purpose? Yours truly. CITIZEN.

It did not. Lotteries wern used for raising funds for various purposes in the early days of the republic, but were not conducted by the federal government.

LONG AND SHORT POUNDS.

Muss Made by Weight Inspector White Over Tricks of Frade.

Inspector of Weights and Measures White

is engaged in a controversy with some of

the local producers of articles of table con-

sumption that are sold by measure. One

firm was found to have two sets of measures

for putting up its goods, one being of the

regular size and the other being based on

what was called a "short gallon." The

"short gallon" contained only 85 per cent of

the regular gallon and it was found to be

in use very much of the time. The packages that were put up from each were labeled "gallon," and the purchaser could not tell one from the other unless he hap-

pened to see them together and be blessed

with an exceedingly good eye. The in-spector said that the measures would have

to be destroyed and lawful ones substituted, but the manufacturer refused to agree to it. He said he had a perfect right to do as he

was doing and insisted that the dealers to whom he sold his goods ordered them that

way. They knew that it was a short gallon and were not deceived in any way in what they bought. The inspector admitted that such might be the case, but could not understand how the private consumer could

know about it, and insisted that it was

nothing but a case of deception and swind-ling at the other end of the line. The

marufacturer was obdurate and the inspector laid the matter before the mayor and city

attorney yesterday. The attorney said said there was no question but that the inspector had a right to condemn the

measures, as there was no such thing as a short gallon recognized in a legal way and

to sell a quantity of stuff under a gallon mark required the full amount of four

quarts or there was fraud in the trans-

found in one of the large grocery stores, where a stamped twenty-pound pail of jelly was found to weigh but seventeen pounds

gross or fifteen pounds net. This firm was advertising twenty pounds at a certain price,

while a rival house was compelled to ad-vertise fifteen pounds at a greater price simply because it went on the principle of

long instead of short pounds, although the pails were of identically the same size. In

the same way five gallon kegs were found

to measure but four gallons when the in-

parties have been warned that they have

violated the law and that a repetition will

TO THE PUBLIC.

Now that the school festival of song is

over I deem it just that the parents and

citizens should know how efficiently the de-

partments of fire and police seconded the

against the possibility of accidents from fire

On the stage were something over 1,000

teachers and children. Care had been taken

to provide seats that were absolutely safe,

but we know that the consequences of an

alarm of fire during the progress of the festi-val would be appalling. The matter as sug-gested to the Board of Fire and Police Com-

missioners, which took quiet but decisive action, and during both evenings, while par-

ents and friends were enjoying the musical program, in addition to a strong force of

teachers and janitors, eight firemen under

and five policemen were stationed on and

the theater. Chemical engine No. 3 stood a

actual danger, were warranted by the

cumstances. We think the cheerful and effective co-operation of the officers and men

and will receive the grateful appreciation of

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with slatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it

nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles

of Chamberlain's Pain balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her

request, as she wants others similarly af-flicted to know what cured her. For sale by

all druggists.

CLINTON N. POWELL.

President of Board of Education.

nd a Cure for Sciatic Rheumatism

spector's measures were produced.

call for exposure and prosecution.

or panic.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEEN SUMBAY, 21296 - 1994.

HOW THEY TREAT NEBRASKA

Mr. Webster Believes the Railroads Have Not Eeen Magnanimous,

DISCUSSION OF EXISTING

Contention that Maximum Freight Tariffs Have Not Been Fixed Too Low-Argoments in the Case May Re-Completed Tomorrow.

John L. Webster resumed his argument on the maximum freight rate case in the federal court yesterday in behalf of the State Board of Transportation and took up the question of rates on sugar and California canned goods, saying:

"It appears from the testimony of Utt that the railway companies have for a long time been carrying sugar from San Francisco to the Missouri river for 63 cents in order to allow Spreckles to put his sugar upon the Omaha and Lincoln markets in competition with sugar from the markets of New Orleans and New York. He considered the rate given Spreckles to be very low by comparison, for that haul was greater than the haul would be either from New York or New Orleans. It was conceded, however, that the Missouri river points could procure all the sugar needed from southern and eastern markets. The people were not benefited by having the Spreckies sugar put upon the market. The low rate given to Spreckles was not to reduce the price of sugar in the Omaha market, but simply to allow Mr. Spreckles to unload his sugar at Omaha and have a share in the business. One of two conclusions must be drawn from this confession of Mr. Utt. Either the railway companies were showing a favoritism to Mr. Spreckles or the rate allowed Mr. Spreckles was one that yielded to the railway companies reasonable compensation.

"It appeared from the testimony of Mr. Dilworth that the railway companies did not entend this like favoritism or kind consideration to the consumers of sugar that were living out in the state of Nebraska. If the consignee of a cargo of sugar was at some interior town of the state the railway comtown to which it was consigned and carry it on to the Missouri river, charging the consignee the full rate from San Francisco to the Missouri river, and then haul the car back from the Missouri river to the point of destination, and add on the local rate of the return haul, to the through rate from San Francisco to the Missouri river, or in some instances the railway company would drop off the car at the point of consignment. but would add on to the way-bill the items of freight as if the car had been carried to the Missouri river and returned to the point Turning his attention to local rates charged

in Nebraska, the defendant's attorney said: "We have heretofore mentioned that the rates established by the maximum freight law bear favorable comparison with the rates existing in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Kansas. In that connection we drew at-tention to the fact that the present local rates in Nebraska are about 40 per cent higher than in the state above named. We vish now more particularly to draw a comparison between the local rates charged in Nebraska with tthe local rates charged in he neighboring state of Iowa. Both Iowa and Nebraska are chiefly agricultural and grazing states. It is true that the entire population of lowa is greater than the entire population of Nebraska, but the traveler er the two states will observe that the brough which the Union Pacific road runs and in the Elkhorn valley, through which the Fremont & Elkhorn runs, and in the South Platte country, through which most of the branches of the Burlington road run, are about as thickly populated as is the territory. in the state of Iowa. The thinly settiled portions of Nebraska are in the western margin of the state through which there are

main lines into foreign territory.

"The testimony of the railway engineers, J.
E. House and Mr. Wakefield, shows that the topography of lowa is more rugged than that of Nebraska, and would naturally require more capital to construct railways over in that state."

RAILWAY COAL BILLS.

He then took up the cost of coal and trans-portation thereof to the railways and read the testimony of John E. Utt, to the effect that it cost Nebraska railways \$1.50 per ton more for coal that they paid in neighboring eastern states. He contended that Utt's statements were mere guess work, based on no facts whatever, and continued by say-

ing:
"It happens, however, that all the roads traversing the state of Nebraska reach mines traversing the state of Nebraska reach mines its western border. The Fremont Elkhorn reaches mines in north-estern Nebraska and Dakota. The Burlington reaches its own coal mines in Colorado and in Dakota. The Union Pacific Colorado and in Dakota. The Union Pacific company reaches its own coal mines in Wyoming. The cost of transportation of coal by the railway companies is comparatively nothing. Mr. Utt's computation was based upon the tariff rates charged to other people for hauling coal. The cost to the railway companies for hauling coal is an entirely different thing. They pay out nothing. They use their own cars, their own engines, their own tracks, their own employes. In many instances the coal is hauled in return cars that would otherwise be empty and in connection with trains carrying other freight, so that the cost of the transportation of the coal in the state of Nebraska for the use and benefit of the railway companies is not \$1.50 a ton, as stated by Mr. Utt, but a mere nominal sum. The fact is that it cost the Union Pacific Rallway company in Nebraska no more than it cost the Bullington road in the state of Iowa for fuel." Webster stated that the Union Pacific

Mr. Webster stated that the Union Pacific road only paid \$1.49 per ton for its coal, and then sold it at all points in this state for \$6 to \$7 per ton. It seemed to him that the Union Pacific company has a clear profit of from \$4.50 to \$5.50 on every ton of coal it sells in the state of Nebraska. There are hundreds of thousands of tons of this coal used in this state. Instead of the question of coal being an extra expense to the coal used in this state. Instead of the question of coal being an extra expense to the Union Pacific company, it is made a source of revenue of more than \$1,000,000 a year in the state of Nebraska alone. If the coal question is to effect the local tariff rates at all, in view of all the facts, it would justify lower local rates in the state of Nebraska than are charged in the state of lowa. "It has been frequently given out that the braska than are charged in the state of Iowa.

"It has been frequently given out that the local business of the railway companies is unprofitable. Mr. William Randall, freight and ticket auditor of the B. & M. road in Nebraska, and the first witness called by the complainants upon the subject of the earnings from local business, as compared to the cost of transportation, stated that the local freight earnings of the B. & M. company for the year 1892 were \$1,853.036.59, and that the operating expenses, including taxes, \$372,183.70.

"It will be seen from this statement of

taxes, \$372,183.70.

"It will be seen from this statement of Mr. Randall that here was a clear profit over operating expenses, including taxes, of nearly 100 per cent on the local business of the Burlington company in 1892.

"Mr. James G. Taylor, auditor and assistant treasurer of the B. & M. road in Nebraska, furnished a table, from which some interesting facts are ascertained:

Average cost per ton per mile, including taxes:

Average cost per ton per mile, including taxes:
Road west of Missouri river. 933 cents.
Within the state of Nebraska 879 cents.
Nebraska proper (local business) 1.370 cents.
Average rate per ton per mile carned:
Road west of Missouri river. 1.340 cents.
Within the state of Nebraska 1.332 cents.
Nebraska proper.
1.93 cents.

est of transportation, including taxes. PROFITS OF UNION PACIFIC.

Mr. Webster then took up the question of the annual profits and general business of the Union Pacific, submitting the following figures from the report of the Pattison

whole, aided and unaided, was earning about 30 per cent of its cost of reproduction, and in 1886 its net carnings were 19 per

cent. Again, in speaking of the earnings for the years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883: The gross receipts for these four years 150,273,322 32 The operating expenses for the same

43,433,235 89 "Again on page 835;
From the 1st of January, 1884, to
the 1st of January, 1887, the gross
earnings of the Union Pacific have
been \$53,232,134,23,

28,433,896 45 'Again on page 835:

These statements show the earnings were, during all these years, nearly double the op-erating expenses, or nearly 100 per cent net profit. This ratio of net profit continued until that company began wasting surplus carnings in bad investments and useless hereinafter more particularly

"The amount of profits earned by the B. & M. were so great and its dividends so large that it issued dividend stock to absorb its surplus earnings in that way. In discussing the cost per mile of the various roads, Mr. Webster said:

There is sufficient testimony in this record to justify the conclusion that the average cost of reproduction or value of its roads in the state of Nebraska does not exceed \$20,000 per mile, including right-of-way, railway tracks, equipment, station houses, telegraph lines and terminal prop-erties. On such a valuation the B. & M. Railroad in Nebraska in the year 1892 made a net earning of over 37 per cent, and the Union Pacific Rallway company made a net

earning of over 26 per cent."

Mr. Webster spoke only a short time in the afternoon and court adjourned until Mon-day morning. He continued on the subject of the cost of construction and made estimates from the figures furnished by three experts. Virgil G. Bogue, who is an ex-engineer for the Union Pacific, estimated the cost per mile at \$15,885.50; Lester Wakefield at \$13,-618.41, and J. E. House at \$13,445.40. The differences in these figures is caused by the difference in estimating the cost of equipment for the different lines of road.

Concerning the annual net earnings roads in Nebraska, Mr. Webster said: "W. A. Dilworth, who all through this se has been accepted by all parties as a qualified expert upon such matters, and who has been frequently called by all parties to this litigation to sustain the respective issues in the case, prepared a table setting forth the mileage of the main lines of several of the roads and the net earnings per mile of the said roads and the percentage of net profit upon a valuation of \$18,000 and \$20,000 per mile, respectively. From that table it appears that the earnings of the table it appears that the earnings of the B. & M. in Nebraska for 1892 on the mileage valuation of \$20,000 per mile were 37.7 per cent, and the earnings of the Union Pacific main line were 26.9 per cent. The correctness of that tabulated statement of Mr Dilworth has not been questioned by any witness in this case. It stands as an admitted fact. Why, in less than three years the net profit on the main produce its line of road with all its equipment and leave a surplus. This enormous profit on the main line of the Union Pacific would in four years reproduce its main line from the Missouri river to the Wyoming border, including its rolling stock, station houses, telegraph lines, etc. It is in the face of this admitted state of facts upon the record that the B. & M. railroad is contending that the state law, which would reduce its general income 4.2 per cent, and the Union Pacific company only 2 per cent, would amount to the confiscation of their railroad

COST OF OPERATION. He then discussed the items relating to the cost of operating railways, which he designated as being placed at too high figures. The following table was submitted to show the earnings of the Union Pacific:

Front 45 1-3 per cent. Gross earnings in 1891. \$44,600,730 Working expenses, 1891. 28,680,548

"Aside from these enormous percentages operation, it will further be noted that there was a constant increase of earnings of the Union Pacific system during each of these years, and during the last three years a marked decrease in operating expenses. This table shows that the Union Pacific ystem, during these years, was increasing

Mr. Webster then explained the injustice of the Union Pacific company's charging shippers on the main line tariff rates large enough to allow the road to pay deficits on its branch lines out of its main line earnings. He spoke of the assistance given the Union Pacific by the government and the enormous land grants given the company when it was building through the new west. when it was building through the new west-ern country. He discussed the same ques-tions as relating to the other Nebraska roads and said that the railways of this state are capitalized at much more than their actual value or cost and in some in-stances the capitalization is four times as great as the value of the property. He claimed that the capitalization of the railways cannot properly be made the basis of determining the value of the property or the basis of the tariff rate the company is entitled to charge. The bondholders have no right to

insist that a maximum freight law is un-reasonably low upon the suggestion that it may not allow the railroads to earn sufficient money to pay the interest upon the bonded debt, and the attorney also argued that the owners of watered capitalization have no right to be heard as to what shall constitute a proper maximum freight rate. He thought that the maximum freight law only affects, on an average, 20 per cent of the entire tonnage carried in Nebraska by the respective railway companies, and tha the ratio of local business in Nebraska on the Union Pacific road to the entire amount of the business of the road in Nebraska is

HAVE SPOKEN TOO SOON. "This law, of which these stockholders of the railway companies complain," concluded

Mr. Webster, "has never been put into operation. Complainants, therefore, are bound to rest in the field of speculation and uncertainty as to whether or no there would be the small diminution of income as set down

in the preceding table.

"Who can say that the net income of the companies would be affected by the enforcement of this law? The complainants have not examined a single witness to show that there would be any actual loss to the com-panies by the enforcement of this law. Their side of this record is silent upon this sub-ject. Yet they are before the court asking this court to adjudicate that the enforcement of this law would so seriously impair the income of these companies as to amount to an unlawful confiscation of their property. "What the railway companies in this state should have done was to wait until the effect of this law was tested. Then if they had reason to complain to come before the court with a knowledge based on experience. I stand here protesting that neither the railway companies nor the courts have a right to adjudicate in advance that the enforce-ment of this law would produce a reduction in revenue, when the railway companies do not know it, and the court can't know it."

It is likely that the arguments will have to be finished by Monday evening, as Judge Dundy said he might adjourn then for several days. Judge Woolworth and Attorney General Hastings will speak before the case

is closed. Elegant music today, Courtland beach. Hanscom Park Concert. The concert at Hanscom park at 3 o'clock this afternoon will be given by the Fort

Omaha Military band. The program is:Milloecker March-Gilmore's Triumphal...... Selection—Attila Chilian Dance—Managa Patroi—Yankee

Take a swim at Courtland today

TREATED AS BELLIGERENTS day Bee, whether or not the United States government conducted a Hottery during the administration of President Lincoln for the purpose of raising funds for carrying on the war, or at any other Ling for any other united States.

Nebraska Free Silver Democrats Too Strong to Be Counted Rebals.

WILL BE OFFERED THE OLIVE BRANCH

But They Say the Fight is to Be One Without Quarter-State Conference in Omaha this Week-Its Probable Features.

The democrats of the state, or at least those who have had the courage to cut loose from the apron strings of the administration and declare themselves upon the party issues, are coming to town to convene in convention for the purpose of wedging some new planks into the old platform of the party. These democrats will begin to arrive in Omaha next Wednesday, and Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock they will meet in Exposition hall, where they will begin their deliberations.

The indications at this time are that the convention will have at least 500 delegates upon the floor, with several thousand deserters from the old ship occupying seats in the lobby, cheering the workers on in their efforts to cut away from the Cleveland rule. Special trains will be run from Nebraska City on the south, Grand Island on the west

and Sioux City on the north.

As annoused by the chairman of the exec utive committee the main purpose of this convention is to hew out and fit into the democratic party platform of this state a free and unlimited silver coinage plank and then send a copy of the reconstructed plat-form down to Washington, there to be presented to Grover Cleveland and congress with the compliments of the democrats of the state of Nebraska. As soon as the convention meets the leader of the movement, J. E. Ong, will call the gathering to order. after which he will touch off a supply of free silver oratory which he has bottled up for the occasion. Then he will suggest the propriety of a committee on resolutions to formulate something for the democratic end of the fall campaign. This having been disposed of, there will be an opportunity offered for the anti-administration demo-crats to tell how they have suffered for the offices and have got them not. It is not thought that the committee on resolutions will be closeted for any great length of time as it is practically understood that the text of the silver plank has been agreed upon and is already in shape for presentation.

While the call for the meeting carries the

idea that silver will be the only issue, dem-ocrats who are high up in authority and speak by book volunteer the information that there will be other subjects of vast im-portance brought up for discussion and disposition long before an adjournment can be reached. Apportionment in the next conressional and state conventions may be handled, while ways and means for keeping the anti-end of the party together until it can pull through the next campaign is not liable to be left alone. All of the old democratic war horses from

the interior of the state are being groomed and as soon as the convention gets the silver question out of the way they will plunge into the arena with the bits in their teeth, where they will demand that in fu-ture when public pap is to be doled out they shall be consulted, instead of having the whole matter left in the hands of one or two men who are not in touch with the rank and file of the party. It is conceded on all tiest fights that has ever been seen in Omahi for many a long day, but the silverites admit that they do not care how soon the fight is brought on, nor do they care how bitterly it is waged, for, according to their own statements, they have girded up their loins, stuck their long knives into their boot-legs and are ready for the fray.

LADEN WITH OLIVE BRANCHES. Democrats who have banked on the ad-ministration have snuffed this danger from afar and already they are watching the movements of the hosts, that the information be conveyed to the wigwam of their t chief at Washington. On the day of force, not armed with scalping knives, but with olive branches, ready to be held out to the men who have watched and waited for the letter which never came. As the dele gates to the convention are not in need of olive branches they will ignore any ad-vances made by the Cleveland men and Mortonites, sticking to free silver and Bryan as close as they would to a long lost brother.

An invitation is extended to the general public to attend the meeting, and it is stated that everybody, regardless of political at-filiation, race, sex, or previous condition of servitude, will be made doubly welcome. While this invitation goes out to the general While this invitation goes out to the general public, a special invitation is extended to editors of democratic newspapers, where said editors are favorable to free coinage.

The headquarters of the delegates will be at the Paxton hotel, where the tickets of admission will be issued by the committee on invitation. All of the railroads centering in Omaha have made a rate of one and one-third fare to spectators and visitors, as well as to the delegates.

It is known that the afternoon session o the convention will be devoted exclusively to business, but at the evening meeting there will be music, red fire and oratory, as Congressman Bryan has said that he will be in attendance and deliver his speech on the proposition: "We favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on the face of the earth."

Samoset Meet ng. There will be a debate on the question What Should Be the Attitude of the Demo cratic Party on the Silver Question?" at the Samoset meeting tomorrow evening. Messrs Ogden, West and Herdman will be the de-

There is no danger from this disease when Chamberlain's Cough remedy is freely given. It liquefies the tough mucus and aids ex-pectoration. It also lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, and insures a speedy recovery. There is not the least danger in giving it to children or babies, as it contains no injurious substance. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by

Be sure you go to Courtland today. PESTERED BY WOMEN.

Suggested Why William Frahm Ran Away from Omaha. The police have not succeeded as yet in

ocating Frahm, the absconding bookkeeper of the street railway company. Telegrams have been sent to several towns and cities where it is thought the absconder might go Yesterday the officers of the street rallway company were busy checking up the pay roll records and so far have failed to

pay roll records and so far have failed to find any shortage.

"If Frahm stole from us he was very cute about it," said Secretary Goodrich. "We cannot tell anything yet until an expert goes over our whole set of books."

During the forenoon Mrs. Frahm called at the power house and wept bitterly because "her Willie" had deserted her. It is the general opinion in police circles that Frahm decided to shake Omaha's dust from his feet on account of having too many women on his list. Not a great while ago a woman living in the Black Hills wrote to Chief Seavey requesting that he frighten Frahm into either writing her or coming back and living with writing her or coming back and living with her. Like a great many other letters of this class received daily by the police, no attention was paid to the communication at the time. Now that Frahm has disappeared t is supposed that this Deadwood woman that he picked up a few hundred dollars and skipped, deserting both women. It will take an expert bookkeeper quite a while to go over the accounts and it will not be known for some time just how much cash the street car company is out. The police in the meantime will try to locate Frahm and

bring him back, No Lottery in Ours. OMANA, June 8 .- To the Editor of Tho e; To settle a dispute, will you please in-

form me, through the medium of The Sun-

SUNDAY OF MUSIC AND GAMES

Local German Singing Societies Entertain Friends at Ruser's Park.

NAMES OF THOSE WHO WON PRIZES

Officers Recently Elected by the Turnverein -Mr. Steinhauser Gets Royal Compliment from Fatherland-Other Local German Gossip.

Members of the Saengerbund, Liederkranz and Swiss Singing society entertained their friends last Sunday at Ruser's park. Vocal and instrumental music during the afternoon was an attraction sufficient to cause a large number of people to visit the resort. Several games, with prizes for the winners, provided additional entertainment. The ladies to whom prizes were awarded were Misses Lena Segelke, Theresa Hoffman, Elma Bolln, Katie Pessfinger and Mrs. Fred Dilly. Of the gentlemen the following were successful: William Baumer, Herbert Benschel, Henry Boehmer and Henry Boeckhoff. The latter proved to be fleetest of foot. Turnverein Officers.

At the last regular semi-annual meeting of the turnverein an election of officers was held. President Dr. Lucke declined re-election, having served three terms in an acceptable manner to all the members. Henry Hoffmeister was selected to fill this position. The remaining officers were chosen as fol-lows: Phillip Andres, vice president; Detloff Jensen, secretary; John Krage, assistant secretary; Theodore Becker, treasurer; William Schulz, first financial secretary; Herman Kunde, second financial secretary; Paul Wurl, leading gymnast; Phillip Mueller, secgymnast; Henry Rohiff, of the school board; Haman. president of the on arrangements; Herman Schaeffer, presi dent of the committee on entertainment; William, Alstadt, president of the committee on mental culture. The meeting was well

Will Entertain Delegates. A number of eastern delegates to the eighth national convention of the American Turnerbund, which is to be held at Denver July 8, will arrive in Omaha two days previous and remain for five hours. While here they are to be entertained by the local turners at Germania hall. Nebraska dele-gates to the convention are: Phillip Andres of this city, E. Hoffmeister of Fremont and John Sattler of Plattsmouth

Compliment to Mr. Steinhauser. F. M. Steinhauser, the musician and composer, will perhaps cherish the remembrance of his 53d birthday longer than any similar event in his life. On this day, which cipient of a letter forwarded at the instance efforts of the Board of Education to guard of the prince regent of Bavaria, in which the latter acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Steinhauser's composition for his majesty,

> Local German Gossip. A Liederkranz picnic is to be given June 24 in Deers' park at Twenty-fourth street and Woolworth avenue.

> On the occasion of his last birthday, which he celebrated at his home last Sunday, A. C. Dreibus was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane, the gift of fellow members of the Liederkranz society. It came in the way of surprise, and the present is, there-fore, the more highly prized by Mr. Dreibus. Billous Colle.

about the stage to guard every nook and corner. Five lines of hose were laid into Those who are subject to attacks of this disease will be interested in the experience of Mrs. F. Butler of 22 Fillmore street, Fairhaven, Conn. She says: "I suffered for the Capitol avenue entrance, with a line of pipe laid to the stage, its company ready weeks with colic and pains in my stomach, caused by biliousness. One-half teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarfor immediate action, and hose cart No. 9
was stationed at the nearest hydrant.
These were measures of extreme caution, rhoea remedy effected a cure. For sale by no doubt, and while there was probably little

> The children will enjoy the animals at Courtland beach. Take them.

For 25 cents you can insure yourself and family against any bad results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer One or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails, and is pleas-ant and safe to take. No one can afford to be without it. For sale at 25 cents per bot tle, by all druggists.

Try a sail at Courtland. Custer Relief Corps Meetings.

It was decided at the last regular meeting of George A. Custer Women's Relief

corps to hold the next meeting on Thursday

June 28, and during the months of July and August to hold meetings on second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Mary W. Hay, president. MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

Randall Palmer Doing Fast Work in Making a Criminal Record. Randall Paimer of Blair, Neb., wanted there for horse stealing, was arrested yesterday in Crescent City, Ia., for attempting to pass a worthless check on a bank there. A telegram was received by the chief of police here to that effect, and the authorities at

Palmer for horse stealing. Last Wednesday night, after the police picnic, Judge Walton's fine team and buggy were stolen from his stable at Blair. The rig was traced as far as Fort Omaha, and there all account of it was lost. Thursday night it was found at the Gem stables in this city and the property identified as belonging to Judge Walton.

Mayor E. W. Stewart of Blair was in this

Crescent City were at once wired to hold

city yesterday. He is an old acquaintance of Palmer's. When the horsese were stolen from Judge Walton's stable it was at once suggested by the mayor that possibly Palmer knew something of the theft, inasmuch as he was also missing. He furnished the police of this city a complete description of Palmer. On the way to Omaha with the stolen team, Palmer stopped at a farm house, half a mile north of Florence, and after calling the watch dog off, went in and robbed Farmer Chris Johnson of a check for \$40 drawn on the Citizens State bank here. This was all he got, and when he reached town early in the morning, he took the check to the bank on which it was drawn and attempted to get it cashed. To all appearances the check was all right, but the bank would not advance the face value of it, but gave Palmer some cash. After doing this it concluded to notify the polic in case it did turn out to be a forgery It did so, and Friday it turned out that the The bank people saw the team of horses

when Palmer drove up to the bank. They also informed the police of this. From here Palmer went to South Omaha, then to Council Bluffs, and from there to Crescent City. Here he remained from Friday morning till evening and as soon as the bank opened yesterday morning he attempted to get a check cashed. It is not known who made the check, but Palmer endorsed it. The bank refused to cash it, but instead inormed the police.
Randall Palmer is now about 23 years of

age. He has wealthy and influential rela-tives residing here.

About seven years ago a young man went to the police station here and to Captain Mostyn told a very strange story. He said his name was Donahue and that he was a fugitive from justice from the state of Florida. He said he robbed the mails there about a month previous to his arrival here and he told where the robbery occurred. He told Captain Mostyn where the sack could be located. The captain was much in doubt, but turned him over to the federal authorities. These compelled him to make an affidavit that what he said was true. He did this gladly. He was taken back to Florida and found the mall sacks exactly where he had placed them a couple of months before. He said when he committed the robbery he He said when he committed the robbery he was out of his head. Prosecution did not follow, owing to the influence of friends. After he became clear of this affair he went to England and enlisted in the British navy. After a short service there he deserted and returned to this country. About three months affair his return he stellar heads a blockle at Blair after his return he stole a bicycle at Blair and, going to Calhoun, disposed of it. was caught in Sloux City, but his grand-father got him clear of this by making good the amount that had been paid for the wheel. Shortly after this he enlisted in the United States army and after a brief service deserted and there is now a reward of \$60 for his apprehension for desertion.

When he returns to Blair he will have to answer for horse stealing, then in this city for attempting to pass a worthless check then in Crescent City for a like offense. It is not known whether the United States authorities will demand to try him for deser-tion or not. Palmer's mother resides in this

The children will enjoy the animals at Courtland beach. Take them. CUMING COUNTY CROPS.

WEST POINT, June 16 .- To the Editor of The Bee: In last Sunday's Bee there appears a crop report from Cuming county which says in substance that the small grain is ruined and that if we did not have any rain in a week corn would also be ruined. A similar report occurs in the agricultural report for May. Both reports are without foundation in fact. Corn is fully up to the average, fields are much cleaner than usual, while the color and stand are excellent. Although small grain was injured by drouth and frost, we will still have a good half crop. J. C. CRAWFORD.

good half crop. Take a swim at Courtland today THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths; the Plain Facts; New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life. Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complet e Manhood, and How to Artain It." "Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The bock fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To curs nervousness, lack of self control, despondency self.

despondency, etc.
To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buyancy and power.
To cure for ever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc.
To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Age no barrier, Failure impossible, 2,000

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000 references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why did'nt you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:
"If you dumped a car load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called, "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.



quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements,
Prematureness means impotency in the
first stage. It is a symptom of seminal
weakness and barrenness. It can be
stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.
The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical
Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer
made. It is very powerful, but harmless.
Sold for \$1.00 a package or six packages
for \$5.00 (plain scaled boxes). Written
guarantee given for a cure. If you buy
six boxes and are not entirely cured, six
more will be sent to you free of all charges.
Send for circulars and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen!

Profitable Inducement to You ——

We're cutting up all the odds and ends—this week—that have accumulated . during the season.—It keeps our Tailors busy.

We offer you a Suit or Pair of Trousers-made to orderfor nearly one-half of what you have been paying.

--to order--

worth



--to order--

Hundreds of styles to select from

Scarcely two alike-

If you'll take the trouble to look at the fabrics, you'll buy.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

