THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

An Omaha Man Robbed by Burglars in a South Dakota Town.

A DRUMMER'S ROUGH DEAL AT LE MARS.

One of the Boys Who Uses Dollar Bills for Cigar Lighters-"They Are Not Bad Fellows" -Samples.

Burglers went through the hotel at White-Mide, S. D., Tuesday night. They visited nearly every room in the house, and succeeded is getting away with everything of value belonging to the guests, who were quietly sleeping while the robbery was underway. One of the victims was that popular knight of the grip, M. H. Barry of Omaha. He arrived at the hotel about midnight from Misnesella, and at once went to bed. On getting up in the morning he found that the visitors and cleaned him out. The guests lost from 50 cents to \$50 each, besides jewelry and watches. It was probably the same gang that went through the Spearfish hotel last Monday night. Mr. Barry has been traveling in that section for the past ten years. He says he has lost more money than this on prior occasions, but he feels a little sore over the fact that he had no chance for his white alley. He thinks he could rob an ordinary burglar, and would have tried it on this one

A Traveling Man's Tough Treatment. Harry Hasselbarth, traveling salesman for the Globe tobacco company of Detroit, was in the city yesterday explaining the workings of the lord mayor's court in LeMars, In. He was going to his hotel, he said, about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning when he noticed a policeman following him, and stopped in front of the hotel to see what he wanted. The policeman, who was thick headed and deep-voiced, ordered Hasselbarth to go home, according to the story of the latter. He said he wasn't in any hurry, and supposed he had a right to walk on the streets if he didn't make any disturbance. The policeman, however, like most officers in small towns, was looking for a stranger to jump on, to give an exhibition of his efficiency as an officer. So he collared Mr. Hasselbarth and ran him into the cooler, refusing to let him go to the hotel to get bonds. There he was kept suntil the next morning, when he was taken before Mayor Priestly by the valient officer, Nie Hentges, and find \$5. The mayor admitted that there was no case against the man, but fined him because he didn't instantly obey the commands of the officer the night before.

The efficer admitted that Hasselbarth was sober and making no disturbance until he The policeman, however, like most officers in

The efficer admitted that Hasselbarth was sober and making no disturbance until he came up and ordered him to go home. Hasselbarth was pretty hot, but he couldn't afford to stay there and fight. Several Le Mars citizens who were indignant at the injustice done Hasselbarth offered to pay his hotel bills if he would stay and show up the mayor's ignorance and the marshal's unwarranted action. Hasselbarth thinks it is the ranted action. Hasselbarth thinks it is the

Dollar Hills for Cigar Lighters. A drammer for a large wholesale clothing

house has a trick which he says saves him a great deal of money. He has to go around with retailers in small country towns a great deal. He finds that an amount of display and extravagance is necessary in order to convince them of the standing and generous dealing of his house. This used to cost him a great deal of money in traveling expenses. He was expected to bear a great part of the expense of entertaining the men to whom he sold goods; he had to buy them drinks and cigars and take them around. In the course of this he had to drink a good deal himself. He noticed that it was not so much the amount of money that he spent, but the show that he made with it which impressed them, and that it was more important to seem care-less and generous to an really to spend a great deal of money. One night he was with some retail clothiers

and their friends drinking. He had several small bills in his pocket. He had been drink-ing a good deal himself and in a reckless way out thinking he put out the light and stuck the burned remnant in his waistcoat pocket. He noticed how it impressed the men with whom he was. The bill did not amount to any more than the price of a round of drinks or cigars, but it made the eyes of his cus-tomers open to think that a man should use money in such a reckless way. The next day, when he sobered up, he found the burned bill in his pocket, only one end of it having been burned. He thought he had made a fool of himself by throwing away good money. The dea occurred to him, however, that possibly he could take the bill around to the sub-treas-ury and get a new bill for it. So he sent the burned bill to the sub-treasury, where it was readily exchanged for a new one. The bill had not been destroyed; it was plain what its denomination, number and issue were, and he had no trouble in having it replaced.

The idea became strong in his mind that he

might do the estentations and reckless act without having to pay for it. So the next time he was out with several of his customers he bought a few rounds of drinks, and then began in a reckless way to burn up \$1 and \$2 bills. He took pains to put the bills back in his pecket, and not to burn up enough of any one bill to destroy its redeemable qualities. He also told his customers extravagant stories about the percentages his house was paying him, how chean it was solling a solling and the percentages. him, how cheap it was selling, and what liberal concessions he was making to get rid of the stock which his house had on hand. He found the trick worked excellently. He has been carrying it on ever since to a greater or less extent. One night he held a card party of some of his customers at his rooms at the hotel and thinking that possibly they might notice that he immediately put the bills out and put them back in his pocket, he used dollar bills for lighters during the whole evening and then threw them in a cuspidor which he kept by his chair, first putting them out before he threw them in, so that they might not be burned up there. After his customers had left he took the cover off the cuspidor, took the bills out, folded them all up and had them redeemed afterwards at the subtreasury. He has gained the reputation of being one of the most carcless and extravagent men on the him, how cheap it was selling, and what lib most carcless and extravagent men on the road, without its costing him as much for expenses with his customers as it costs other salesmen who de not burn up their money.

Not Bad Fellows.

They constituted four real beauties, and they were seated together on the limited coming west. The motherly looking old lady in the next seat seemed to be on fair terms with them. The three drummers sitting opposite were indulging in a boisterous game of cards. A rollicking set they were and laughter filled the carnot infrequently. The handsome quartette and the motheriy old lady had evidently been taking their measure, "sizing them up," as the newsboy would put it, and evidently the trio had been set down as a hard lot. At a way station a well known cigar drummer came into the car and was heartily greeted and pressed to join the trio. "What have you got in the box, George?" asked one of the trio. "Bet he's got a sandwich lunch," said another. "Open her up; don't be stingy, George," exclaimed the third. Then the gover of the pasteboard box was carefully receorge, exclaimed the third. Then the sover of the pasteboard box was carefully removed, revealing a wealth of sweetness and beauty in the hundred or more perfect roses it contained, while George explained in his hearty way that he never thought of going home to Nellie without taking her some token of affection. "Which prompts me to show you what somebody else will get when the check is on the keister," said Bill, as he fished up a dantily painted fan from the depths of his valise. "Pil see you and go one better," said Dave, as he produced a beautiful lace kerchief and collar of the same material for their admiration. "Cauldn't go very heavy this trip," said Charley. "I'm going to send them to the seashore next week and I have to curtail a little, but here's a bottle of perfume for Maggie, a talking doll for little fleetha and Charles jr.'s eyes will dilate when the expressman drives up with his tricycle." The faces of the four beauties by this time bad taken on a puzzled look, while the motherly old woman's countenance toftened perceptibly as she whispered to the

girls, "Guess them is not as bad fellows as we thought they were." And neither were they.

Ready for the Emergency. Customer (who has just returned from New York): "I saw T. Aik, who visits you twice a year in the interest of Tight, Squeeze & Co., and he said his house had a great at-

tachment for you and—"
Nervous Jeweler: "Johnny run over to
Quill & Sprout's law office and tell them to

confess those judgments and have an execution issued at once." Merit Bound to Win.

Lincoln, Neb., July 26 .- John C. Allen of McCook, nominated by the Republican convention lately held here, is a traveling man, and one of whom we feel proud. I have and one of whom we feel proud. I have known him for the past ten years, having made his acquaintance when he first arrived in the great state of Nebraska. This shows what pluck and energy will do for us if we are determined. Mr. Allen came out here a total stranger, went to work for Raymond Bros. & Co., beginning at the bottom of the ladder, but was soon at the top, and was for years their leading salesman. He went into business at McCook and has done a large and profitable business, that by his energy and forethought was made to yield two-fold to what it formerly had done.

forethought was made to yield two-fold to what it formerly had done.

Young and gifted in every sense of the word, thoroughly capable and trustworthy, he can be depended on by the people to give them a good, clean administration of the affairs of the office to which he is to be elected. The late convention showed great honor to us as a body when they selected this representative man from our ranks, and we heartly thank them for it, and we will see to it that he gets there with both feet. Now I wish to say to you one and all, irrespective. It that he gets there with both feet. Now I wish to say to you, one and all, irrespective of party, that as this man has been taken from our ranks to fill one of the high offices, we must give him our whole support and help put him there. No one likes to get left, least of all a traveling man. So put your shoulder to the wheel, and as you have so many opportunities, being everywhere, a word can be said that will do lots of good. Place yourselves in the line and become missionaries to elect John C. Allan socretary of the state of Nebraska.

Robert M. Simons.

At the Hotels.

At the Hotels.

At the Murray—Harry Svisky, C. F. Southward, S. Despries, M. Horton, Phillip Levy, E. A. Stonehill, Dave Livingston, M. Hirsch, Dwight Hirsch, M. L. Goldsmith, G. N. White, N. S. Burkland, P. F. Fedderson, M. Hoton Ochs, A. H. Wolf, E. B. Wolf, John T. Normille, R. Barker, L. McMahon, Newton Morganreth, L. B. Hooker, C. E. Hill, W. B. Richards, M. H. Oberndorf, G. H. Hockett, J. E. Blair, Chicago; H. J. Taylor, Rock Island; W. Nelson, Kansas City; A. Beer, Philadelphia; J. W. Chaffell, M. Areuson, Alfred Chark, T. L. Seymour, New York: A. S. Griditzor, E. T. Lyon, Charles Wittenderg, St. Lonis; S. Seellg, Chicago; W. E. Buell, St. Paul; W. J. Stephenson, St. Paul,

At the Merchants,—John A. Donohue, Chi-

Stephenson, St. Paul.

Atthe Merchants.—John A. Donohue, Chicago; William H. Harrison, Beatrice, E. R. Wilson, Independence, Ia.; W. T. McGee, Denver; W. C. Potter, Chicago; D. A. Smith, Sioux City; M. A. Landon, St. Louis; F. E. Smart, Chicago; J. H. McEvoy, Chicago; James S. Slires and Charles B. Allen, Lincoln; D. J. Van Velsor, Detroit; John P. Hanon, Kansas City; W. H. Scott, Davenport; William J. Stewart, Nashville; H. Behin, Kansas City; W. B. Shryock and S. B. McDain, Lincoln; Nels A. Larkin, Denver; A. W. Pursons, New York; C. H. Elmore, Beatrice; R. T. Kneebs, Sioux City; Frank W. Woods, Kansas City; W. I. Vale, Kearney; Frank E. Davenport and George Kenrney; Frank E. Davenport and George Box, Norfolk.

At the Millard—H. F. McAdow, Kansas City; K. S. Walbans, Chicago; W. E. Hardy, Lincoln; William Lawton, St. Paul; Julius Lyons, Kookuk; H. W. Miller, St. Joe; F. J. Edwards, Helena; E. T. Stringer, Fort Wayne; J. H. Harding, Boston, and C. F. Perkins, Grand Rapids.

At the Barker—Leon Engstrom, Chicago; J. R. Steele, Kansas City; Alex P. Whitehead, Chicago; Ed Helderness, Creston; James Dolan, New York; J. P. Squib, Chicago, and W. W. Webster, Muscatine.

At the Casey—L. O. Wright, St. Louis; A. W. Crans, Davenport; M. Hasbrouck, New York, and Wallace Wood, Alma.

Dr. Birney, practice limited to catarrhal diseases of nose and throat. Bee bldg.

Tickets at lowest rates and superior accommodations via the great Rock Island route- Ticket office, 1602—Sixeenth and Farnam streets, Omaha.

BREVITIES.

General Test of the census bureau he has completed returns on mortgage indebtedness of sixty countles of the state and that the showing is not so bad as politicians have predicted.

Have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for croup and colds, and declare it a positive cure. Contributed by Wm. Kay, 570 Ply-mouth ave, Buffalo, N. Y.

1602. Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates.

THE SLOCUMB LAW. The following is a synopsis of the Nebraska

high license local option law: Section 1 provides that the county board of Section I provides that the county board of mait, spirituous and vincous liquors, if deemed expedient, upon the application by petition of thirty of the resident freeholders of the town if the county is under township organization. The county board shall not have authority to issue any license for the sale of liquors in any city or incorporated village or within two miles of the same.

within two miles of the same.

Section 2 provides for the filing of the application and for publication of the application for at least two weeks before the granting of the license.

Section 8 provides for the hearing of the

case if a remonstrance is filed against the granting of a license to the applicant. Further sections provide for the appealing of the remonstrance to the district court; the form of the license; the giving of a \$5,000 form of the license; the giving of a \$5,000 bond by the successful applicant for the li-

Sections 8, 9 and 10 make it an offense, pun-Sections S, 9 and 10 make it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$25, for any licensed liquor dealer to sell intoxicating liquor to miners or Indians.

Section II provides that any person selling liquor without a license shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense; and section I2 provides for the trial of such offenders.

of such offenders.
Section 13 makes it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$100 and a forfeiture of license, for any licensed liquor vender to sell adul-terated liquor.

Section 14 makes it an offense punishable by a fine of \$100 for any person to sell or give away any liquor on Sunday, or on the day of my general or special election Sections 15 to 23 inclusive, define the liability of salconkeepers for damages sustained by any one in consequence of the traffic and provide the steps necessary to collect such claums.

Section 24 relates to the Issuance of druggists' permits.

The local option feature of the law is contained in section 25, the salient part of which

"The corporate authorities of all cities and villages shall have power to ilcense, regulate and prohibit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous and vinous ilquors, within the limits of such city or village. This section also fixes the amount of the license fee, which shall not be less than \$500 in villages and cities having less than \$500 in villages and cities having less than \$500 in villages and cities having less than 10,000 in habitants nor less than \$1,000 in cities having a population of more than 10,000 Sections 26 and 27 relate to druggists' reg-isters and penalties for violation of the rules

governing the same.

Section 28 makes drunkenness an offense punishable by a fine of \$10 and costs or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Section 20 provides that the doors and win dows of saloons shall be kept free from screens or blinds.

Dr. Sussdorff treats successfully all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and rectum. 1504 Farnam st.

About two weeks ago the little fourteenmonth-old sen of J. H. Gardner of Huron
was attacked with violent spasms of coughing. Physicians were summoned, and while
one affirmed that the child was troubled with
bronchitis another was of the opinion that
some foreign substance had lodged in the
right lung, which in time would be expelled
by the child's coughing. The trouble continued for twelve days, when the little fellow
coughed up a common fourpenny nail, which
he had picked up and swallowed while playing on the floor.

CUSHING WAS BADLY KNIFED.

His Political Extermination Nearly Encompassed at Saturday's Convention.

SAMOSETS CAMPING ON HIS TRAIL.

A Severe Party Castigation Only Averted by the Superhuman Efforts of a Few Trusty Lieutenants.

Probably not more than half a dozen specators witnessed the political tracedy enacted in the democratic county convention Saturday afternoon at Washington hall. Unless somebody told them since, these who were there have no idea that anything outside of the monotonous rut or dry routine business

But the most desperate struggle ever made to prevent an ambitious individual, and his friends from being absolutely exterminated politically took place during a ten minutes recess, during which was made up the list of state convention delegates. C. S. Montgomery, Euclid Martin, Frank Morrissey, Charley Brown, Charles Ogden and Postmaster Gallagher were the chief actors. By one vote Mayor Cushing was saved the humiliation of a party castigation, almost as sweeping and prenounced in its severity as that recently administered to W. J. Broatch and his Twenty-eight club.

To the uninitiated who have been bombarded for two weeks with loudly proclaimed speeches about Cushing's wonderful popularity, it would appear that the democracy of

Douglas county was not only solidly united, but eager to offer him the nomination for governor on a silver platter.

Imagine, therefore, what a battering-ram of surprise must have struck the mayor's little cotterle of lieutenants when they realized that unless something heroic could be done to change the tide of sentiment he would not even be elected a delegate to the convention.

convention.

Mentgemery and Martin were after Cushing's scalp, and were determined to get it.

Montgomery had been heard to say that
"We don't want that fellow on our delegation. He went back on all his party friends,
became the tool of a gang of bashwaackers,
and does not represent the democratic party
of Nobeska."

of Nebraska."

Back of all this is a great deal of luteresting history. After Cushing's election to the mayorally, Montgomery and Ogden were both prominent candidates for the office of city attorney, and report has it that he promised each the appointment. Having thus placed himself in a compromising position Cushing subsequently proped

Having thus placed himself in a compromising position, Cushing subsequently ignored both and conferred the honor upon A. J. Poppleton. Similar action, it is claimed, has been pursued by Mr. Cushing in all his appointments. He always stood ready to promise the party lenders and workers anything they asked at his hands, but invariably acted directly opposite to their wishes.

As a consequence, when Morrissey and the other city appointees commenced booming their Cleveland-like champion for governor, these mea quietty slipped fong-bladed knives into their belts and calmly waited for Saturday's convention. They were all there and lost no time in putting such deadly gashes into the aspiring mayor's ambitton as will cause it to wither and finally die.

There were 163 votes in the convention.

There were 163 votes in the convention.

Among others, Charles Ogden was proposed as a candidate for delegate to the state convention, and every one of the 163 votes was cast for him. This strong evidence of Mr.

cast for him. This strong evidence of Mr. Ogden's standing with his party more than pleased the auti-Cushing element. They accepted this as a great rebuke to the mayor for his shabby treatment of Ogden.

The selection of delegates proceeded. Cushing's friends wanted him put on and made chairman. Mr. Poppleton had a few followers there who preferred to see him head the list. By this time the Cushing crowd began to see where things were drifting to, and commenced filloustering. They succeeded in getting through a ing. They succeeded in getting through a motion to take a ten minute recess. In the meantime messengers had been sent flying after Morrissoy and Gallagher. They got to the hall as quickly as possible, were told briefly what the situation was, and sailed in to stem the tide. in to stem the tide.

Gallagher, however, declined to exert him-self at first, claiming that he felt no interest eing either Cushing or Poppleton elected. etween the two, though, he preferred to As between the two, though, he preferred to see Poppleton shelved, and did what he could

see Poppleton shelved, and did what he could to bring about that result.

Morrissey was frantic. He had not expected such bold assumption from Cushing's enemies, and it completely knocked the cuthusiasm out of him. An open fight would have been much more to his credit, but he was smart enough to see very quickly that it would not do to undertake it there. A different policy had to be adopted. He went to the delegates personally, and with tears in his eyes begged each and all of them, for his sake, the party's sake and the city's sake not to leave Cushing off the delegation. If ever a man inbored, pleaded, prayed and importuned, the garbagemuster of Omaha did for all he was worth.

was worth.

When the convention met again and the selection of delegates proceeded, Cushing was elected and Poppleton was defeated. It must be understood, however, that Cushing went in simply "by the skin of his teeth." Out of 102 votes cast he received only fifty-one.

"While we would rether have severed his

"While we would rather have snowed his excellency under entirely," said an old time mossback yesterday, "his narrow escape from such a fate is no small rebuke, and it this community. "To all surface appearances," remarked

"To all surface appearances," remarked another democratic war horse, "Saturday's gathering was unusually harmonious, but I can tell you the fires of jealousy burned quite briskly, and in an underhanded way several ancient scores were settled. It was the old Miller-Boyd-Morton-Brown fight, but the old Miller-Boyd-Merion-Brown agait, out it failed to crop out. There is a general impression abroad that we selected a Boyd delegation, but I don't believe the name of an Omaha man will be proposed for governor. You see, J. Sterling Morton wants the honor of receiving that nomination. Boyd has said expentedly, that he don't care for it. If of receiving that nomination. Boyd has said repeatedly that he don't care for it. If, when the new congressional apportionment is made, Douglas and Sarpy counties happen to be thrown into a district, J. E. Boyd will then become a candidate for congress. Charley Brown is also grooming himself to enter the field. Therefore Brown will not let Boyd's name go before the state convention if he can prevent it? state convention if he can prevent it."

A young man who fully understands merchant talloring to take orders for a large eastern tailoring house. Inquire of J. Tichner, Paxton hotel.

The Platform.

The republicans of Nebraska reiterate and ordially endorse the fundamental principle of the republican party, as enunciated by a ion of national republican conventions from 1856 to 1858, and we believe the republican party capable ofdealing with every vital Issue that concerns the American people whenever the rank and flie of the republica party are entramaseled in the exercise of their

party are entramaseled in the exercise of their political rights.

We heartly endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Harrison. We also fully approve the wise action of the republican members of both houses of congress in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the coinage of silver and other measures of national importance, and congratulate the country upon the continued reduction of the national debt.

We most heartly endorse the action of the republican congress in passing the disability pension bill and the republican president who approved the same, and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed, because of the opposition to all lust pension legislation by a democratic president and a democratic congress; yet we do not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to those herole men by reason of whose sacrifices and devotion the union was saved and the government restored.

We hold an honest, popular ballot and a just

We hold an honest, popular ballot and a just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican govern-ment, and demand effective legislation to se-

incorporated towns and cities applicable both to primary and regular elections so far as it conforms to our organic law.

We oppose land monopoly in every form, demand the forfeiture of uncarned land grants and the reservation of the public domain for homesteaders only.

We recognize the right of labor to organize for its protection, and by all lawful means to secure to itself the freatest reward for its thrift and industry.

We are in favor of laws compelling railreads and manufacturers to use appliances which science supplies for the protection of inborers against accidents. We demand the enactment of a law defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employes in such cases where propersafeguards have not been used in occupations dangerous to life. Himb or health. Railrond and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them. Their undue influence in legislation andequaris, and of unnecessary burdens upon the people and the Hingitimate increase of stock or capital, should be prohibited by stringent laws, We demand of the state that the property of corporations shall betaved the same us that of individuals; that the provisions of our constitution requiring the assessment of franchises shall be enforced by suitable legislation.

We do further repeat our declaration in

required to switch haul, handle, receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

We favor the enactment of more stringent usary laws and their enforcement under severe penalties. The republican party has given the American prome a stable and elastic currency of gold, sliver and paper, and has raised the credit of the nation to one of the highest of any country of the world, and their efforts to fully remonetize silver should be continued until it is on a perfect equality, as a money metal, with road.

We favor the modification of the statutes of our stable in such manner as shall prevent the staying of judgments secured for work and labor and the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the speedy collection of the wages of our laborers.

We favor a revision of the tariff in the interests of the producer and laborer. The import duties on articles of common we should be placed as low as is consistent with a protection of American industries.

We endorse the action of the intersiate commission in ordering a reduction of the grain rates between the Missouri Fiver and lake ports.

We denounce all organizations of capitalists to limit production, control supplies of the mecassaries of life and to advance prices detrimental to the best interests of society, and an unjustifiable interference with the natural laws of competition and trade and ask their prompt suppression by law.

THE CRAZE FOR MANNISHNESS A Writer Who Thinks It Has Gone Altogether Too Far.

At the present time it is somewhat difficult to distinguish the young woman from the young man, on account of the abominable fashions now in vogue. It is the ambition of the former to be as masculine in dress as possible, which certainly reflects little credit on their taste, and undoubtelly shows a deficiency in those womanly attributes which should belong to the gentler sex, says Emma Howard Wright in the Chicago Inter-Ocean. An effeminate man is an object of disgust both to his own sex and the opposite, and why should not a masculine woman be the same! Indeed, I am ready to assert that she is to men, let her flatter herself as she may, to the contrary.

She may consider herself irresistible in her masculine get up, her blazer, her cravat, her cutaway coat, her sailor hat, and with her masculine stride, and her male friends may tell her that she is (for man's tongue can wag glibly enough in the language of flattery, but he really feels anything else but admiration, and if she would add a pair of pantaloons to her upper get-up and pay a visit to the club, thus effectually disguised, she would have a pretty rough awakening to men's opinion in general on the subject of women's musculing

It would be very unnatural if men did admire that sort of thing. What attracts a mar toward a weman, by all the laws of nature are the softness, the gentleness, the womanii are the softness, the gentleness, the womanti-ness, which belong to her sex. He would be going against the very laws of nature if he admired her when she flings aside these at-tributes of her sex. So let these young wemen who go in enthusiastically for mascu-ling style of dress, disabuse their minds at once of the erroneous idea that men admire it, for they do not. It is just as repulsive and disguisting to them as the effectionate many is to disgusting to them as the efferminate manis to a woman, and just in proportion as a woman admires a strong, brave, manly man, so do men admire a womanly woman, and would far rather see her with all the weaknesses and follies of her sex than to be in the slightest dogree strong-minded or musculine. So if young women desire to be attractive in

the eyes of men, and I think all do, they will not adopt the fashion of masculine dress now in vogue. There can be but one inducement to do so surely, and that if because it is the fashion, for it is certainly not becoming or even piquast as some fondly imagine. The thin girl undoubtedly succeeds in looking decidedly masculine, the style of dress showing up her angularity and effectually exposing her worst points; while her stout sister looks only supremely ridiculous, as it is impossible for her alook rounties. will open the eyes of a great many people in for her to look mannish, and the dress becomes

Not less abominable are the "dress reforms" (deforms would be more appropriate) that some women are endeavoring to introduce, for instance, Mrs. Jenness Miller's divided skirt. I fail to see one single thing to recommend it. It is certainly neither graceful nor pretty, and, from its construction I can not think it comfortable. Of course it answers the purpose of those women who ride bicycles and astride a horse like a man, but I think it greatly to be deplored that women do these

There is no reason why they should not take part in out door sports, on the contrary, many good reasons why they should, but still this can be done without sacrificing delicacy and womanliness. A great many women hav and womanliness. A great many women have taken to cycling enthusinstically, the newspapers admire and applified, but this does not make it the less objectionable from a refined and feminine point of view. There is something out of place, unwomanly, and, to me, vulgar in the sight of a woman mounted on a bicycle, and the fashion which is now struggling into life of women astriding a horse like a man is simply disgusting.

a man is simply disgusting.
Some years ago there could be no prettier sight than a woman who could sit gracefully and ride well on horseback. Then the long flowing skirt was done away with and the pants substituted under the short skirt which took a good deal away from the beauty and grace of horseback riding. Now the seem determined to do away altogether with the charm of horseback riding and use it only the charm of horseback riding and use it only as an unfermate exhibition of themselves.

If women would but be convinced of the mistake they make in being in any way masculine. As I said before, men regard it only with disgust, or if a woman's expertness in some of their sports should win their admiration it is in a sort of bon-commade way, they really lose sight of the fact that she is a woman and look upon her as one of their own sex, a kind of admiration I shouldn't think any woman would covet.

It is really the duty of every woman to be what nature has made her, thoroughly femine. Nature never intended for woman to model herself after a man, but by her oppo-

niae. Nature never intended for woman to model herself after a man, but by her opposite qualities, her womanliness, to minister to the happiness, to elevate the sterner sex. In a word, nature made her a woman and, by putting aside any of her prerogative, she goes against its very law. Surely, there is a wide enough sphere for woman without transgressing upon that of man, or overstepping that well-defined boundary line which divides what is masculine and what is feminine.

The American Girl Abroad. Henry James' witty sketch of Daisy Miller, while it offended some few Americans who did not understand it, has helped innumerment, and demand effective legislation to secure integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of all public authority.

We favor such a revision of the election laws of the state as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secreey in the easting of his bailot and secure the punishment of any who may attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters; and we favor the Australian ballot system for all

manger of a watering place, in the Casino at Monte Carlo, in their attitude and manner at a cafe in Paris, and so on. In the matter of

we recognize the right of labor to organize or its protection, and by all lawful means to occure to itself the Frentest reward for its hrift and industry.

We are in favor of laws compelling rallroads in decay supplies for the protection of laborers ignities applies for the protection of laborers igninest accidents. We demand the enactment of a lawfedning the liability of employers for a pluries systained by employees in such cases where propersafeguards have not been used in occupations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them. Their undae influence in legislation and courts, and of unnecessary burdens upon the people and the illegistants in laws. We demand of the state that the property of stock or capital. Should be prolificated by stringent laws, we demand of the state that the property of corporations shall betaved the same as that of individuals; that the provisions of our constitution requiring the assessment of franchises shall be calored by suitable legislation fluid according to length of service, for every soldier and sallor who fought in behalf of the union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifices and develop the government now exists.

We demand the reduction of freight and passes the rarrar avis, and since. She is very rarely, if ever, heady dress of Given such an amount of prettiness as she has, such quickness of eves and solong a purse, Paris dresses her arrar avis, and since. She is very rarely, if ever, bedly dressed. Given such an amount of prettiness as she has, such quickness of eves and solong a purse, Paris dresses her arrar avis, and since. She is very rarely, if ever, bedly dressed. Given such an amount of prettiness as she has, such quickness of eves and solong a purse, Paris dresses her arrar avis, and since. She is very rarely, if ever, bedly dressed. Given such an amount of prettiness as she has, such quickness of eves and solong a purse, Paris dresses her arrar avis, and since. She is very rarely, if ever, bedly dressed. Given such an amount exists.

We domaind the reduction of freight and passenger rates on initiods to correspond with rates may prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further domaind that the legislature shall abolishall passes and free transportation on ratiroads excepting for all employes of milroad companies.

We domaind the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and request our members in congress to vote for government control of the telegraphy, and request our members in congress to vote for government control of the telegraphy, and request our members in congress to vote for government control of the telegraphy.

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen, and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons allike, without discrimination.

We favor the enactment of more stringent.

and few are entirely free. Its cause is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

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— Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

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