History of the Homestead Act and Its Beneficent Results.

Political Features of the Struggle Which Culminated in the Passage of the Act-Complexion of the Vote in Congress.

A man is serving in the popular branch of congress who is often mentioned as having received the largest majority ever cast for any candidate for any office in any state of the union. This is Galusha A. Grow, one of the congressmen at large from Pennsylvania, who had a greater plurality in 1896 than even the unexampled lead gained by William Mc-Kinley in the same state in that year. But Mr. Grow has a far greater claim to distinction than this gives him, writes Charles M. Harvey in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Strangely enough, it is never mentioned. the provisions of this act, which provides free homes for actual settlers, more than 6,000,000 acres of public lands were entered In 1898, and over 200,000,000 acres since it many localities which otherwise would still placed upon the national statute book.

Horace Greeley, writing in 1859, declared that "millions upon millions of acres" of the public domain had "been squandered or passed over to the hands of speculators or monopolists by the action of the national government during the last few years," and asked: "Shall the public domain be open to monopoly by speculators, leading inevitably to a landed aristocracy, or shall it be reserved for actual occupants, in small quantities, at a nominal price, or without price?" This query, which began to pre-sent itself to the minds of many thoughtful persons even before Greeley spoke, was answered thus by the free soil party at its national convention at Buffalo on August 9, 1848, the first national gathering of that party: "Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers * * of reasonable porsuitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy which will promote, in of this union; and we, therefore, recommend held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted, in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers."

Fought for Free Lands.

A greater party than the free soilers a party which comprised the free soilers, the larger portion of the whigs, the political abolitionists and the anti-slavery section of the democrats and the know nothings, or Americans, all of whom entered into a coalition after the enactment of the Kansus-Nebraska act of 1854 to fight slavery extension into the territories-the republican party took up the free lands question early in its career. In the first session of the congress of 1857-9, which served during the earlier half of Buchapan's administration, and was democratic in both branches, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in the house of representatives which provided that "from and after public lands shall be exposed to sale by proclamation of the president until the same shall have been surveyed, and the return thereof in the land office for at least ten years." The object of Grow's bill was to give the actual settler under the preemption law then in force ten years' precedence over the speculators and land monopolists, and tet him have a chance to clear up his farm, put it in cultivation, and pay its price from its proceeds. The bill was defeated by a vote of 73 (59 republicans and 14 democrats) for to 78 (71 demecrats and 7 know nothings) against. The fourteen democrats who voted with the fiftynine republicans for the bill were almost all from the north, belonged to the Douglas element of their party, and most of them became republicans subsequently. The seven know nothings, or Americans, were from the south and almost all of them bacame democrats when, at the beginning of the war of secession, their party, as well as all the other minor political sects, van-

ished from the stage. In the latter part of the same session, January 29, 1859, a bill relating to preemptions of land being before the house Mr. Grow offered to it an amendment on the same lines as his previous measure. The southern democrats were immediately aroused against the amendment, but, to save their northern colleagues from embarrassment, a motion was made to send the bill and the amendments to the committee of the whole, so as to put the measure out of reach for the remainder of the term



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM DEPELS EFFECTUALLY,
DEPELS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
OVERCOMES HARTUAL CONSTIPATION ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. QUERNIA FIG SYRVP®

by a vote of 92 (69 republicans, 21 democrats and 2 know nothings) to 90 (76 democrats, 8 know nothings, and 6 republicans). house thus being forced to take a direct vote on Grow's amendment, it was carried by 97 (80 republicans and 17 democrats) to \$1 (75 democrats and 6 know nothings), the PROMOTED HOME-BUILDING AND HAPPINESS latter being all from the south. The bill containing the amendment, though, was defeated immediately afterward by a vote of 95 (84 democrats and 11 know nothings) to 91 182 republicans, 8 democrats, and 1 know nothing). The eight democrats belonged to the Douglas branch of their party and the know nothing who stood with them on the side of the republicans was Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, who joined the republican party when the war began. The only men from any of the slave states who voted for the bill with the Grow amendment were Davis, already mentioned, and Francis P.

Blair, jr., of Missouri, a republican. Question of Land Entry.

The land entry question came up again, but in another shape, shortly afterward. This was on February 1, 1859, when a meas- twenty-two democrats) to 18 (fifteen demo- Tuesday. Today they admit that there may actual settlers on the public domain" was senate May 6 by 33 (thirty republicans and bug" stories, and to account for the existbrought to a vote in the house. In this three democrats) to 7 (six democrats and one ence of the insect described they are willing He has a right to be considered the author of the bomestead act, which was signed by peared the principle of free lands for the coln on May 20, 1862, and went into operation the baggage of repeople urged by the platform of the free soil tion January 1, 1883. Thus, fourteen years turning soldiers. went into operation January 1, 1863. Under party in 1848 and 1852, the principle which after the policy was first advocated by a was put on the statute book in the law signed | political body-the convention of the new | Lockyear, Twenty-third and Seward streets, bills gave actual settlers ten years' preced- lands for the people was brought to a new insect. ence of the speculators, enabled them to triumphant close. went into effect, thirty-six and a half years enter upon unappropriated public lands, and By the homestead act of 1862, which, with for misbehavior. He says he remembers This step is taken in view of the fact that have been in the wilderness. It was, in its under the necessity of borrowing at high of a family (woman or man), or person who about dark. He heard the buzzing of its the organization so as to provide for conrates from the money-lenders. sons. Most of the democrats opposed this public lands not otherwise appropriated, soon fell asleep, measure, as they did the previous ones, and which is rated at a minimum price of \$1.25 six democrats); nays, 76 (sixty democrats. The land rated at \$2.50 an acre is in the basking in the light from electric lamps, state leagues. fifteen know nothings and one republican). elternate sections granted to rallway com- He woke up long enough to feel a stinging "This ection is not to be taken as indi-Only three southern members-Jones of Ten- panies to aid in the construction of rail- sensation on the upper lip and see the bug cative of lack of interest, relaxation of pur-Missouri, all democrats-voted for the bill. not provide adequate safeguards against was swollen to the size of a hen's egg. The homestead bill came up in the senate speculation in the public domain, the home-

tions of the public domain lands, under carried by a vote of 26 (17 republicans and large in area as all the thirteen original long attende or "whiskers." The insect has thusiasm. The magnificent administration 9 democrats) to 23 (all democrats). Only states has been peopled. one of the nine democratic senators who various ways, the interests of all the states voted for the bill was from the south. This was Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, afterto the favorable consideration of the ward vice president and president. The American people." The free soil party, at other eight democrats were from the north fts second and last convention (in 1852), the and west, all belonging to the Douglas facone which nominated John P. Hale of New tion. The homestead bill was, for a time, Hampshire for president, and George W. successfully antagonized by the bill to buy Julian of Indiana for vice president, declared Cuba, then a favorite democratic measure, in its platform that "the public lands of the but by adroit and energetic work on the United States belong to the people, and part of the republicans it was put before the not be sold to individuals nor senate again. On the final vote of that day, granted to corporations, but should be the seventeenth, however, the Cuban measure was made the pending bill, the vote being a tle, 28 to 28, vice president Breckinridge giving his casting vote against the desires to assume the attitude of misreprehomestead bill. Despite the earnest and senting to the public the condition of school energetic attempts of Wade, William H. Seward of New York, James R. Doolittle of and the people of Omaha are certainly en-Wisconsin and other republicans to get the bill before the senate again, it was buried until the end of the term on March 4, 1859. On some of the divisions in the senate during these parliamentary contests John Bell of Tennessee and Samuel Houston of Texas joined Johnson of Tennessee, the Douglas democrats and the republicans in the endeavor to get the bill before the senate.

Republican Policy.

The principal reason why the republican party, with practical unanimity, favored first the measure to give actual settlers the stituted the liabilities of the board. Your precedence over speculators and subsequently the bill to grant free lands to setthe 1st day of September, A. D. 1858, no tlers was that by either course, but particu- plus the expenditures of the year, as being larly by the latter, the west would be quickly peopled and slavery would be shut out from the territories, the restriction to small holdings being fatal to the introduction of slavery. This consideration turned the majority of the democrats and virtually all the southern members of that party, as well as the southern Know Nothings, or Americans, against it.

> In the next congress-the congress of 1859-61-which served through the second half of the term of President Buchanan, the republicans had a plurality in the house of representatives and, though the senate was still democratic, the homestead bill passed, but it was vetoed by the president. On March 6, 1860, Owen Lovejoy of Illinois from the committee on public lands, reported to the house a bill which had been introduced by Mr. Grow to "secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands," which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole. On March 12, on motion of Mr. Loveloy, it was taken out of the committee of the whole by a vote of 106 (eight-four republicans, eighteen administration democrats and four Douglas democrats, usually called at that time anti-Lecompton democrats) to 67 (fifty administration democrats and seventeen southern Americans). An attempt by Branch, a North Carolina democrat, to lay the bill on the table was defeated by 112 to 62 and the bill was then passed by 115 (eighty-five republicans, twenty-four administration democrats, four anti-Lecompton democrats and one American) to 66 (fifty-three democrats and thirteen Know Nothings). All the sixty-six were from the slave states except Mont-

gomery, a Pennsylvania democrat. Patchwork in the Senate.

April 17, 1860, Andrew Johnson of Tenessee, from the committee on public lands. eported in the senate a substitute for the louse bill, the Johnson measure granting homesteads to actual settlers at the rate of 25 cents an acre, instead of free, as in the Grow bill, and excluding pre-emptors then occupying public lands. Mr. Wade of Ohio moved to substitute the Grow bill, but the notion was lost by a vote of 31 mays (all year of \$5.491.12. The fuel account was democrats) to 26 year (23 republicans, 2 democrats and 1 anti-Lecompton democrat, Douglas). On May 10 the Johnson substiute passed the senate by a vote of 44 to 8 (all southern democrats). The house refused the general fund. to concur in the senate substitute, the senate refused to recede, but in the conference ommittee of members of the two branches. the house, on June 19, after a contest in twelve meetings of three conference committees, accepted the senate bill with slight

Mr. Colfax, an Indiana republican, declared on reporting the conference agreeof Omaha, or Douglas county, that presents ment to the house, "We struggled, of course, to the public a more complete statement of · · to adopt the homestead principles f the house bill, but on these points the expenditures than the Board of Education. senate was inflexible, and we took what we As evidence of this fact I have only to refer did because it was the best we could get." to the tabulated statement presented in He added, however, "We shall demand the each annual report during the last five years free homestead principle at the next session and which will be presented within a few weeks to be printed in the unnual report for of congress, and until it is granted-until the year closing July 1, 1899. Respectfully yours, J. M. GILLAN. all the public lands shall be granted to the people of the United States." Mr. Grow, the author of the house bill, declared that the substitute was accepted "on the principle that half a loaf is better than no The following births and deaths have been reported to the office of the health commissioner during the last forty-eight hours: bread." President Buchanan, in a message dated June 22, 1860, vetoed the bill, on various grounds, the principal ones being eighth street, girl; Henry C. Franklin, 2011 Burt street, boy; William Rankin, Eighth that the bill would discriminate against the older settlers who had paid higher prices for their lands than the bill provided; it would be unjust to the soldiers who had received land warrants; its operation was confined to one class of people, the cultivators of the soil leaving manhanics and articles, boy. William Rankin, Eighth and Paul street, boy. Eighth and Paul streets, boy. Eighth and E ceived land warrants; its operation was con-fined to one class of people, the cultivators of the soil, leaving mechanics and artisans street, 6 months. at a disadvantage; it would reduce the value of lands in the older states, and it would "What might have teen"-if that little cough hadn't been neglected--is the sad re-

open up a vast field for speculation.

LAW THAT PEOPLED THE WEST | without making a direct issue on the amend- | 1860 the republicans were in a majority in "KISSING BUG" ARRIVES HERE both branches-though they would not have had a clear majority had the south refrained

from secession and its members retained

their seats-and a homestead law on the

platform of 1860, declared that "we protest

against any sale or alienation to others of

the public lands held by actual settlers, and

against any view of the free homestead policy

which regards the settlers as paupers or sup-

plicants for public bounty; and we demand

the passage by congress of the complete and

satisfactory homestead measure which has

aiready passed the house." The purpose here

outlined was carried out promptly, notwith-

standing the urgent and persistent demands

on congress for war legislation. On July 8.

1861, in the special session of July 4-

August 6, called by President Lincoln, Cyrus

Aldrich of Minnesota introduced a home-

stead bill in the house, which was referred

Owen Lovejoy was chairman, and reported

Secretary Gillan Makes a Statement,

Correcting Some Published Er-

rors Regarding Expenditures.

OMAHA, July 19 .- To the Editor of

the Board of Education on last Monday

the same. I cannot believe that The Bee

titled to know the facts rather than a mis-

representation. Your reporter stated that

year, or the debt previously contracted, plus

fund during the year were \$454,167.91.

Total liabilities and expendi-

Total resources.....

sented in my report:

the last year.

Following are the words and figures pre

Liabilities and expenditures of the year:

the last five years, and it is manifestly un-

of the total sum drawn from the general

fund was not really expended at all, but was

transferred to the sinking fund and is now

in the hands of the treasurer in the form

meeting the bonded debt of the school

Another large item showing an increase

expenditures was that of teachers

1895 and restored last year. This item shows

an increase over the preceding year of \$13 .-

795. A part of this was caused by the in-

crease in the number of teachers employed.

restored last year, and there is, consequently,

also increased during the last year, owing to

the exceptionally cold winter, by \$1,749.31.

The board paid \$3,607.10 as special taxes

and the architects were paid \$1,200 out of

The above items make a total sum of \$43.

\$42.53 and represent the most important in-

creases of the year. Subtracting this sum

from the total amount of warrants drawn

from the general fund during the year, it

will be seen that the ordinary running ex-

penses of the board would have been \$410,-

325.38. I desire to say in closing that there

Secretary Board of Education.

is no department or public body in the city

Mortality Statistics.

Births-Fred Stead, 2360 South Twenty-

In the congress chosen with Lincoln in Minute Cough Cure cures coughs and colda

daries, which were cut during the year

of interest-bearing bonds for the purpose of

district when the same becomes due.

lines laid down in the earlier Grow bill was enacted. The republicans, in their national

Attending Physician Says that the "Kissing Bug" is Nothing More Nor Less Than a Night Fly of the Mosquito Species.

The dread "kissing bug" has made its appearance in Omaha. Three cases of people suffering from the insect's venomous eting Physicians genwere reported Tuesday. erally have scoffed at the idea of this new species of bug, whose bite is very poisonous to the committee of agriculture, of which but several practitioners have had occasion to pull down dusty volumes from their liby Lovejoy on February 28, 1862. It passed brary shelves in quest of cases similar to by a vote of 114 (ninety-two republicans and those which came under their observation ure entitled "A bill to secure homesteads to crats and three republicans). It passed the be more of truth than fiction in the "kissing

Percy Lockyear, the 3-year-old son of John

a little over two weeks later. February 17, stead law was one of the most beneficent little fellow's description of the bug corre- lican club and every individual member of 1859, when Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio moved acts ever passed by congress. Under the sponded exactly with that given in the every republican club as an opportunity for to postpone all other business and come to operation of this act more than 4,000,000 pco- Philadelphia Medical News. It was an inch increased effort and direct activity. A cona vote on this measure, his motion being ple have obtained free homes and a tract as in length, dark brownish red color, with vention is not necessary to arouse party ensix logs. Its generic name is "opiscaetus" of the president gives to republicanism a SCHOOL BOARD FINANCES bedbug.

by the application of alleviants.

South Fifteenth street, was the second suf-The Bee-Dear Sir: My attention has been his lips swelled many times their normal called to a blunder on the part of The Bee size by a poisonous bite which he attributes arouse interest; not only to hold strong reporter in misqueting some of the figures to the sting of the ubiquitous "kissing bug." presented in a brief financial statement to

The insect got in its peculiar work also on the lips of Sing Lee, a laundryman at for the cause. We should not receive the night and to your editorial comments upon | Eleventh street and Capitol avenue. The encounter between the celestial and the "kissing bug" took place in broad daylight, a fact which will shatter popular beboard finances to the tune of about \$80,000 lief in the theory that the bug works only in the night time.

Lee was puffing at a long, black pipe when the insect began to fly back and forth before my report showed that the expenditures of his face. He brushed it away several times. the last fiscal year had been \$539,548.27. My but it finally lit upon his cheek and stung report stated nothing of the kind. Follow- him severely on the corner of the mouth. ing a custom of many years standing I sub- Lee's face looks as if he wore a good-sized nitted a brief report showing the resources apple under his cheek. The Chinaman apof the board, which included the cash on plied to a druggist for medicines to reduce hand at the beginning of the year, plus the the swelling, but as ordinary remedies proreceipts of the year, and showing the war- duced no effects, he asked at the police starants outstanding at the beginning of the tion for treatment by the city physician.

"Kissing Bug" at the Exposition.

the expenditures of the year, which con-The kissing bug was at the exposition reporter quoted the total sum of warrants Helen Jackson low, but it sent her to the outstanding at the beginning of the year, hospital in hot haste. Miss Jackson came down from Sloux City to visit the exposition. expenditures only, and following up this She was walking along the banks of the Lablunder you assumed in your editorial that the board had expended \$530,548.27, whereas goon, admiring the illuminations and the the total warrants drawn from the general tropical shrubbery, when, with a whirring sound, some insect flew against her face and an instant later stung her upon the upper lip. At the time she thought nothing of the matter, but within five minutes her lip commenced to ache and she immediately started for the hospital. Before she reached there \$426,823.67 the lip was swollen to three times its normal size. Dr. Campbell made an examination of Warrants outstanding July 1, 1898...\$ 76,380.2 Total expenditures of the year.... 454,167.91 the disfigured facial member and declared that it had been bitten by some poisonous insect. He applied the usual remedies used \$530,548.27 in treating bites of insects and soon relieved The warrants outstanding July 1, 1898. Miss Jackson of her sufferings, but was unepresent a debt or shortage which, as nearly able to reduce the swelling.

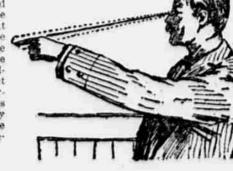
verybody knows, has been accumulating for Speaking of Miss Jackson's condition Dr Campbell said: "Her condition is not critifair to attribute that to the expenditures of cal, yet it will be a day or two before the Ilp is well. This kissing bug that they talk The warrants drawn from the general so much about and which evidently bit this fund for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1898, woman is nothing other than a night fly, amounted to \$424,678.93, while the warrants something on the order of the mosquito. It drawn from the general fund for the fiscal has a needlelike tongue, which it pushes year ending July 1, 1899, amounted to \$454, through the skin in search of blood, thus 167.91. I presented a few items showing causing the wound. The tongue carries where the principal increase had occurred some decomposed animal matter and when during the last year. This explanation you once injected into the human flesh causes an consider "lame," but the public is entitled irritation which brings on inflammation and o the facts as well as to your comments naturally acts something like blood poisonupon the same. As a matter of fact, \$18,000

> Congressmen to Go Through Omaha. A party, composed of several members of congress, and their families, will pass dant occupation in looking after their inter-

Adjusting Lenses—Talk No. 38

The science of adapting lenses to the sight is a complicated and exacting one. An optician must be thoroughly versant with all the laws of light and physical optics. He must understand the action of mirrors and lenses. The formation and construction of different Janitors' salaries were cut in 1895 and were kinds of glass and lens material. He must be familiar with all the intricate an increase in this item over the preceding workings of the human eye and be able to detect the slightest flaw in its adjustments. He must take an exact measurement of every curve and surface. I devote especial attention to this

> J. C. Huteson, Manufacturing Optician, Kodaks, Cameras 1520 Douglas St.



FREDERICK

after matters of national importance. At Once Begins Its Operations, as Four of
Its Victims Will Testify.

Among the members of this party are Congressman S. R. Payne of New York, Hull of Iows, and Dalzell of Pennsylvania. From Alaska they will go directly to Yellowstone park, where about a week will be spent. The trip east from there will be via the Burlington. Arthur B. Smith of the passenger department having just been advised. department having just been advised

FAVORS AGGRESSIVE POLICY

President Winter Issues a Stirring Appeal to the Nebraska Republican League.

Under the policy adopted by the National League of Republican Clubs, which permits state conventions to be dispensed with in EFFORTS TO LAUNCH FAILS off years, there will be no meeting of the state league of Nebraska this year. The announcement is officially promulgated in a statement issued by President Charles E. Winter under date of July 20. In this connection President Winter calls the attenof a convention does not indicate any decrepitude on the part of the league. of the party as follows:

"To the Republican League Clubs of Nebraska-The executive committee of the Neby President Lincoln in 1862. The previous free soil party in 1848—the fight for free telle a queer tale of an experience with the braska Republican league, after full con-The youngster was sent to sideration, has decided to deter the state to give them a chance to pay for it at the the amendments adopted in succeeding having seen what appeared to be an electric the National Republican league convention \$1.25 per acre minimum price without being years, is still on the statute book, any head light bug fly in through the open window at Omaha, July, 1898, changed the laws of The bill is 21 years of ago, who is a citizen of the wings in the room for several minutes, but ventions every two years instead of annually. which came up on February 1 provided for a United States, or has declared his intention being accustomed to handling creatures of This enables the league to meet in the confree grant of 160 acres of land to eligible per- to become such, can enter 160 acres of any this kind, he did not mind its presence and gressional and presidential years, which is deemed sufficient. Having, therefore, no del-The boy says he slumbered only a short egates to elect, it is thought wise by the the republicans favored it. A motion by a an acre, or upon eighty acres of the unap- time, when he dreamed that the bug crawled executive committee to omit the state condemocrat to lay the bill on the table was de- propriated public lands rated at \$2.50 an over his face and bit him on the lip. He vention this year and devote the time energy feated by a vote of 113 to 71. Then the bill acre, by paying \$10 to cover incidental ex- had a hazy idea that the insect was getting and money which would be expended therecame to a direct vote and was passed-yeas, penses and after five years of occupancy even with him for his having pulled off the for directly to the campaign before us. This 120 (eighty-four republicans and thirty- such settler obtains a title to such land, wings of fellow bugs found on the street plan has been adopted by a number of the

nessee, Jewett of Kentucky and Craig of roads. Notwithstanding the fact that it did fly out the window. In the morning the lip pose or diminution of confidence in our cause and in the result of the campaign. The attending physician stated that the It is rather to be regarded by every repuband it is said to be a parasite species of deep and abiding inspiration which nothing can suppress or subdue. There is always The Lockyear boy's lip was not improved danger, however, of that over-confidence which a great cause and success begets and Herman Nagle, a cutter formerly employed which is inclined to rely on latent power by the Nichol tailoring establishment, 209 and in the force of inertia. It is the duty of republicans in this important year, when ferer. He awoke Tuesday morning to find the lines are forming for the great battle of 1900, not only to be interested, but to | convictions, but to express them; not only to wish the cause well, but to fight well assaults of the opposition carelessly behind our impregnable defenses, but should attach them all along the line. An aggressive policy should be inaugurated and maintained unt the close of the campaign.

"One more administration under Wil liam McKinley and republicanism will have worked out another stupendous event in the nation's history, to the everlasting glory of our country and our party and to the welfare of mankind. We should not, we cannot, we will not falter in this great crists. Upon the young, active, enthusiastic republicanism embodied in the Republican league rests a special responsibility. The aggressiveness of youth may be the factor that will win the day. Our party is stronger and grander than ever before; our principles broader. freer, higher; our purposes as pure and inspiring; our leaders as great and patriotic. We can appeal to the young men with power and success as never before. Every young interested, aroused, taugh enlisted and given a place and a duty in the mighty army of young republicanism

"We can best serve our country, our party and our president by performing well the duty which confronts us at home. The highest tribunal and the highest educational institution of the state must be saved from the hands of the opposition. The final effort must be made which is to drive back the battle-line of the fusion forces from off our borders and restore to Nebraska that proud position in republicanism which was its glory for more than a quarter of a begun; 1900 should find us victorious.

"When the Republican League of Nebraska meets next year let it meet as one factor among those that have wrought out the salvation of our state. When the delegation representing Nebraska goes to the national republican convention in 1900, let it go representing a state that believes in the greatnoss and the natriotism of William Mc. Kinley; that stands for the highest principle ever advocated by a political party; that realizes the responsibility, the power, the mission, the true grandeur of our country that is republican.

"President Nebraska Republican League."

Fixing Up Their Fences. The district court rooms are almost absolutely deserted, as the judges have abun-

work. I study my science and study my customers. I try to do a little better each day than I did the day before See me about your eyes.

Mr. Frederick Hatter-

announces the arrival of a new lot of those rough straw hats for young men. These proved so popular that we were out of sizes for over a week-\$1.50, the same as the first lot. We have decided to close out all our ladies' straw hats. so we have marked them to sell at our cost-this will be a great opportunity for selecting a new, stylish hat at the price of the carried-over ones. We have

The Hatter. The Leading Hat Man of the West. 120 South 15th Street.



through Omaha the fatter part of this ests in connection with Priday's reimaries. ALLEGEDRAID OF SWIFT BEAR mouth enroute to the cast from Alaska, Most of them have been kept on the bench mouth enrouse to the cast from Alaska. Most of them have been kept on the bench where the congressmen have been looking well into the vacation by important cases that could not be continued until the regular term without prejudice to the interests of litigants, and during the remainder of the

week they will give politice their undivided attention Secretary Turkes of the republican counts outral committee will keep the beadquar-INDIANS AND COWBOYS HAVE ENCOUNTER ters open at 1712 Farnam street during the remainder of the week. He is now getting out the ballots to be used in the primaries in the various wards. These will resemble the regular official ballot in most

repsects, and there will be a circle provider

in which voters can vote the entire ticket

without marking the names of the individual

delegates.

One Half of the New Government Floating Quarantine Sticks on the Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19 .- An unsuccesstion of the clubs to the fact that the absence ful attempt to launch the new floating quar- According to his story one of the cowboys He Havana was made today at the Kensington cattle. Swift Bear ordered him to give up uphasizes the importance of the campaign Engine works in this city. It had been ar- his horse, which he refused to do. A rife and urges all members of the league to use ranged for the event and just as the work. ball pierced his leg, killing his horse. After their best efforts to promote the interests men were sawing the timbers that held the taking several head of cattle he was left and but half of the vescal reached the water, before reaching camp, the remaining portion resting on the shore. The workmen had narrow escapes from seri- trail of the fleeing band, overtaking them ous injury.

struction of the vessel.

PROTEST AGAINST GOEBEL Kentucky Democrats Call a Meeting and May Put Another Ticket

in the Field.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 19 .- The anti-Goebel democrats in this city and county have issued a call for a meeting to se held here July 24 to protest against W. onvention ticket. The call, which is signed ounty, says the Louisville convention was perverted from its true purpose by the "arerrupt bargains and by unjust and unpreedented acts of Chairman Redwine." calls upon all true Kentucky democrats to attend the meeting here, at which steps will be taken for the "nomination of a true demperatic ticket and that effect shall be given to the time-honored principle of democracy that the will of the majority of the people shall rule and that they shall not be compelled to submit to the arbitrary acts of ac cidental chairmen of committees or conven

BICYCLE TRUST IS LAUNCHED Forty-Five Manufacturers Represent ing Over Two Hundred Plants

Effect a Combination.

NEW YORK, July 19 .- A combine of the picycle manufacturers became effective at a meeting held in this city yesterday. Fortyfive manufacturers, representing 536 plants. were present. A meeting was held in the morning, when the plan as agreed upon by the committee on organization at its meeting held Monday night was submitted. An adjournment was taken until afternoon, when Gee and fatally wounded another by the project was carried through without a name of Merritt. On a farm near Alma Andissenting voice. The only change in the will be divided as follows: \$10,000,000 5 dangerously wounding Daugherty. per cent twenty-year gold debenture bonds, \$10,000,0000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$20,000,000 common stock.

The manufacturers will receive for their plants 30 per cent in cash, 30 per cent in preferred stock and 50 per cent in common stock, making a total of 110 per cent.

Expert Thief in the Toils. HOUSTON, Tex., July 19 .- Abe Rothschild. known throughout the country as an able crook and a diamond thief of the first water. has been convicted in Gonzales county. Texas, and given three years in the penitentiary on a charge of forgery, his conviction being secured by the Wells-Fargo century. A great step in advance was taken Express company through Superintendent In 1898; 1899 should finish the work so well Taft. Rothschild recently served a term in the Missouri penitentlary and was taken in by the federal authorities. He escaped by jumping from a moving train while hand-cuffed to another prisoner, but after nearly starving they surrendered. When Roths-child's present term expires he will be called to answer several similar charges in Texas. He has also operated in Canada, Georgia, the east and the middle west. The National Jewelers' association has spent much money in trying to secure his con-viction, but he escaped until the Missouri authorities got hold of him.

A Great Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine." says Mr. E. S. Phipps of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion if not praise of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases makes it a favorite everywhere.

Army Officers and Known Facts Tend to

Discredit the Story.

Warriors Said to Have Fired on the White Men-Courier Brings the News to Chadron, Requesting Assistance.

CHICAGO, July 19,-A special from hadron, Neb., says: A courier from the Cheyenne river Bad Lands, forty miles north in South Dakota, brings a story of depreda tions committed by Swift Bear's band, who are racing for life back to the reservation to escape arrest by civil authorities, and by this time they are believed to be safely within the boundaries of the reservation antine built for the government for use at came across the band while rounding up craft fast to the ways the latter collapsed by the band and wandered until midnight

The cowboys immediately started on the about twenty miles from camp. It is believed the boat was severely dians, who were well protected in the rocks strained and it will require some time be. fired on the posse. A battle was waged fore necessary repairs can be made. The at long range from cliffs and rocks. The expected launch was without ceremony, the cowboys' horses, left in the valley below, government being represented only by Lieu. stampeded and returned to the range, leavtenant C. M. Green, who supervised the con- ing the posse of six men with the Indians, who outnumbered them five to one. Mike The new vessel's hull is 160 feet long, Riley, the courier, was detailed to escape thirty-two feet beam, with twelve feet six through the Indian line and go for help inches depth of hold. The approximate cost Twenty-five cowboys heavily armed at once started for the scene of war from the roundup camp, taking with them extra horses.

> At army headquarters in this city the story is discredited. Swift Bear is characterized by officers who know him as a thoroughly good Indian who has never given any trouble. They simply saw some deer while off the reservation and could not resist the temptation to shoot some of them.

The last word received from him and his party came direct from Colonel Clapp, agent at Pine Ridge. It was to the effect that Goebel for governor and the Louisville Swift Bear and party had returned to the agency and voluntarily surrendered to the by one-fourth the democratic voters of the Indian police. They were told to go home and hold themselves in readiness to surrender to Wyoming authorities if they were sitrary unseating of delegates, by fraud and wanted. At that time the Wyoming people had not come for them and it was not and thought they would.

The Bee telegraphed Colonel Clapp, agent at Pine Ridge, in whose jurisdiction the fight is said to have occurred, asking what truth there was in the report from Chadron. The following reply was received: PINE RIDGE, S. D., July 19.—(Special

'elegram.)-None whatever as far as known. CLAPP, Agent. The following, in response to the same query, has been received from The Bee's correspondent at Chadron: CHADRON, Neb., July 19 .- (Special Tele-

ram.)-No knowledge here of any fight.

PROTECT THE MELON FIELDS Arkansas Farmers Use Guns to Keep

Off Marauders-Two Killed and Others Wounded. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19 .- Arkansas

nelon growers have adopted serious measures to protect their fields from thieves. Near Camden George Boyd, a negro farmer, shot and killed a white man named John drew Daugherty opened fire on two thieves, organization plans was a reduction of the killing Tom Harrell and seriously wounding capital from \$80,000,000 to \$40,000,000. This Jim Cody. The thieves returned the fire,

Arson Case Goes Over. The preliminary hearing in the Zacharia-

Nathan arson case, which has been on the county court docket during the last few days, has been continued to August 7. The state has not completed its case and it looks as though it would require nearly a week to reach a decision after the examination is

Kodaks 25c

that's all it costs to take your Kodak into the Exposition grounds this year-Such a popular price is sure to bring many amateurs and their kodaks-So we have fitted up a booth in the Manufactures buildingand keep a complete lot of photographic supplies which we will offer at down town prices.

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO.. Amateur Photographic Supplies 1408 Farnam. OMAHA

OPPOSITE PAXTON HOTEL.

Now the Exposition is Open-Omaha people are treated to all kinds

of music (?)-from all kinds of instruments-but to get the real pleasure of music you want to hear a Kimball plano. It stands out head and shoulders above them all-the 1898 Kimball was a wonder, but the new Kimball has many improvements that mark it as the one advanced piano idea-another carload of these famous instruments now on display-showing all the new and fancy woods-special low prices and easy terms made on them.

A. HOSPE, We celebrate our 25th business anni-versary Oct. 23rd, 1890. Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.



The Hawaiian Maidens—

that came to town yesterday wore slippers that surprised us-they'll be more surprised than we were when they see our line of misses' and children's strap slippers—the proper thing for warm weather in Omaha or Honolulu. We show them in three styles of buckle and bow to match color of slipper-black tan or patent leather-misses' sizes. 1145 to 2, from \$1.25 to \$1.75-children's sizes, 81/2 to 11, from \$1.00 to \$1.50-in young ladies' sizes, 2½ to 5, \$1.75 to \$2.00. We've never shown as handsome a line before. Saturday night we are going out to see the Hawatian girls, so do your trading before 6 p. m.

Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House, 1419 FARNAM STREET.

