sad to see the democracy enter the campaign so pitifully handicapped by internal divisions.

It is impossible to believe that intelligent voters who have no views on this subject, assuming that there can be any such, will be convinced that a party that cannot "get together" on a fixed and definite policy concerning the tariff is fit to be entrusted with power to meddle with the matter. They will prefer to let well enough alone.

GETTING ALARMED. Our northern neighbors appear to be somewhat alarmed at the suggestion of the president that the time has come when the United States should adopt retaliatory measures unless the Canadian government abandons its discrimination against American vessels in the canals of Canada. Dispatches report uneasiness in business circles, particularly among railroad officials who companies enjoy privileges of great value allowed them by the United States and which they would be deprived of in case of retaliation. Of course members of the Dominion government deny that there is any ground for the charge of discrimination, asserting that our vessels are treated on equal terms with those of Canada in the canals of the Dominion, but President Harrison is not in the habit of making statements to congress that he cannot verify, and it is a familiar fact that complaints of discrimination have been made to our government for years.

The attention of the Dominion government has been more than once called to these complaints, but they have never received any serious consideration, and this toleration of an injustice which violates treaty obligations has gone on so long that the Canadian government seems to have concluded that there was no necessity for concerning itself about the matter. The present administration, however, is looking after the interests and rights of American citizens, and it will insist upon protecting them in this matter to the full extent of its authority. A resolution has been introduced in the senate relating to the subject brought to the attention of congress by the recent communication of the president, and while it is hardly probable that any action will be taken at the present session, if the Canadian government does not show between now and next December a disposition to remedy the wrong complained of it must be prepared to accept the consequences. The adoption of retaliation is not to be desired, but if nothing else will secure the fair and just treatment of our citizens the country will approve it.

CLEVELAND AND THE SOLDIERS. The union soldiers of the country have no reason to feel friendly toward Grover Cleveland. One of the members of the New York delegation in the Chicago convention said that the nomination of Cleveland would alienate from the democratic party in that state 25,000 veterans. In every northern state there are old soldiers whose political affiliation is with the democracy who will not vote for the man who persistently vetoed pension measures and did all he could to bring the pension system of the country into disrepute.

These old soldiers cannot forget the efforts of Grover Cleveland to deprive them of the just bounty of the government and to create a sentiment in the country hostile to the granting of pensions. They remember the scores of bills disapproved by him, making his administration memorable in the history of the country for the number of bills vetoed, and they understand the real motive that prompted this action. Mr. Cleveland never had any real sympathy for the country to which he was elected, and he would have been glad to see the services they had rendered by making just provision for those unable to provide for themselves and for their widows and orphans.

He was never a friend of the pension system and his hostility to it increased under the influence of the opposition in that section of the country where the number of union veterans is not large, and the old soldiers irrevocably devoted to the democratic party have no claim upon the bounty of the government which they fought to overthrow. It was not in the interest of justice or of economy that Grover Cleveland arrayed himself against the pension policy of the republican party and to the extent of his opportunities and his authority sought to discredit that policy, but as a bid for the favor of the democratic party of the south. There is little reason to doubt that had he possessed the power not a vestige of the pension system would have remained at the close of his administration.

There are living a million of union veterans, and it is safe to say that very few of them will vote to again place Mr. Cleveland in the presidential office. If there be any among them who think that the government should not care for the men who preserved it, that it is not the duty of the nation to provide for its defenders—and it is possible there are some such—they will doubtless vote for the democratic candidate. But all who believe that a grateful people should manifest their gratitude by making generous provision for the men whose loyalty and patriotism and courage saved the union and preserved her republican institutions, who believe that such devotion and sacrifice is entitled to the reward which a great and wealthy people can afford to bestow, will cast their votes and exert their influence for the republican candidate, who was himself an able and brave soldier, and whose sympathies have ever been with the just claims of the union veterans to the general care of the country. As between Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, no old soldier who has at heart the welfare of himself and his deserving comrades should hesitate a moment in making choice.

CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL YEAR. The school year of the public schools of Omaha has come to an end and the 300 teachers and 15,000 children who for the past ten months have been pursuing their arduous tasks will enjoy a period of rest and recuperation. The summer vacation is a welcome period to all of them, for to both teachers and pupils school duties and school life get to be tiresome, and there is a feeling of relief in being released from its daily exactions that is exhilarating. For the next two months rigid rules of discipline will be laid aside, there will be no urgent necessity for taking note of time, and educator and scholar will be invigorated by the tonic of freedom. It is to be hoped that all will fully enjoy it.

The occasion is opportune for saying that no city in the country has a more faithful and conscientious body of teachers than Omaha. The evidence of this is found in the high standing of the schools of this city, which rank with the very best in the country. It is a gratifying fact that a large proportion of the public school teachers of Omaha received their education here, and it is for this reason that they are peculiarly zealous and loyal in their devotion to the interests and welfare of the schools. They are actuated by a local pride and patriotism which it would be difficult to instill into teachers brought from elsewhere. The people of Omaha are justly proud of their public schools and are prepared to support in the future as in the past every wise and proper policy for elevating their standard and increasing their usefulness. Their fame is widely extended, and no effort should be spared by those having them in charge to maintain and increase it. THE BEE trusts that the vacation will be a period of pleasure and profit to teachers and pupils, preparing all of them to return to work in the autumn with renewed vigor and interest.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS. There appears to be much less apprehension among business men at present than is usually felt at the opening of a presidential campaign. The New York Commercial Bulletin, a journal devoted to business matters and reflecting the views of thousands engaged in commercial enterprises, speaks of the outlook in this respect as being very encouraging, though the action of the Chicago convention was yet unknown when the utterance to which we refer was published. It says that the republicans nominated candidates and adopted a platform that "gave little occasion for fears of unsound financial legislation or other radical and disturbing measures," and this view is one that prevails extensively in business circles throughout the country.

This feeling of confidence that business will not be greatly disturbed by the great battle for the presidency will in itself do a great deal to prevent that result. Manufacturers, merchants and tradesmen of all kinds will exert a mutual influence upon one another that will tend to keep business going forward steadily at the present even pace. It seems to be generally admitted by all save those who are engaged in the industry of manufacturing campaign material that the country is prosperous and that anything which would disturb the existing state of affairs would be a misfortune. Even men who are not in any sense partisans do not hesitate to say that they are pleased with the present administration because it has been wisely directed with the view of promoting the interests of business and not prostituted to partisan ends.

The whole country is to be congratulated upon this widely prevalent feeling of confidence and contentment. The political contest now beginning is likely to be spirited, but there is a settled belief in commercial circles that the existing tranquility and prosperity of the country is to be perpetuated by means of a continuance in power of the party through whose agency this gratifying state of affairs has been brought about. Only by assuming that such a belief prevails can the present feeling of security and confidence be accounted for, as the measures of public policy proposed by the democracy are radically opposed to those of the party now in control of the government. This seems to mean that the men who chiefly influence the great currents of business in this country have strong faith that popular approval of the measures and policies of

THIS ADMINISTRATION WILL BE SHOWN AT THE POLLS IN NOVEMBER.

IN NOMINATING Mr. Stevenson for vice president Mr. Worthington said that his candidate was "known to every woman and child, and voter that ever looked a postage stamp in every village and hamlet in the land." This sheds light upon a vexed problem. It has often been asked why women and children and voters look so thoughtful when they are looking postage stamps. It appears that during this interesting operation their minds are full of Mr. Stevenson.

WHEN REV. THOMAS GREEN OF IOWA in his prayer at the Chicago convention referred to public office as a public trust the crowd of democrats started to applaud the utterance, but finally gave it up. A preacher who can maintain his equilibrium in offering a prayer before a democratic convention need not fear that his nerve will ever forsake him before any other assemblage.

LAST APRIL DR. GEORGE L. MILLER made the following written declaration in a local paper: "A few weeks ago, in an interview that was not given to the country, I predicted that Mr. Cleveland was out of the race for the presidency, and also, that if he should be nominated over the head of Governor Hill and the regular New York delegation his defeat would be inevitable."

The delegates from Pottawattamie county to the Iowa republican state convention are instructed to endeavor favoring high license or local option. They have had so much prohibition in that county that the need of some restriction upon the liquor traffic is beginning to be urgent.

MONEY WAS APPROPRIATED FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF PRESIDENTS CLEVELAND AND HARRISON when they favored Omaha with their presence, and public sentiment approved it. It is fully as important that Omaha make a fitting demonstration of patriotic fervor on Independence day. The people demand it.

OMAHA STOOD A WEEK OF GENERAL EXCITEMENT very well. Her bank clearings show the customary increase, the figures reported by Bradstreet's being 32.5 per cent.

A MARE ANTHONY SPEECH. But yesterday the word of Hill in New York politics might have stood against the tide of fortune, and none so poor to do him reverence.

MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION DISMISSES HER. There is no more unlovely sight than a noisy, hysterical woman. To liken such a being to Joan of Arc is to compare Hyperion to a pig. It is in this way that we called things by their right names.

THE CASE FINALLY SETTLED. The situation, therefore, that confronts the democrats now is Cleveland with Tammany and the New York delegation. The latter means probable defeat. The former leaves the people to choose between republican misrule and Tammany dictatorship.

GIVE THEM AN OVATION. The Fenobles did themselves and the national capital distinguished credit in Omaha in capturing the first prize of \$5,000 in the competitive drill. These were the first prizes of the year. The prize was fairly won the ovation that was given them last evening, as also the enthusiastic welcome that awaits them on their return to Washington.

A GREAT SECRET TOLD. Several persons having asked why ex-Secretary Bayard is no longer spoken of as a presidential candidate, it may be said in reply that Senator Bayard made a speech in Dover, thirty-one years ago this June, opposing the war and favoring the policy of letting the government alone. Editor of the BEE recalled a few years ago Mr. Bayard's friends saw at once that he could never be president of the United States.

BOILED CLEVELAND. In view of these facts, and moved by these convictions, the New York delegates elects to sustain the people and the industries of the section to which it has been so long a foe. It is in this way that we called things by their right names.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST. It is characteristic of our high democratic officials, with whom it is a habit to regard a public office as valuable or important in proportion to what can be "made out of it," that they will not leave their posts. The Empire state without a head, Governor Flower, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan and Senator (Carter) are the only ones left in the senate, and there is no constitutional provision for any other official to assume the functions of chief magistrate in an emergency. No emergency is probable, it is true, but the unlikelihood of one furnishes no excuse for the negligence and indifference of the men who are the men authorized to act for him in his absence.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Chicago Evening Post (dem.) It's a tariff for revenue only. Minneapolis Journal (rep.) The issue is clear as daylight. The tariff is the issue, and the democrats have made it so. Who believes that this country is going to adopt the free trade policy proposed and announced by Mr. Nelson?

Chicago Journal (rep.) This constitutes the tariff position of the democrats. They repudiated their own moderate and semi-protective platform of 1890 and made an open declaration against every form of protection and in favor of a free trade tariff for revenue purposes only. Chicago Tribune (rep.) Thus the democrats strip off their moderate protection disguise and drop their lying tail of a revision of the tariff in such manner as not to cut down the American wage scale. They say flatly that they are for the free admission of competitive goods—any duty of which, no matter how small, would be a protective duty—and that the revenues of the government must be collected in the English fashion, by means of a protective tariff on tea, coffee and sugar. They have made a fair and square issue, and now let the voters decide.

Sioux City Journal (rep.) The country will follow the lead of the New York delegation, being in substance and under the extraordinary circumstances an unequivocal commission of the crime of repudiation of a platform and tariff revision, and the overwhelming vote by which it was adopted by the convention. A large portion of the democratic party will support this impulsive revelation of the dangerous forces which shape its policy. Commerce, industry and labor will show it with proper indignation. They have no assurance that the very foundations of business will not be torn out by the revolutionary tendencies of their party.

do the democrats. To reanimate it now is not statesmanship but political trickery.

THE XICOMILCO HOUSE HAS BEEN REBUILT. "Mangeroquid democratic" house has done little more than nothing to repair it or increase the free list. Improvement of water-ways and harbors is needed for the leader tones than usual with democrats—probably to gloss over some indiscretions indulged in by the democratic house—certainly louder than heard just after Tom Reed's billion-dollar congress had passed the river and harbor bill.

SHE GETS SIX HUNDRED. Sidel Anderson's Share in Her Dead Lover's Estate. The probate court has passed upon the estate of Cassius Henriksen, deceased, and Sidel Anderson has been allowed \$500.

ON JUNE 17, 1891, Henriksen, a grocer at Sixth and Leavenworth streets, died. He had been afflicted for a long time, and by fortunate speculations had accumulated a fortune of \$50,000.

Shortly after Henriksen's death Sidel Anderson appeared upon the scene as a claimant. There was a pretty love story. The two people had loved since the days of their childhood. Time and time again it had been postponed. The woman stated that it was the intention of Henriksen to marry her, and she had been waiting for him, but death came so suddenly that he failed.

To compromise the administrator of the estate consented to allow Sidel \$500, while the balance of the property goes to a brother of the deceased.

The district court has reached an opinion in the above case and Judge Scott has held in favor of the nephew of John D. Thomas, who held the title to the Washington county farm. He has, however, continued the litigation which restricts the nephew from disposing of the property until the supreme court has an opportunity of passing upon the case.

Patrick McQuillan won his case against J. J. Wilkinson and secured a judgment for \$920.88. Some years ago the plaintiff gave the defendant a mortgage on his household goods. After the mortgage had been paid in full, or nearly so, the defendant foreclosed the mortgage.

Judge Ferguson has before him for consideration the case of Mary Mullen against the Standard Fire Insurance company. The plaintiff was the owner of a building at Albright. It caught fire and burned to the ground. On the property there was insurance in the Standard, but it has not been paid.

Before Judge Keyser the case of Mary C. Ringwalt against the Wabash Railroad company is on trial. Some months ago the plaintiff was a passenger over the defendant's road. Her trunk which was checked as baggage was broken open and diamonds to the value of \$25,000 were stolen. She now wants the company to make good her loss.

The trial of the case of Henry Osthoff against the Missouri Pacific Railroad company is on trial. The plaintiff was the owner of a building at Albright. It caught fire and burned to the ground. On the property there was insurance in the Standard, but it has not been paid.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Davis listened to the testimony in the case of the state against Alexander Goldstein and others, who are charged with shooting with intent to kill. The father of the defendant operated a store in South Omaha, in which Alexander Goldstein, James Adams, Manning, Henry B. Burton, from Valentine, Samuel Connor against Benedict S. Stangeland; from Council Bluffs, and others, were engaged.

In the case of the United States against Samuel Faulk, from Rapid City, S. D., the assistant secretary finds that while Faulk was in the employ of the Postoffice department he served there while Stevenson was president Cleveland's headman of fourth class postmasters, that it was he who appointed so many birds to land out the mails to unsophisticated citizens.

LAND OFFICE DECISIONS. Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the following land office contests, rejecting the applications for entry from Alincow, Felix W. Lester, Charles W. Tankersly, Herman B. Wilby, from North Platte; William Paul Jones, from Kearney; B. Burton, from Valentine; Samuel Connor against Benedict S. Stangeland; from Council Bluffs, and others, who were engaged.

THE NEBRASKA CENTRAL BRIDGE BILL extending the life of the charter is on Speaker Crisp's desk, having there since its adoption by the senate the first of the week. It will be referred to the house committee on commerce and its final adoption will largely depend upon the character of the support given it by Representative Bryan.

Senator Paddock is busy sending out an agricultural report for 1891, which has just been issued from the Agricultural Department. Mrs. S. G. Barnard, after spending a week with her sisters, left last night for her home in Omaha.

As soon as congress adjourns, which will be about the first week in August, Senator Paddock intends going to his home at Beatrice, where he will remain after the adjournment. He will likely take an active part in the campaign and will deliver some speeches in behalf of the republican candidates.

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STEVENSON'S RECORD ON TAP

Investigation Discloses Some Uncomplimentary Things About the Gentleman.

HE WILL CATCH NO GRAND ARMY VOTES. Political Complexion of Cleveland's Running Mate Has Changed as Frequently as the Occasion Demanded—His Democratic Friends Alarmed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 212 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24. There was considerable discussion in Washington today with regard to the record of Mr. Adlai Stevenson, who was selected yesterday to be Grover Cleveland's running mate on the democratic presidential ticket.

There seems to have been a very general impression that Mr. Stevenson was an old soldier, and that for that reason he would be particularly acceptable to the soldier element. This view was shared by a large number of democratic congressmen, and it was with considerable surprise today that they learned that Mr. Stevenson had no army record and that during the war he was pursuing the peaceful occupation of a lawyer at his home in Illinois.

As the outbreak of the war and until Mr. Stevenson was master in chancery of Woodford county, Illinois, from 1894 to 1888, he was the state's attorney for the Twenty-third judicial district. There has also been a raking of his political record, as there has been an impression that he was not an out-and-out democrat in the years immediately succeeding the war, but that he had at that time greenback affiliations.

His First Appearance. Mr. Stevenson's first appearance in national politics was in 1874, when he made a successful contest for the position of congressman from the old Thirteenth district of Illinois. At that time he ran as the candidate of the independent reform party.

President Hayes appointed him in 1877 a member of the board of visitors to West Point. He again made the race for congress, and by a combination between the national greenback and democratic parties he was elected to the Forty-sixth congress by a majority of 1,800 votes over the republican candidate. Mr. Stevenson's grateful title of "general" comes from his having been Cleveland's first assistant postmaster general in the Postoffice department of the Republic since here today that Mr. Stevenson during the war was a copperhead and a shining light in the Golden Circle, and also that his sympathies were constantly with the south. It is also stated by a reliable source in the Postoffice department who served there while Stevenson was president Cleveland's headman of fourth class postmasters, that it was he who appointed so many birds to land out the mails to unsophisticated citizens.

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Miscellaneous. The Nebraska Central bridge bill extending the life of the charter is on Speaker Crisp's desk, having there since its adoption by the senate the first of the week. It will be referred to the house committee on commerce and its final adoption will largely depend upon the character of the support given it by Representative Bryan.

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WILL FALL WHEN HE RETURNS AND TAKES THE STUMP 'TILL THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

General Grant, assistant secretary of war, has gone on a tour of inspection of the posts at Jefferson Barracks, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Omaha.

Judge Cronson, assistant secretary of the treasury, has been away from the department several days on account of illness.

WESTERN PENSIONERS. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pension grants is reported by THE BUREAU OF CLAIMS: Nebraska: Original—Charles Charlton, Robert Weir, John H. McKee, John W. Nichols, Jacob R. Mosser, Willis Lasher, John W. B. Dean, William L. Carr, Adlai Stevenson, John Ramsey, Graddis P. Hazemann, Increase—Jacob P. Lantry, Edward Simpson.

Iowa: Original—Christian Pence, Jesse R. K. Lamb, Asa S. Alby, Joseph Loggett, Esau Powell, Charles W. Bessford, Joseph Brady, William G. Greenlee, Alexander O. Morse, David H. Holmes, David E. Norvick, Samuel Lawrence, Leonard Joy, Redmond Balliett, William H. Flood, Charles Montgomery, Edward F. Connavan, William F. Myers, Jacob M. Gift, Thomas Morgan, Solomon S. Morrison. Additional—Golt Henry, Donald David, R. Hamilton Starkey. Supplementary—George W. Gerrard, Renewal—Walter White, Increase—John G. Johnson, John H. Lapolla, John Montgomery, William H. Shields, George W. Oldfield, Benjamin F. Mills, Charles W. Bessford, Peter A. Lamarche, Robert H. Crofts, Reuben M. Roberts, Allen S. Paschal, Phillip Hoffmann, Ernst Lindebaum, John Groff, Richard Gaines, George Chisley. Original widows, etc.—Evelyn C. Wise (mother), Elizabeth Davis.

Colorado: Original—Marion Bosworth, Walter J. Dillmore, Peter A. Lamarche, Frederick Beckman, Robert Bradford, additional—E. S. Lyon, A. A. Petty, Benjamin F. Frazer, Increase—William Ostcott, Charles A. Allen, James W. H. Smith, John Lyman R. Jones, additional—James Stone, Alonzo G. Gates, Jacob N. Smith, J. Van Astor, Increase—Levi W. Gahnger, Original widows, etc.—Harris Oshampague.

Choose an Omaha Man. Mr. O. H. Hildreth of this city, general western agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, has just received notice of his appointment as the Nebraska member of the Columbian Exposition Life Insurance board. The life insurance companies of the country will erect a fine building at the World's fair and make a showing of their work from its inception up to the present time. A national board has been appointed with representatives from every state, and it is felt that the honor will be given to the Nebraska man.

Wishes to speak through the Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills."—Boothby (Me.), Register.

"Between the ages of five and fifteen, I was troubled with a kind of salt rheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great faith in the result, she procured

Ayer's Pills and I began to use them, and soon noticed a marked effect. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."—H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

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