MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains in the back, hip and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness and lack of energy. Price 25 cents.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrh Positively Cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that positively cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops cough, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price 50 cents each.

Munyons Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost power to weak and debilitated men. Price $1.00.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy company, 1505 Arch, Philadelphia, Pa., puts up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

A full line of **MUNYON'S REMEDIES,** On hand. Mailed on receipt of price. *THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.,* 1408 Farnam Street, Opposite Paxton Hotel, OMAHA, NEB.

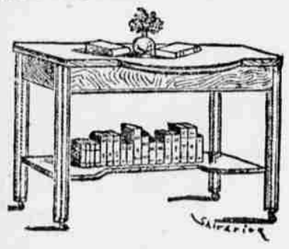
FREE. MUNYON'S

All remedies mailed upon receipt of price. Guide to Health with every purchase of his genuine remedies from

KUHN & CO.,

5th and Douglas. Omaha Agency.

WINGED TABLE.



These winged tables (with a semi-circular overhang on each side) have always been a familiar sight in clubs and private libraries. They have heretofore been built only to order. This season for the first time we can supply such a table at low cost.

They are immensely convenient. On these two great semi-circular projections may be placed a vase, ornaments, flowers, a file of books, writing materials or the late magazines. They are very spacious and give to any table a distinguished look.

The low shelf takes an exactly opposite shape, which permits ample room for the drawing-in of a chair if it is desired to use one of the overhangs as desk.

We divide the box framing into two large drawers, operated from the ends of the table. The legs of this table are composed of clustered pillars with bead molding; decoratively they are very effective.

Chas. Shiverick & Co.,

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

1206-1208 - - DOUGLAS ST

NOTE—Our prices are the lowest on cheaper grades of furniture:

A good Sideboard.....$10.00
A good Extension Table.....2.50
A good Chair.....65

NEW FACES ALL ABOUT CHANGING the Features and Removing Blemishes, in 150 p. book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

AMUSEMENTS.

Courtland Beach

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

THE RESORT OF THE WEST

TABLES FURNISHED PICNIC PARTIES. ON SUNDAY

PAUL ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE

the world's only mind reader, will give a number of exhibitions both startling and mystifying at 4 p. m. in the amphitheater. He will also repeat his dive for a marked and hidden needle in Courtland lake.

His startling exhibitions in mind reading are the talk of all scientists.

EMPIRE - THEATER

TONIGHT and all the week

FINNEGAN'S FORTUNE,

THE FUNNIEST FARCE EVER SEEN.

10c, 20c and 30c.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE.

10 cents any seat in the house.

BIG SIX DAY

BICYCLE RACE

AT THE COLISEUM, JUNE 3d to JUNE 8th; 2½ hours each night, from 8 to 10:30 P. M. This will undoubtedly be the fastest race ever run in the west. You cannot afford to miss it. Admission only 25c. Good music every night.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE TALKS

Better Element of Society Indirectly Responsible for Many Abuses.

NEGLECT PRIMARIES AND CONVENTIONS

Legislative Interference with Municipal Affairs by Special Laws Strongly Condemned by the Members.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—The second day's session of the National Municipal league was resumed this morning in the rooms of the chamber of commerce. In the morning Hon. George W. Ochs, mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn., read a paper on "The Municipal Condition of Chattanooga."

Mr. Ochs began by explaining in detail the present government of his city and continuing, he said:

"The legislative interference with municipal government by special enactment cannot be too strongly condemned. The citizens are the best judges of what their community requires. No governor lives and none will ever be discovered who can choose officials to conduct the affairs of a city better than its own people. No present day legislature nor future legislature, unless the early days of the millennium are at hand, can properly administer to the government of a city, which, perhaps, the great majority of the members never saw."

The speaker then directed his attention to the reforms accomplished in municipal government by those in authority devoting personal, conscientious attention to the affairs of the corporations, by giving its business the same scrutiny, the same thought, the same thorough consideration that they give to private or personal concerns. All legislative remedies, he said, are absolutely futile and will accomplish nothing unless this spirit animates the officials.

"Careless, negligent public officers under ideal laws will not stop, waste, prevent extravagance, or reform vicious methods. Prudent, unremitting attention to details under the most pernicious laws can completely revolutionize expenses. It is not so much a question of methods as of morals. A "fee grabber," a dishonest official, will find a way under any system."

MISFORTUNE OF BAD CITIZENSHIP.

Continuing, he said: "The misfortune in our cities is the bad citizenship of good citizens. They shout to the world their woeful lamentations; they sob in dire distress over the evils that prevail. They are reduced to these lachrymosal lapses in the wrong places—either beneath some high-vaulted temple as this, or on the night of election or primaries when candidates are nominated. They pour out their sorrows in the bosom of their families in their comfortable drawing rooms, and on election day they go fishing or become so absorbed in the contemplation of the evils that prevail that they actually forget to vote. Study the election figures of all the cities of the United States; compare the vote for president, for congress, for governor, to the vote for mayor or aldermen, and what do you find? In nine cases out of ten the presidential vote is twice as large or three times as large as the vote for mayor. It is so in my city, and I presume I am safe in saying that it is the case at the home of nearly every delegate here present. Whence comes the loss? Certainly not from the machine, the ward heelers, the election b'hoys.

"The good citizen must be taught that no city government can rise above the level of those governed. He must be taught that theories of civil government do not work reforms. Sentiment is good enough and theories are fine educators. But while sentiment and theories are diffused through a precinct, perhaps in the course of years votes will sweep a whole city on a day."

Papers were also read by Rev. Gregory J. Powell, secretary of the Municipal league of Omaha; Lucius B. Swift of Indianapolis, William Kennedy, mayor of Allegheny, Pa., and Hon. E. J. Blandin of Cleveland.

Mr. Powell's paper on "The Municipal Condition of Omaha" was:

"Forty-one years ago the postmaster of Omaha carried around his office in his hat. Today there is nearing completion a postoffice building which occupies a whole block, and will cost about $2,000,000. The straggling Indian village has become a city of 150,000 people, and of this growth nearly four-fifths has come in the past fifteen years. In 1865, thirty years ago, the poet, Saxe, wrote, after a visit to Omaha, the following verses:

"Hast ever been to Omaha,
Where flows the dark Missouri down,
Where four strong horses scarce can draw
An empty wagon through the town?

"Where sand is blown from every mound
To fill your eyes and ears and throat,
Where all the steamers are aground,
And all the shanties are afloat?

"Where taverns have an anxious guest
For every corner, shelf and crack,
With half the people going west,
And all the others going back?

"Where theaters are all the run,
And bloody scalpers come to trade,
Where everything is overdone,
And everybody underpaid?"

Please remember these verses were written of Omaha by a stranger on a wild and windy day full thirty years ago, in 1865, and not in 1895.

"A city leaping from 30,000 in 1880 to over 100,000 in 1890, located where the sun shines after he has lighted up Chicago and St. Louis in the very heart of the boundless west, with agricultural, range and mineral resources which promise continuous colossal growth, it is not strange that a city eager to woo to its budding enterprises the venturesome capital of older and more conservative communities should, amidst the bustle and confusion of such times, barter away rights and franchises of such great value that now in the quieter days of sober reflection we are led, like Esau of old, to weep so readily we parted with our birthright. Omaha has been the headquarters of the Union Pacific railroad for over thirty years. It is not to be wondered if something of the same spirit dominant in that and kindred western institutions should find expression in municipal affairs.

PRESENT FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

"The election for the city is held on the same day with the general election. Omaha is the only municipality in the state of which this is the case. We elect a mayor, clerk, treasurer, comptroller, police judge and nine councilmen at large every two years, and in the years alternating with this general city election we elect nine councilmen, one from each ward. Our city council, therefore, consists of eighteen aldermen, who are paid $800 a year each. The Board of Public Works, consisting of a chairman and two commissioners, is appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council. Our Board of Fire and Police has been made up of five men, appointed by the governor of the state, excepting the mayor, who is ex-officio, its presiding officer. It is tri-partisan and is made up at present of two republicans, two populists and one democrat. Our Board of Park Commissioners is appointed by the district court and may be said to be entirely out of politics. Our Board of Health is strictly in politics. Like the Board of Public Works, it consists of the mayor, a health commissioner, chief of police, plumbing inspector and two councilmen, chairman of the streets and sewers committees. The health commissioner is appointed by the mayor, with the concurrence of the council.

"While we do not believe our city government is the worst, neither do we regard it as perfect. We could wisely cut our Board of Aldermen in two and thus have nine instead of eighteen men, as at present.

"We suffer also from too great a division of authority and responsibility in the executive departments. Only with the consent of the council can the mayor appoint the city attorney, city engineer, the Board of Public Works and the health commissioner. There is a constant contest on between the departments and the council. When bad work is done the fault cannot be traced to any one in particular. All inspectors are appointed by our political Board of Public Works and the result is this important department is feeding ground for partisan cormorants without proper regard for their qualifications. The same is true of the Board of Health. The health commissioner is a partisan choice and the positions of inspector are meted out to the various members of the board for their friends.

MENACED BY CORPORATIONS.

"Franchised corporations, living upon the rights and privileges given by the city council, are a constant menace to good government in Omaha. They are the ring. Before the city election, in the fall of '93, I have it on good authority the various corporations held a meeting, through their representatives, and agreed upon the men who should be supported for the city council, and agreed also, to stand by and help each other. When the smoke and noise of the election were passed it was found that they were in the saddle. This council would, of course, only confirm such men for the Board of Public Works as were agreeable to the corporations and contractors, which made their election possible. Thanks to a mayor who knows how to exercise the veto power, these forces have been kept well in check. Home rule for the city is a greatly needed reform with us, but these corporations defeat it in the state legislature. The constant meddling with the city charter by a state legislature, wholly unacquainted with the needs of the city, is a vexatious source of trouble. Last winter, earnest, thoughtful men worked for months upon amendments to the charter and had their work so bungled in the state legislature that in mercy to the city the governor vetoed the whole thing.

"We need our state constitution so amended that franchises could only be given by vote of the people, and that all important changes in the administration of the city government shall in like manner, be referred to the voters for ratification.

"We suffer also from the confusion of our city government with state and national issues, and all the more because our municipal election is held at the same time as the general election. At the last election our city papers scarcely devoted a line to the local interests, and, indeed, quietly the city and state offices were traded in a shameful and conscienceless way.

"Another hindrance with us is the introduction of the sectarian principle into our city government. I know no more immediate obstacle in the way of good government than this. A certain element would disqualify a man of a particular religious faith from holding any office, as though all that is needed to have honest, efficient municipal government is to elect men to office who believe members of that particular religious communion should not hold office, and that they themselves should. If all that is claimed to be true it is only curing one evil with another. As long as this secret, politic-irreligious element is dominant in our city, the day of good and efficient government cannot come.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE.

"Our city charter has been repaired from time to time, and I believe it is better now than ever before. Our Municipal league, which is somewhat closely patterned after the plan of the Civic Federation of Chicago, has been at work about a year. Public meetings have been held and some literature distributed, to make the voters acquainted with the movement. We have passed through one election and have had, we believe, a determining hand in the election of some good men to the city council. We have taken some part in the discussion of amendments to our city charter. We have just had our annual meeting and have elected a strong central council, with a secretary who will devote all his time to the work of municipal reform. Our situation is much like that of the Israelites of old. The Philistines of corporate greed and partisan spoils are camped not about, but within, our city. Indeed, they have taken our citadel, the city hall, and have trained their guns so that they easily command every street and alley. Our people, like that ancient people, quake and tremble before the mighty host. For years we have paid a heavy tribute to these municipal freebooters. Civic pride has languished and we have feared that our city must always remain cowed and hopeless under the tyrant's heel. But a shepherd boy has come among us who believes in God and in righteousness, and whose rising indignation has given birth to a great purpose, that in the name of God and the people he will go out and slay the giant and put to rout the army of the Philistines. The shepherd boy is the reform organization, called the Municipal league. It does not set out in the partisan armor of a Saul, but rather with the simple sling of municipal, non-partisan, non-sectarian city government. We have five stones for our sling, too, or rather rocks of civic truth. They are as follows: First, 'Every citizen must take his part in the government of the city.' Another is that 'city government is business, not politics,' and therefore a third is 'the separation of city from state and national issues.' Our fourth missile is that 'the service of the city should be entirely on the merit basis,' and our fifth is that 'the city must own and operate, in the interests of all the people, what franchised corporations now monopolize for their private enrichment.' It may not be this year, and it it may not be next, but in less time than it took David to work his way from the position of sheep herder to be Israel's king we expect to seat municipal reform upon our civic throne.

"Indeed, the prospects are very good at this time that our city election next fall will be strictly non-partisan. The elements favorable to a business rather than a partisan administration are coming together on a municipal reform platform, and we sincerely hope and believe that Omaha will be found well up near the head in the great world wide civic procession toward the ideal in municipal government."

At the afternoon session Vice President Charles Richardson of the National Municipal league read an interesting paper on "Municipal Government of National Parties." He spoke, in part, as follows:

"Although the average citizen appears to be without any very adequate idea of either the nature or importance of good city government," Mr. Richardson said in the beginning, "or the proper means of securing it, we may assume that a large majority of the voters are really in favor of it. If this was not the case there would be little use of attempting any kind of reform work except that of a purely educational character. If it is the case, it is obvious that in order to make the wishes of the majority effective we must have a system which will enable them to unite for the nomination and election of good municipal candidates."

PARKS UNFIT FOR CITY CONTROL.

After discussing the method of political nomination of candidates for public office, Mr. Richarson continued: "Even if the machinery of the leading parties could be so purified and improved and their voters so educated and stimulated that their nominations would be really representative it would still be true that a national party is as unfit for the government of a city as an ax is for digging potatoes or a spade for cutting down trees. The real issue in municipal elections relates solely to the management of municipal business, and the custom of allowing such contests to be decided by combats between national parties is just as irrelevant and absurd as the mediaeval plan of having a battle between two mail-clad knights in order to decide which of their lady loves was the most beautiful."

Continuing the speaker said: "No one who is familiar with city politicians and ward workers can suspect them of being actuated as a class by a genuine devotion to great principles. There are few, if any, whose moral perceptions are not blinded by their anxiety for personal and partisan success and by their belief that that success can only be achieved by the aid of those whose assistance must be purchased with public offices, illegal protection, or opportunities for public plunder. It is therefore essential for the prosperity of our national parties that they should be forced to abandon municipal elections, which have been the chief attraction and the main support of their present masters. Much might be said of the advantages of municipal parties in teaching the voters to consider their local interests and to be guided by their own opinions, instead of acting as the dumb, driven cattle of unprincipled bosses. The new system would certainly tend to develop intelligent discrimination and independence in the voters and a much larger proportion of our citizens would recognize the importance of honesty and ability in local officials, if no intruding thought of national issues could blind them to the direct connection between their votes and the size of their tax bills, or the health, prosperity and beauty of their city. The more we study the practical effects of a republican form of government the clearer will we perceive that it is the most powerful of all human agencies for either advancing or retarding the moral, mental and material progress of the community in which it exists."

Mr. Richardson was followed by Frank N. Hartwell, president of the Good Government club of Indianapolis, on the "Municipal Condition of That City," and President Loomis with a paper having similar reference to the condition of affairs in Buffalo.

Pronounced the finest whiskey in the east —Silver Age Rye.

Summer Tourist Tickets Via the Wabash Are now on sale; for folders giving routes, rates, etc., call at Wabash office, 1415 Farnam street.

HOW THE COLIMA FOUNDERED

Encountered a Terrific Hurricane When a Few Miles Off Shore.

POUNDED TO PIECES ON THE ROCKS

Scenes of the Most Heartrending Description Witnessed on Board the Doomed Vessel as it Careened to the Bottom.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Advices received at the Pacific Mail Steamship company's offices give more detailed and graphic information concerning the frightful disaster which befell the Colima.

Seventy-five miles below San Blas a hurricane was encountered, and it was debated as to whether or not the ship should put about to gain partial shelter in the shallow and treacherous Banderas bay, which has rocks near its entrance, or whether it were better to push out to sea.

One local Mexican passenger, Don Matias Moreno, testifies that while cautiously steering for what to all appearances was the usual entrance a slight tremble was felt to go through the ship. It was so faint that it was hardly apparent to the trained senses of the pilots and captain. The captain ordered a slight change in the course and gave other directions, which were obeyed by the officers and crew.

In a very few seconds after the keel grounded on a rock tightly, and there was at once great excitement among the officers and crew and fear on the part of the few passengers on deck. Following the danger signal, in less than ten seconds the great ship crunched on an unknown reef and a shudder ran through the hull from bow to stern.

The passengers sprang from their berths in terror and ran out on the decks, screaming and praying in a paroxysm of fear as the awful truth began to burst upon them. The wind howled and a dense pall of fog hung over the ship as she was tossed by the surges and began to pound herself to pieces upon the rocks. She rose and fell three times, and then a crash was heard. This was followed by silence for the space of a quarter of a minute, during which time only low sobbing was heard and muffled prayers.

SCRAMBLE FOR THE BOATS.

"Man the boats!" trumpeted the captain, after a short interval in which another crash was heard from beneath the water. The boats had previously been made ready with all the life savers placed at convenient places, although covered from the view of nervous passengers. Within three minutes of the first crash in the hull the ship began to reel from its upright balance, to settle and to sink in its free hinder part.

The scenes about the lifeboats were indescribable. According to all the testimony obtainable the panic-mad passengers and the ship's force struggled for first place, although to the credit of the crew be it said that few of the sailors or ship's people lost their presence of mind, but gave their main attention to saving the passengers.

There were a number of children on the passenger list and one of these was pitched overboard into the frothing sea by a frenzied father, who aimed for one of the lifeboats while still upon the davits.

A woman of evident wealth and refinement among the passengers, whose name is thought to be Broslyn or Crosslyn, displayed remarkable presence of mind and in the most trying moments passed among the frenzied throng exhorting the people to keep quiet, and taking particular care of women and children.

Some passengers, not willing to await the chance of a place in the boats, seized the life belts and boldly cast themselves into the sea, their almost universal fate, as they were tossed lifelessly upon the waves or dashed against the rocks, which were easily observed from the fast sinking ship. The first boat to be lowered with its heavy burden of humanity succeeded in clearing the ship's side but was swept away by the mighty force and swallowed by the night of fog. Of this load only one of the sailors is known to have escaped the engulfing flood which swept over the boat within five minutes after it was launched. A similar fate befell all the other boats, with one exception.

THIS IS ENCOURAGING.

L. R. Brewer, a Guatemalan coffee planter, now in this city, whose wife and two children were passengers on the steamer Colima, sent a cable to Manzanilla yesterday asking for information and today received a reply stating that boats and rafts from Colima were being picked up at intervals and the occupants rescued.

This is the first news of an encouraging character which has been received here since the wreck was first reported. Brewer's dispatch states that the steamer foundered fifty miles from Manzanilla at 11 p. m. Monday. A dispatch to the Pacific Mail company today gives the hour at 11 a. m.

World's Columbian Exposition.

Was of value to the world by illustrating the improvement in the mechanical arts and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all others.

HANNA WANTS THE PAPER RETURNED

Another Suit Started Over the Assets of the Call Publishing Company.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 30.—(Special.)—This morning Charles A. Hanna, trustee of the bondholders of the Call Printing and Publishing company, filed a petition, stating that by virtue of a trust deed executed November 12, 1894, he has a special ownership in twenty-three rolls of print paper, which the sheriff has wrongfully taken possession of and refuses to let him have. By the retention of this paper for four days he claims to have been damaged in the sum of $500. He asks the court to order the property returned to him, or that the sheriff disgorge to the amount of the worth of the paper. This print paper was taken under an execution issued to satisfy a claim for wages upon which judgment had been rendered.

Deputy Sheriff Leighton has returned from Omaha with the colored man, Alexander Buckner, charged by Crayton C. Clemmons with bigamy. He was released by the Omaha authorities because the crime for which it was most desired to punish him was committed in this county by his marriage to Miss Emma Harrison while his first wife was living. Buckner dresses well, is a good talker, spruce looking and about 26 years of age. According to his story, told to the deputy sheriff, he had left his first wife in Sioux City and gone to Illinois, and that when he returned to Omaha she had advertised for him, and not being able to find him had gone to live with another man. The charge against Buckner in Omaha was bigamy, but the court refused to entertain it as the second marriage was performed in Lincoln. This constituting the crime, all he could be punished for in Douglas county was adultery with his second alleged wife, Emma Harrison. The latter did not seem to desire him to be punished at all.

At a meeting of the "Varsity Rifles," held at the univeristy, it was decided to change the name of the organization to "The Pershing Rifles," in honor of the commandant of the cadets, who leaves this year.

This morning saw the close of the work of the grand chapter of the P. E. O. with the installation of the officers elected yesterday. Attendant members say it has been a remarkably satisfactory and successful meeting.

Wedding Bells at Exeter.

EXETER, Neb., May 30.—(Special.)—The brilliant marriage of George N. Mulholland of Louisville, N. Y., and Miss Margaret M. Taylor of this place occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. T. Cline in the presence of relatives and a number of intimate friends. An elaborate supper was served at 10 p. m. The guests from a distance were: Mrs. John Applegate, Mrs. Henry Sapper and Mr. Charles Applegate of Noblesville, Ind., Miss Anna Barber, Mrs. James Bivens, Mr. Earnest Bivens and Mr. Bert Bivens of Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sandrock of Geneva, Neb. The bride is one of Exeter's most accomplished young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Mulholland will leave for Louisville, N. Y., their future home, Monday.

FIXING POPULIST FENCES.

Executive Committee Arranges for the State Convention at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The populist state convention has been announced to meet at Lincoln, August 28, at 2 p. m. The executive committee of the state central committee met this afternoon at the Lindell hotel and voted to that effect. There were present: Chairman Edmiston, Secretary Edgerton, Treasurer Wolfe, and Committeeman A. M. Hoxie, First district, Lincoln; C. A. Whitford, Second, Arlington; J. D. Ematt, Third, York; O. Nelson, Fourth, Schuyler, and Thomas Mahn, Fifth, Alma. Stockton, the member from the Sixth district, was absent, but his vote was cast by Chairman Edmiston. The basis of representation was upon the vote for McFadden for secretary of state last fall, and one delegate-at-large for each county, and one for every 100 votes cast or fraction thereof. This will make a convention comprising 787 delegates. What fight there was for location was between Grand Island, Fremont and Lincoln. The candidates to be nominated are one judge of the supreme court and two regents of the State university.

Colonel Lundreen's Friends Pleased.

YORK, Neb., May 30.—(Special.)—That Colonel N. P. Lundreen received the appointment of inspector general causes no great surprise among his many York county friends. The comment passed upon him by one of the world-be leading state papers, as to his republicanism, has caused much indignation because it is untrue. Colonel Lundreen has always borne the reputation of a true republican and such h e is. While, like many other republicans, he refused to support the head of the republican state ticket during the late campaign, he has never forsaken the party's principles. Colonel Lundreen was formerly county treasurer of York county and is a highly respected York county citizen. He is an enthusiastic militia man.

ALL BROKE UP IN SIZES.

We have about 600 odd suits in our children's department, that are elegant both in style and quality. Large sales have run us out of some sizes and so close out what we have at a big bargain sale **Friday and Saturday.** There is nothing cheap and shoddy about them. They are all our own high grade suits. But one odd suit in our splendid assortment annoys us about as much as does an odd piece in a dinner set of any housewife.

We don't want the odd suits, and are willing to sacrifice to close them out, and to prove what we say, quote the following:

- - 25 - - CHILDREN'S **Jersey Suits** $2.00 SIZES 3 TO 7 YEARS. They were from $2.50 to $4.00 A SUIT.

- 45 - CHILDREN'S **Reefer Suits,** $3.50 Sizes 3 to 8 Years. They were from $4.00 to $6.00

- - 65 - - CHILDREN'S **Jersey Suits** $3.00 SIZES 3 TO 7 YEARS. They were from $4.00 to $7.50 A SUIT.

- 100 - **Boys' Long Pant Suits,** SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED, 14 TO 19 YEARS, $5.00 THEY WERE FROM $6.50 to $10.00 A SUIT.

- - 145 - - CHILDREN'S SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS $3.50 SIZES 5 to 14 YEARS. The greater number being from 5 to 8 yrs. They were from $4.00 to $7.00 A SUIT.

- - 111 - - CHILDREN'S SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED 2-PIECE SUITS $5.00 SIZES 5 to 14 Years. The greater number being from 5 to 8 yrs. They were from $6.00 to $10.00 A SUIT.

- 61 - **Boys' Long Pant Suits,** SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED. 14 TO 19 YEARS, $8.50 THEY WERE FROM $10.00 to $18.00 A SUIT.

- - 25 - - CHILDREN'S SINGLE BREASTED 3-PIECE SUITS, $4.00 SIZES 9 TO 13 YEARS. They were from $5.00 to $10.00 A SUIT.

All Wool Suits IN BROKEN SIZES. Some suits we have only one of a kind left. Our best selling suits and all our own make.

- - 35 - - CHILDREN'S **Reefer Suits,** $5.00 SIZES 3 TO 8 YEARS. They were from $6.00 to $8.50 A SUIT.

Now don't wait 'till Monday thinking you will be able to purchase these suits—For you can't—They are unusual bargains and are for Friday and Saturday alone and are bound to go quick. Remember they are odd sizes and you want a fit. So come early and get one. They won't last long at the price.

Browning, King & Co.,

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR WE WILL TRADE BACK.

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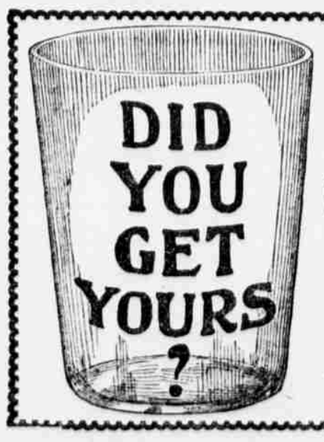

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