TWELVE PAGES

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TWENTY—SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 17.

CELEBRATED THE DAY

Outpouring of Thousands to Witness the Great Patriotic Procession.

SIGHTS ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE PARADE

Enthusiasm of the Crowds as the Pageant Moves Along.

SOCIETIES MADE CREDITABLE DISPLAYS

Details Showing the Order and Number of Men in Line.

INCIDENTS ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH

Features That Went to Make up the Finest Pageant That Omaha Has Ever Witnessed—More Than Ten Thousand People in Line.

The nation's natal day. It would be hard to realize a more beautiful holiday than was the 116th anniversary of American independence. Scarcely a cloud ballooned across the blue expanse and nature put on her dressiest garb to fitly commemorate the historic occasion, which the thousands of citizens and strangers within our gates were bent upon celebrating. From early morning until almost noon crowds filled the streets, clamoring for a point of vantage from which to review the parade.

From flagstaffs in myriad numbers floated he stars and stripes while the fronts of houses, were almost concealed in their garniture of red, white and blue. Farnam, Douglas, Harney and Howard streets were profusely decorated, while Sixteenth street was aglow with emblems.

Greatest Parade Ever Seen in Omaha.

Of the parade, which brought thousands of people to the metropolis from surrounding cities, towns and hamlets, and which crowded the thoroughfares of Omaha until they were well nigh impassable, only the most laudatory words are pertinent. Since its creation Omaha has not seen a more magnificent pageant of the traders and toilers, who with the other forms of the world's light and life, as shown in marching columns this morning, congregated in social platoons in honor of the birthright of liberty which the patriots of old made it possible to be the heritage of man. Earth and sky were harmonious in honoring the "day we celebrate" and the marching thousands only emphasized the occasion, which stood out in bold relief from the background of oppression which the fathers of the government had to fight and contend against. Peace reigned and spread its mantle of cobalt over a scene which in this western country has never been equalled.

The procession of men and floats was an inspiration, an object lesson to the 100,000 people who crowded the streets and elbowed for position. Omaha has never seen its equal in point of numbers nor in the compactness of the men who participated in the occasion.

Ten Thousand People in Line.

From first to last the parade, which was the distinctive feature of the morning, was finely commendable and showed the resources of the Gate City when called upon. Ten thousand people were in line and quite two hours were consumed in passing a given point. And the enthusiasm of the crowds was quite on a par with the day itself, for never has there been so much genuine patriotism displayed as on this occasion.

Clearing the Way.

A platoon of mounted police headed the column and cleared the street of the throng which overflowed from the sidewalks. After them came Chief of police. Seavey, followed by five platoons of police, well groomed, handsome and marching with the precision of machines. The platoons were headed by Captains Mostyn and Cormack and Sergeants Sigwart, Whalen, Ormsby and Graves. After the police Marshal Clarkson rode between his deputies Burmeister and Stone, all mounted on spirited horses.

First Division.

R. S. Wilcox and R. M. Stone were the aides. The Second United States infantry band furnished the music. And immediately following them were two lines of the handsomely uniformed trumpeters stretching across the street. The entire Second infantry followed marching in columns of eight and headed by Major Worth, Lieutenant Wright and Dr. Spencer mounted and handsomely uniformed. This feature of the parade caught the eyes of the strangers in the city more than any other and exclamations of admiration were heard from all sides as line after line of erect firm stepping boys in blue wheeled around the corners with the muzzles of their guns in perfect lines. The entire regiment of eight companies was in the parade and they marched as only the soldier by profession can march.

Next came the veterans, gray headed and stoop shouldered, some of them, but stepping along to the beat of the martial music as if again sniffing the smell of the battle. George L. Custer post had fifty men in line and was commanded by A. Lockner. Fritz Wirth, the regular commander, has been sick, but not too sick to see the parade. He rode in a carriage at the head of the post. Grant post with Commander Wilcox at the head of it had also about fifty men in line.

Behind the veterans in amusing contrast marched the Twenty-fifth Avenue juvenile guards with boyish bosoms swelling with warlike enthusiasm. The company consists of a lot of 10-year-old boys with soldier uniforms and armed with wooden guns which they handle as skillfully as any soldier does his more deadly weapon. Harry Hobbie is the captain.

In a handsomely decorated carriage rode W. R. Huntoon, a veteran of the Mexican war, and after him came a vanload of "Sherman's Bummers as they are."

Captain Stephens' "peculiarities" brought up the rear of this division, and a more laughable medley of nondescripts was never seen on any streets. They were mounted on ponies and dressed in the most marvelous raiment.

Second Division.

The Musical Union band, in full strength, kept the time for the marchers with inspiriting music, and after them rode the governor and his staff in gorgeous uniform, and a double line of carriages filled with officials of state, county and city. Captain Bamford and the Omaha Guards followed and they were greeted with ringing cheers all along the line. The company wore white trousers which looked decidedly cool and comfortable.

The Nebraska City band with twenty pieces followed them, and then came a long line of gray-coated mail carriers with their handsome banner. There were eighty of them and there was not a handsomer nor a better drilled body of men in the entire parade outside of the military.

When these had passed another long line wheeled around the corner proclaiming that "they were in it." They wore white hats, negligee shirts and carried Japanese parasols and marched in open order and keeping perfect time and also keeping the spectators in roars laughter over their speeches. Their banner bore the legend "Always to the front" and the appearance of the 200 men in line seemed to indicate that it made no idle boast.

T. J. Lowry was marshal of this division and C. O. Lobeck, J. W. Lusk and M. C. Kibbey acted as aides.

Third Division.

The third division fell into line like a piece of machinery and moved off without a hitch. Assistant Marshal Charles F. Weller and his aides, D. G. Rhoades, Frank J. Kaspar, P. Sorenson, George E. Strattman, William Becker, P. E. Flodman, Albert Sjoberg, James Walsh and P. M. Mullen, were everywhere and there just at the right time.

The division was led by the Bohemian band of fifteen pieces, under the leadership of Joe Havlicek. The boys discoursed the best music that they had and were cheered to the echo as they passed along the streets.

Following the band there came a gorgeously decorated wagon drawn by four bright bay horses. High up on the wagon, and seated upon raised rows of seats, were twelve little Bohemian boys and thirteen little Bohemian girls, representing liberty protecting the sons and daughters of Bohemia. Clad in a dress of stars and stripes, Miss Zaloudek occupied a prominent position posing as the Goddess of Liberty.

The uniformed rank of the Knights of St. George had 100 men in line. They presented a striking appearance, clad in black coats, blue pants, white shirts and blue caps, above each of which waved a white plume. They were under command of Captain Anton Sadil.

The gymnastic sokol was led by instructor Joe Pecival. His men numbered forty-two and in their blue coats, slouch hats, white shirts and light pants presented a natty appearance.

Benevolent sokol, Tyrs No. 1, was out with fifty men who wore light brown caps, red shirts, brown pants and patent leather boots. Joseph Mertz gave the boys their marching orders.

Polasky lodge No. 19, C. S. P. S., as usual made a fine appearance. President Frank Swaboda felt proud of his 100 men, and well he might, for they marched like soldiers. They wore citizens' clothes, but over each man's shoulders hung a large sash of red, white and blue.

St. John's Catholic society with 150 men in line, under the leadership of Anton Francel, the president of the organization, proved an important feature of the division.

St. Wenesclaus Catholic society had forty-eight men in line who were distinguished by their bright colored rosettes which shone upon their bosoms. They were in charge of Prokop Krumel.

St. Cyril and Methodeus society, under Frank Rozmosal, numbered forty-two men, while above them and fastened to their hats waved that many tiny American flags.

R. A. D., C. S. P. S., a Bohemian society, was looked after by Joseph Vaska, who handled his thirty-nine men to perfection.

Court Nebraska Order of Foresters was under command of Frank Vlach. The seventy-five men bore the banner of the order and wore bright blue badges.

The Bohemian American Citizens club was out in full force and had 375 men in line. John Simanek held the position of president.

Right at this place in the parade the Odd Fellows band held its position under the leadership of A. R. Tooze. This band numbers sixteen members, all of whom are first class musicians.

The Swedish order of Wase lodge No. 183 had 300 men who kept step to the inspiring strains of music and took commands from John Johnson.

The Swedish Norden society marshaled thirty-seven men who marched like soldiers. They wore citizens' clothes, with skull caps and around their waists were blue and yellow sashes. They were led by Nels Landgran.

The members of the Danish associations were out 400 strong. Each man wore a red rosette upon his coat and listened to the commands of P. S. Bolsen.

The Swedish-American society attracted much attention, as it had 500 members who fell into line. The men were distinguished by their blue and yellow caps and by the small American flags which they waved. Their movements were looked after by P. E. Fiodman and A. Sjoberg.

The Saxonia Verein mustered seventy-eight men, with August Bowes at the head. They wore the badges of the order.

Next in line came the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The societies were preceded by a carriage, in which rode J. A. Kilroy of Lincoln, state delegate; Michael Kilgallon, state secretary; T. J. Mahoney, state treasurer, and Dr. W. J. McCram, state medical examiner. Riding by the side upon the back of a splendid black charger was M. B. McKenna. The Hibernians marched in this order: The Hibernian Rifles, fifty men, P. A. O'Keefe captain; division No. 1, ninety men, B. C. Foley president; division No. 2, seventy men, P. J. Riley president; division No. 3, eighty men, T. J. O'Neil president; division No. 4, 120 men, William Kelley president; division No. 5, eighty men, W. F. Cody president. They all looked magnificent in their black suits, black helmets, green plumes and sashes.

The Emmet Monument association, marshaled by M. P. O'Brien had sixty men.

The members of the Young Men's institute wore regulation suits and light blue badges. They marched 500 strong and were commanded by W. A. McGinnis, president; P. C. Heafey, first vice president, and James Swift, marshal.

The Catholic Knights of America had forty men in the parade, with George J. Paul in charge.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians band, numbering twenty pieces, was under the leadership of Thomas Douglas.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit association had three branches in the parade, all under the leadership of John J. Murphy, and there were 100 men in his command.

The Omaha Turner Verein had just fifty men who wore happy smiles upon their countenances. They had just returned from a turnfest at Sioux City, where they carried off several of the prizes. Their train had just arrived, and as they came up Fifteenth street on double quick time loud cheers from 20,000 throats greeted their arrival. The boys were the lions of the day. Their suits, which were of gray flannel shirts and pants with soft hats of the same color, were mighty catchy. George G. Strattman, the marshall of the division, was as proud of his men as a boy would be with a new top.

The Omaha active turners turned out with 100 men with Emil Walzenburn to look after their marching. The "Bears" of the Omaha turner societies, men who were active turners twenty years ago, got to the front in great shape. Although they were halt and lame, fifty of them marched along, following H. Hoffmeister, the "brumbear."

The association of active turners, to the number of 100, formed a part of the parade, led by Professor Watzenburn.

The Liederkranz singing society as usual made a creditable display and President Koff felt proud of his fifty pupils.

The Omaha Plattsdeutcher Verein, in command of John Rohn, numbered fifty men who attracted attention by their firm marching.

The Greubund had 200 men who were led by August Kierstens.

The Schwaben Verein had 50 members in the line, with Charles Voel at the head.

St. Peter's Verein, commanded by Valentine Hohendorf, mustered 135 men.

The Concordia society, which is always in the Omaha parades, had out 25 men under the leadership of Otto Sieften.

Fourth Division.

Assistant Marshal T. B. McPherson, with C. P. Miller and Frank Boyd, his aides, looked after the fourth division, but somehow many of the societies that should have fallen in got lost in the shuffle and dropped into other divisions. The Walnut Hill band led the division and then came the South Omaha display. First there were seventy-five cowboys on horseback, and their unique appearance attracted more than the usual amount of interest. Some of the visitors thought they were dangerous men and seemed inclined to take to the woods, but after being convinced that the boys were harmless individuals, they enjoyed seeing them hang over the necks of their ponies and reach down to pick up obstructions from the street.

The South Omaha Treubund followed the cowboys, having seventy-five men. Then there was a wagon which contained a fat steer tipping the scales at 2,000 pounds and the rest of the division was lost.

Fifth Division.

The fifth division formed on Fourteenth street and fell in line at the proper time. Dr. S. K. Spalding was the assistant marshal in command of the division, with Lewis Littlefield as aide.

The Indian band led the division and contributed a very creditable share of the music furnished along the line of march.

The veteran firemen came next after the Indian band. They rode in carriages and were cheered as they passed along. Then came the Seventh Ward band.

Following the band came the Omaha fire department, and it is safe to say that the department never made a more impressive display. First came the two fire-reporters in their light wagons, then the Union Pacific fire company, numbering twenty men. Then the Durant fire company with engine and hose carts and thirty men in bright and attractive uniforms. Following these came hose companies Nos. 1, 6, 7, 9 and 10, with hook and ladder truck No. 1. The fire department was particularly admired by visitors who had never seen before such an array of firefighting apparatus.

Bringing up the rear of the fifth division was a company of juvenile cavalry, a company of colored cadets, who marched like veterans and executed some very creditable maneuvers as they passed along, the Omaha Central band (colored) and a drum corps composed of clerks, stenographers and others.

Sixth Division.

The sixth division was under command of Assistant Marshal E. R. Overall and William S. Sebring and J. M. Kennedy were his aides.

The Union Pacific band led the division and filled the atmosphere with sweet sounds during the march.

Following the band came the Switchmen's Mutual Aid society numbering over 100 men in their working suits and carrying their lanterns. They were frequently cheered along the line of march.

The switchmen were followed by ninety cigarmakers, C. L. Nutstrom as their marshal.

The Kountze Place drum corps came up next and following the "rub-a-dub-dub" came a traction engine drawing an Aultman-Taylor threshing machine. Following the thresher were fifteen or twenty wagons representing various lines of industry.

Following the drum corps came the Swiss society, numbering forty men. Although forming the tail and not mentioned on the program, they were in it from head to toe, for the Swiss would not stay away while the Americans celebrate.

Seventh Division.

The seventh and last division was one of the most attractive of the entire parade. The West Omaha drum corps led the division and following the drums came the wheelmen of Omaha, about 100 of them, representing several different wheel clubs. They had their wheels appropriately decorated with tri-colored emblems of patriotism and most of them wore jaunty little caps adorned with small flags.

A very pretty float advertising Sutphen's carriage house followed the wheelmen. It was built in the form of an immense shell and contained a real, live pair of ponies hitched to a very pretty cart in which a small boy and girl sat apparently driving the diminutive team in the parade. Above the heads of the little pair the words "A Child's Dream" hung in large attractive letters of green, trimmed with bunting. This was the one feature of the parade that especially caught the hearts of the children.

From this to the end of the parade it was a continuous stream of very creditable mercantile and industrial displays in the shape of decorated wagons hauling goods, attractive floats and vehicles of every size and description representing the energetic wholesale and retail firms of Omaha.

This commendable feature of the parade was well up with the other divisions, and formed a very appropriate ending for the grand and highly successful procession.

The express companies each had a float in this division. The Wells-Fargo company had a magnificently decorated wagon carrying boxes addressed to fifty-six of the leading firms of this city and drawn by six white horses. The other companies also had splendid displays.

The Line of March.

Owing to the fact that the parade was so much larger than was anticipated, the line of march, as outlined in the program, was not carried out. Up to the time that the parade reached Cuming street everything was lovely, but in counter-marching, when the head of the column reached Dodge street, it struck the line that was just coming in from that street. That caused a few moments' delay, but Marshal Clarkson, who was on the ground, turned the divisions onto the side streets and again all went well.

Exercises at Jefferson Park.

The scattered remnants of the thousands who had lined the streets during the forenoon congregated at Jefferson square where the exercises of the day were held. A friendly cloud obscured the rays of the sun and the entire square was filled with people. Two platforms had been erected and despite the continual popping of fire crackers and the rumble of motors most of the crowd were able to hear the speakers.

At the northwest corner Richard Smith presided.

John C. Wharton was introduced and read the Declaration of Independence and was succeeded by T. J. Mahoney, the orator of the day, who delivered an eloquent address.

At the southeast corner Z. T. Lindsey was chairman. The Declaration of Independence was read by D. H. Mercer, after which stirring addresses were made by C. J. Smythe and Prof. Fitzpatrick.

Speaking of the parade last evening a member of the city council said: "Considering the short time which the committeemen were given in which to perfect the arrangements for the demonstration, it was certainly a very creditable affair. A share of the credit is due to Major Clarkson, whose untiring efforts contributed largely to the unequaled success of the day."

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such poisons as scrofula, skin disease, eczema, rheumatism. Its timely use saves many lives.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Independence Day Generally Observed by the People.

The streets of South Omaha presented a very deserted appearance during the greater portion of yesterday, and business for the most part was at a standstill. Almost the entire city turned out and helped swell the big crowd at Omaha, and it was with difficulty that the street railway company handled the vast throng.

The Knights of Tabor, an organization of colored men, gave a concert and picnic in the afternoon and evening at Germania park, Twenty-fourth and J streets, which was attended by several hundred people, who seemed to find enjoyment in the occasion and exercises.

Last evening a display of fireworks was to be seen in all parts of the city. The finest display was at Twenty-third and I streets, which was a neighborhood affair, and of a very creditable nature.

The day passed away without an incident to mar the complete pleasantness of the day.

Will Install Its Officers.

This evening at Ancient Order of United Workmen hall, Twenty-sixth and N streets, the members of that order in Omaha and South Omaha will meet for the purpose of installing the officers of the following lodges: Union Pacific lodge No. 17, Omaha lodge No. 18, North Omaha lodge No. 159, Patten lodge No. 183 of Omaha and lodges Nos. 227 and 66 of South Omaha.

The visitors will number about 500, and will be entertained appropriately by the members of South Omaha lodge No. 66.

He is a Young Giant.

Gus Anderson arrived in South Omaha a few days ago from northern Sweden. There is nothing very peculiar in that announcement, but there is something about Mr. Anderson which attracts attention. He is a young man 20 years of age and a giant. He stands seven feet four inches in his stocking feet and weighs 265 pounds, and he is not fully developed yet. He will continue a resident of South Omaha.

Further Improvements Contemplated.

The Union Stock Yards company has purchased two and one-half acres of ground from B. Jetter. The property is the old Jetter homestead at the west end of the Q street viaduct and lying north of that street. The price paid is $30,000.

For some time negotiations have been pending for this piece of property, and its purchase means that the stock yards company intends to make further improvements, which will be of a substantial and extensive character.

Notes and Personals.

Mrs. Dolby of Rockford, Colo., is visiting her father, J. L. Wilcox.

Charles Williams of Tecumseh is the guest of his brother, A. L. Williams.

E. H. Potter of Mound City, Mo., was the guest yesterday of T. F. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Rumsee of Redfield, S. D., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Pinney.

J. H. Poague and William Moan of Holdrege are the guests of W. S. Anderson.

John Donahue, an attorney of Carroll, Ia., is visiting his brother Ed Donahue of this city.

Miss Jessie Ferguson left yesterday for Des Moines and other Iowa points to spend her summer vacation.

Hon. W. G. Bentley of Nebraska City is in the city. He will become a resident of South Omaha about August 1.

Mrs. C. H. Sobotker left yesterday for Chicago in response to word announcing the serious illness of a sister.

The ladies of Alpha lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at their hall for the purpose of practice in the staff work.

The ladies of the First Methodist church will give a lawn sociable Thursday evening at the homes of Messrs. Richardson and Templeton, Twenty-third and H streets.

TALES OF A TRAVELER.

Lines from the Loup Valley About the Country and Its Prosperous People.

ORD, Neb., July 2.—[To the Editor of THE BEE: Being myself extremely guileless and not a very good hand at figures, I submit the following case to THE BEE and ask it to dissect the same for the benefit of the public.

The railroad fare on the Union Pacific from Omaha to Millard is 45c; from Millard to Papillion it is 20c, and from Papillion to Omaha it is 35c—in other words, if you do not stop it costs 10c less to go from Omaha to Millard than it does to come back if you do stop.

An "old inhabitant" gave me a solution to this, which after mature reflection I have rejected. It was this: From Omaha to Millard it is down hill and therefore it costs less, while the return is up hill and consequently more should be charged.

"Dad" Erskine has traveled up in the Loup country for so many years that men have grown up and died and ere they died they told their grandchildren about when "Dad" first came up they were boys. I have carefully compiled from various authorities and old musty records an approximation of "Dad's" age. He was born about 132 years ago and first came up into the Loup country when the Loup river was only a small creek, but as Nebraska grew and increased the river found it necessary to also grow, and now it spreads out and forms with its several branches the most beautiful valleys that the great west has.

The following are only a few from his richly store fund of experiences.

At an early date the travelers went at will over the valleys, but as settlers increased the bounds were more clearly marked out and lines of road followd section lines. On the road from Arcadia to Taylor was a "cut-off" of especial favor with travelers, as it saved several miles. A settler one day put up on the trail the usual sign: "Don't Cross." The next time "Dad" had occasion to travel that way he noticed, a mile or so ahead of him, another train with a very fat man in it. When the fat man reached the sign he stopped, looked around, and finally got out and pulled the sign up and put it in the buggy and drove on, undoubtedly conscious that, if not a benefactor to the human race, he was to those who should follow. When "Dad" got there he saw no sign, and so drove along, but over the prairie he saw coming something that looked like a man surrounded by a blue cloud. It proved to be a man, and the blue cloud was caused by the cuss words the man was using and all because that "d—d fat man pulled up my sign." "Dad" says he used to be some on the swear himself, but that man just laid all over him. The next time "Dad" came along there was a new sign there and it read: "Drive over it and be d—d."

I cannot close about "Dad" without telling how he came to use a cane.

When "Dad" was a small boy he had an extraordinary fondness for apples. Now, his father did not have any apple trees, but all the neighbors did, and "Dad" assured me that his father actually used up a whole willow tree on him because he would steal apples. But willow switches or not "Dad" would have apples—and right here is where Sunday school teachers can get a true story to tell little boys who are likewise addicted to borrowing apples they covet. "Dad" had been without apples for a whole forenoon and his soul fairly yearned for some, so at recess he made a mistake and thinking school was out he went down along a hedge fence through some high grass in the meadow and finally got up to the nicest orchard in the country. The apples looked so nice, and the longer he looked the greater the temptation became and almost before he knew it "Dad" was over the fence and up a tree. "Dad" had a stick and every time he ate an apple he made a notch, and it was the notch business that brought about the whole trouble. The stick was small and finally became full and then "Dad" took to making notches on the limb he sat on, and finally, he never knew how, one notch was deeper than common and the limb broke and "Dad" fell sustaining injuries from which he has never revovered.

The Loup country proper comprises Howard, Sherman, Valley, Loup and Custer counties and has a number of go-ahead towns. St. Paul, Ord, Loup City and Broken Bow cannot be excelled in any section of the state, and the country around them is filled up with a fine class of people, and for crops, why, words fail to express them; it's the garden of Nebraska, the ideal place for a home, and good land can yet be obtained for $10 and $15, but it will not be for long.

The fact that two of the great political parties have just held conventions has tended to keep things hot, and where "two or three are gathered together" you hear Harrison and Cleveland discussed in a manner that would make those gentlemen's hair stand on end, if they could listen, but from careful observation I am fully convinced that the alliance will not cut the figure it did in the last election and that those who composed it are going back to the parties they formerly belonged to, and that means republican success.

The appointment of Mr. Rosewater on the national committee gives general satisfaction and I have heard more than one say that it was only just to recognize his services that he has done more for Nebraska than any one man in the state. C. F. E.

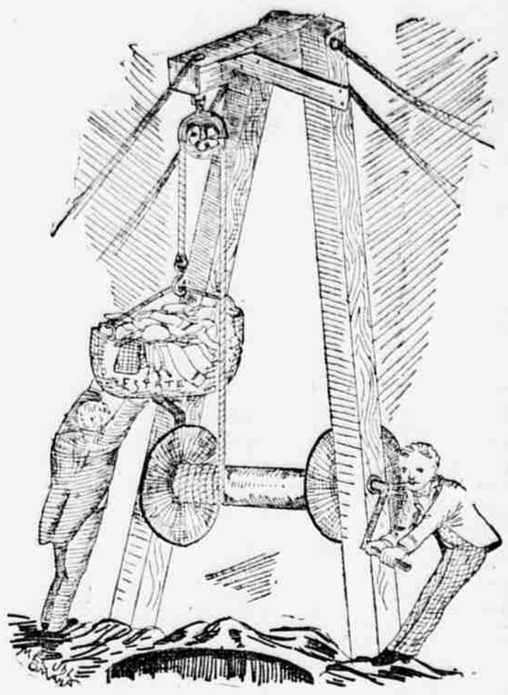
FATAL BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Thieves Attack a Paymaster and Murder His Driver—One Killed.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., July 4.—J. E. Garner, bookkeeper for the Santa Rosa Smelting company, left Barotonia station on the Mexican International at 8:30 yesterday afternoon, with $8,000 in Mexican coin, to go to Santa Rosa. He was in a hack and had a negro driver. Three miles from Santa Rosa he was attacked by a band of seven robbers and a battle ensued. During the fight the negro and one of the horses were killed. Mr. Garner had a Winchester and succeeded in killing one of the bandits. He also received a wound. He escaped to Santa Rosa, got up a posse of officers and citizens and returned to the scene of the conflict, where the dead negro and bandit were found. The robbers had secured the money and had disappeared. They had cut off the nose of their dead comrade and had otherwise mutilated his face so as to make it unrecognizable.

An American miner was killed under similar circumstances near the same spot three years ago.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an unexcelled medicine for children while teething. 25 cents a bottle



WINDING UP the STOCK

In just thirty days from now Hellman's administrator will be out of a job, as far as disposing of the Hellman Clothing stock is concerned, as it is now definitely settled that the

Columbia Clothing Company,

Of St. Louis, take possession of the stock, store and fixtures,

AUGUST FIRST.

In the meantime greater cuts than ever will be made in all departmens. The time is now limited and your time to secure the greatest bargains you ever heard tell of is now at hand. Suits that were $8, $9, $10.50, $12 and $13 are now $5. All the $16, $18, $20 and $22 suits are now cut to $10. Styles are cacks, frocks, cutaways and prince alberts, in all kinds of fabrics, silk mixed sassimeres, corkscrews, clay worsteds, cheviots, crepe cloth and the finest imported fabrics; bound and unbound edges; at any rate you are bound to buy. They will please you, for we can fit anybody, be they slender and tall, fat and short, let the weight be 100 or 600 pounds. Sizes range from 33 to 50. As to summer clothes, coats, vests, etc., in alapacas, lustres, flannels, serges, drap d'ete, pongee silks, in fact any kind of summer fabric, in short and extra long sizes, 32 to 50: you can have them as long as they last at any price most to take them away. A lot of 35c neckties go at 15c. Those genuine all silk outing shirts, fancy colors, with black grounds, plaids, stripes, etc., now go for $1.50. Hellman got $4 for them. We did sell them for $2. All sizes. All over the store everything is cut to the core and your chance of a life time has now come.

THIRTY DAYS MORE.

HELLMAN'S

ADMINISTRATOR'S CLOSING SALE,

—WINDING UP THE STOCK—

COR. 13th AND FARNAM STS.