tries where the hours of labers are longer, View the movement to reduce the hours

of labor from any standpoint, and you will find it based upon science and economy, po-itical and social necessity or expediency,

Printers May Strike.

the highest wages for the easiest work of any

the minest wages for the easiest work of any concern in the country. It is the natural con-ter and stronghold of trade-union tyrauny, because it is under direct control of and in constant contact with congress; and the am-bition a large share of the members of the

ower house at least is to pose as the friend of labor and get the votes of the printers as a body at home. Under the patronage system

arge numbers of printers find their way to Washington and into the government employ.

A change of a iministration or a deficiency in the appropriations causes a large number o

dismissals, and the men who are turned off soon drift into the local job and newspaper offices. Of course the rule operates here as

elsewhere that other things being equal-the men who are first dismissed from

office there are a few thoroughly good and trusty men, who are sufficiently independent

in feeling to profer to work for a private em-ployer rather than can the gauntlet of politi-cal victs studes on the government pay-roll. They leaven the cost of the lump in a meas-ure and processily receive a periodical

ure, and necessarily receive a periodical bonus in addition to the regular union rate

bonus in addition to the regular union rate of wages. But the trash are envious of the good men and the trash control the union. They are continually demanding that the plane of worksmuchip be brought down to their level, and the plane of pay raised to the point attained by the best of the craft.

"The demoralizing influence of the presence of the government, we think of Massin Wash.

of the government printing office in Washington, bullying congress and setting the pace in hours and price, has been seriously felt throughout the trade. By making it impossible for some of the best printing houses

here to compete with houses in other cities near by in bidding for profitable contracts, the local union has succeeded in driving out

of town a large amount of business. Balti-more, Philadelphia, even New York, get the benefit of work which might just as well be

done in this city. There is no excuse for the policy pursued. Washington is not a dear

town to live in. The markets are abundant

and prices reasonable; clothing and other do-mestic necessaries are easily within reach of

modest purses; and rents, in those quarters of the city which are not esteemed fashion-

able, are far from exorbitant. There is no

omplaint on such scores as this. The only heory which seems to govern the aritators

s that there are a great many printers here.

nd enough money must be forced out of omebody's pocket to "go around."

"It may be, therefore, that the walking delegate who blooms in the spring will order a general close-out this season. If the proprietors of the job offices continue in their present state of mind, the union will be informed that it at liberty to the continue of the cont

formed that it is at liberty to do its worst.

Switchmen Organize.

The switchmen on the New Mexico rail-roads have at last concluded to organize and during the next two weeks most of them will

oin the brotherhood. General Organizer Miles W. Barrett of Chicago in sponking of the movement says: "This is a wise move

on the part of the switchmen, for should a misunderstanding hereafter arise between them and the railway company they will have a head to which they can appeal, and as the association does not approve of strikes,

except as a last resort, it is safe to predict that the regular montaly strikes have come

De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best little pill ever made. Care constipation every time. None equal. Use them now.

Afraid It Woul t Drop.

J. P. Cooke, professor of chemistry at Harvard, has passed his sixtleth year

stone. No wonder he was at times ex-

tremely nervous. The professor once gave the freshmen a fright from which

my hand," said the professor, holding up a little porcelain saucer, "I hold"

up a little porcelain saucer, "I hold" (here his nervousness agitated the saucer,) "some dynamite" (nervousness

increased) "which, if dropped on the

floor (here the nervousness still further increased) would shatter this building."

As he finished the sentence the class bolted for the door, leaving Mr. Cooke

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Including two by the great Black Wilkes; sire of Winslow Wilkes 2:14; also a fashionable bred 2-year-old Wilkes stattion—a good one. Send for catalogue; or better, come and see them.

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NEW COLLAR=

Steinhaus

Engrowing Co.

and 34 Poston Brok

Omahay Neb.

alone with his dynamite.

they did not recover for some time.

to an end.

GREELEY'S NOSE FOR NEWS.

How the Editor of the Tribune Objected to Pool Belling.

BAYARD TO RESUME POLITCAL LIFE.

Stories of Bayard Taylor's Early Manhood Told by One of the Oldest Editors in the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 19.- | Special Correspondence of THE BEE. |- I understand that ex-Secretary Bayard will re-enter political life during the coming campaign. I got some new information concerning him at Philadelphia the other day. It was from G. W. Vernon, the editor of the Wilmington Republican, a man seventy years of age, and one of the oldest editors of the United States.

"Yes, I have known Tom Bayard since he was a boy. He was the son of James A. Bayard, senator of the United States, and he succeeded his father in the senate, and the Bayards have for years had a sort of right to the senatorship from Delaware, James A. Bayard was a finer looking man than Tom. He was six feet tall and had a magnificent head. He was a good lawyer, but not an extraordinarily fine speaker. He went to New York and tried to practice law there, but did not succeed, and I happen to know that John M. Clayton gave him the money which brought him back to Delaware. He needed \$4,000, and Clayton lent it to him. I have no doubt that he afterwards paid him."

"Is Tom Bayard wealthy?" I asked. "No, I dont suppose he is," replied Mr. Vernon. "He is probably worth about \$100,000. He has not been a naoney-maker, and the most that he has he has gotten by marriage. He got some with his first wife and he got something with the wife whom he has now. He lives very nicely at Wilmington and has bung out his shingle and is again practicing law. He has not a very large practice, but I suppose it pays very well. He started life, you know, as a merchant, and it was then the intention to make his brother, James Bayard, the statesman of the family. Tom was sent to Philadelphia to 120 into a store, but James Bayard died and they sent for Tom and brought him back to Wilmington and educated him as a statesman. He studied law and took his seat, while he was a young man in the United States senute."

HE KNEW BAYARD TAYLOR. "Where did you do your first newspaper work, Mr. Vernon!"

"I began life as a printer," said Mr. Vernon, "and I was apprenticed in West Chester, White I was working at the trade Bayard Taylor was apprenticed in the same office, and he there began his newspaper career. He was a tall, thin young man with a thin face and very dark hair. He was rather handsome looking. Shortly after he had finished his apprenticeship be went on a paper at Phoenix ville, Pa. I think he started the paper, but it failed and he then took up his idea of going to Europe. The Evening Post of Philadelphia and the United States Gazette each agreed to pay him \$50 for his foreign letters, and he left for Europe with \$140 in his pocket. Horace Greetey gave him an order for a certain number of letters, making the stipulation that they must be good enough for him to use, and in this way he became connected with the Tribune, which connection he kept up all his life. He was a very brilliant fellow and he wrote somewhat while he was at the printing office in West Chester. He then signed himself James Bayard Taylor, and he was named fafter James A. Bayard of Delaware. After his majority he dropped the name of James and signed himself simply Bayard Taylor. His first book bore on its title page the name of James Bayard Taylor. I saw him several times during the lat-Post of Philadelphia and the United States lor. I saw him several times during the lat-ter part of his career. He had then grown very fleshy, and I believe that his death was hastened by drinking too much German beer. He was very popular in Germany and he got too fond of German lager."

HOW GREELEY OBJECTED TO POOL SELLING. Speaking of Horace Greeley, a man who worked under him in the Tribune office, gives

me the following:

"Like many editorial proprietors in the United States," said he, "Greeley was not supreme in his own newspaper office. Some of his men were better newsmen than he of his men were better newsmen than he was and their judgment as to the polloy of the paper was better than his. At one time the races were on in New York and William F. G. Shanks was city editor of the Tribune. There was a great excitement as to the races, and the pools in New York sold very high. Shanks reported these sales, and while he was doing so, Mr. Greeley coming down from his country home, met him and said: 'Mr. Shanks, I don't want the reports of that pool selling published in the Tribune. This paper is a high-toned family paper and I think it is better to keep all gambling and pool selling out of it. Do you understand? 'Yes,' said Shanks, 'but I thought it was a matter of news and the people were interested in it.' 'It don't make any difference,' said Greeley, 'it's a bad thing and I don't want it.' 'All right,' said Shanks, and with that Greeley left.'' "Shanks still thought the matter was too

"Shanks still thought the matter was too good to lose and hoping that the old man would forget it, he printed the report again next day. Greeley came down to the office in a rage, called up Shanks and said: "How's this, Mr. Shanks! I thought 1 told you to leave those blank pool sales out of the paper. I want you to understand that this is more of a Sunday school sheet than a Police Gaystte. a Sunday school sheet than a Police Gazette, and I want them left out.'

and I want them left out."

"'O,' said Shan's, 'I'm sorry they got in.
I know you ordered them out, but my reporter evidently did not understand it and they skipped in."

"During these last two days, however, the races had got hotter and hotter and Shanks again hoping that Mr. Greeley would forget it, nut them in. He then waited in fear and thembling for his editor and it was not late the next day when Greeley came in in a towering but helpless rage. He had a thin, squeaky voice and he shrieked out as soon as he saw Shanks:

"Blank blank you, Shanks! Didn't I tell

he saw Shanks:

"Blank blank you, Shanks! Didn't I tell you to leave those pool sales out of the paper? I'm going to punish you. I will see if I can't be master in my own office! Blank blank you! If you put those pool sales in the paper again I will have you indicted by the grand jury!" By this time, however, the races were over and the pool selling stopped."

HOW GREELET TREATED THAD STEVENS' LETTER "No one could disturb Greeley when be "No one could disturb Greeley when be was busy writing," this man went on. "He was gruff even to rudeness and he would pay ne attention to any caller whoever it might be. One day a man came in with a letter from Thaddeus Stevens. He was a prominent man in Pennsylvania. He got in some way past the watch dogs at the dogr and into Greeley's sanctum, where, in an old gray duster, with his big head nearly touching the paper upon his desk, he was scratching away. He did not look up as the man came in, and the man stood awhile waiting to be noticed. As Greeley did not look up, he finally said: 'Mr. Greeley, I have a letter of introduction which Thaddeus Stevens asked me to present to you.' Greeley Stevens asked me to present to you. Greeley said nothing and did not give a sign that be had heard the remark, and the man laid down the letter in front of him and sat down. down the letter in front of him and sat down. After sitting about ten minutes and getting no sign of recognition from Mr. Greeley, he became interested in the situation and stepped up and pushed the letter of introduction down onto Greeley's manuscript. Greeley did not look up, but keeping his pen still going, he took his left hand and with his thumb and foretinger snappei the letter off the other side of the table. The man was more angry than ever, but there was a certain humor in the consistent and he picked up the envelope, took out the tetter, opened it and laid it before Greeley; and Greeley kept on writing. The man then pushed the letter slowing down again onto Greeley's manucript, so that he could not fail to see the signature of Thaddous Stevens at the bottom. Greeley waited till it get almost to his pen and then he flipped it away again, saying, in that high-strung, squeaky tone, but without looking up: Welf, how is eld Thad, anyway! and kept on writing. It was half

an hour before the man got anything out of him, and when he did his interview was cut short by Greeley again going to work." THE PRESIDENTIAL PTCR KILLED HIM.

When Greeley made that tour of his around the country as a presidential candi-date, he made a series of the most brilliant date, he made a series of the most brilliant speeches that ever came from the stump. He spoke at every railroad station and nearly always said something new. I have taiked with men who travelled with him during that campaign. They tell me he was moody and unsociable, relapsing into an almost idicay while he was in the cars. He would be the state of the s protest against going out to speak when the train stopped, but when dragged before the crowd, he would brighten up and make great speeches. There is but little doubt that he died insane and there is little doubt in the minds of many but that his presidential ambition had much to do with his death.

HOW SENATOR REAGAN REFUSED THE SPEAKER-

General Cutcheon of Michigan and Senator Reagan of Texas were chatting about the coming speakership contest the other day, when the conversation turned to the numerous speakership fights in which Senator Reagan participated. "The first," said be, "was in 1859, when John Sherman came within an acc of being elected, and though it is not generally known, I came very near being elected speaker at this time."

"The fact is," continued Senator Reagan, "I believe I could have had the speakeship at that time if I had agreed to make a certain promise cencerning it. The contest was

tain promise concerning it. The contest was very close and it lasted for weeks. Sher-man's friends stuck to him like those of Grant's at Chicago, and the parties were so divided that it seemed to be impossible to clect anyone, Bocock, of Virginia, was the leading democratic can-didate and Horace Clark, of New York, though not a candidate himself, was the leader of the Douglass democrats and of that

faction of our party which believed in squat-ters' sovereignty. It was he who denounced Sherman as having endorsed the Helper book, and he was one of the influential men of the house. Toward the latter part of the contest, which ran on into January, Sherman got as high as 105 votes, and he finally with-drew his name, and Pennington of New Jerdrew his name, and Pennington of New Jersey was elected on the fortieth ballot. Just before this Horacce Cark called upon me at my room and said: 'Mr. Reagan, I can make you speaker of the house if you will promise me one thing. Sherman has just so many votes, and he cannot get any more. It is the same with Boccek and with the other candidates. If you will consent to be a candidate. lates. If you will consent to be a candidate dates. If you will consent to be a candidate I will throw you the force of the Douglass democrats and can get you enough other votes to secure your election. The one thing I want you to promise is that when you are elected you will make up a majority of the committee of territories of Douglass democrats, and that you will make me the chairman of the committee. man of that committee,"

"I was rather surprised at this remark from Mr. Clark," said Senator Reagan, "and from Mr. Clark," said Senator Reagan, "and I replied: 'Mr. Clark, I like you very much, and I don't see any objection to the plan you propose, provided I had not been told of it beforehand. I can see no objection to your having the chairmanship of the committee on territories, nor of the committee being constituted as you suggest, but inasmuch as you have asked me to do so, I can see that it would be entirely wrong for me to acthat it would be entirely wrong for me to ac-cept such a proposition. I cannot promise to make any such nomination, and I do not care

to b): 7 siker on such terms."
"The result was that a few days afterward Sherican made his speech of withdrawal, and Pennington was elected."

HOW SENATOR BATE VISITED ANDREW JACKSON Senator W. B. Bate comes from the Nashville dictrict of Tennessee, and he went to school as a boy within a few miles of the Hermitage. His teacher was the preacher of the Hermitage and he describes a visit which he once paid to Andrew Jackson in company with this parson. "It was during the last years of Andrew Jackson's life," said he. "When we entered the house we saw Mr. Jackson sitting in an arm chair at one end of the hall with his big white hat adorned with its black band beside him. He accorned with its black band beside him. He had a gold came in one hand and a long pipe in the other. He hald down the pipe as we came in, arose and offered his hand to Mr. Hume, and then turning to me asked as to what was the name of the youngster he had brought with him. He told him that I was one of his Sumner county boys and that my name was Bate. He asked me if my grandfather was not one of his old officers, mentioning his name, and I replied that he was. I remained at the Hermitage for two days, and upon leaving he gave me some very nice peaches and told me to take them home and plant the stones. I did so and they produced a fire variety of peach. This was as far back as 1844 and the trees were bearing at the is 1844 and the trees were bearing at th time of the war."

COLORADO'S NEW ELDORADO. A western congressman gives me the folowing glowing talk about the new mining egions of Colorado. Said he:
"One of the best of the new regions is that

about Aspen. It will produce more than \$8,000,000 worth of ore this year. Leadvile produces an average of about \$15,000,000 annually. It sometimes rises as high as \$18,000,000 and sometimes falls as low as \$12,000,000, and this average of production has been kept up for more than eleven years. The mining region of Colorado is practically inexhaustible. New mines are being opened every day, and I doubt not but that more than \$35,000,000 will be turned out during the next twelve months. It is admitted that there are \$11,000,000 worth of ore in sight at Aspen. One of the most successful miners in the west is Dave Moffat, the man who was bulldozed out of a fortune by a man and his bank at Denver not long ago. He owns the Franklin, which is paying very well and out of which \$2,000 was taken in two months. The ore of this mine is of a very high grade, and a wagon load of it has been worth as much as \$26,000. The Smuggler is a good producer. The Molly Gibson looks like a jewelry shop, the silver is so apparent. Henry Gillispie, who went out to this region on snowshoes, made a fortune out of the Spar and the Smuggler, and he had \$4,000. He lost all this and then got an interest in the Molly Gibson which is now worth \$500,000 to him." well and out of which \$2,000 was taken in two HOW SENATOR JONES MET CONGRESSMAN

Senator Jones and Representative Laidlaw are both great men, and it is surprising that two such mighty intellects should not have come in contact before, inasmuch as both have been in congress togother for several years. They have not met however, and up until during the past session, they were not personally acquainted. Their introduction came through a little talk on silver in one of the cloak rooms of the house. Laidlaw seeing Jones and evideutly taking him for an excongressman or a stranger who had in some way slipped into the holy of holies, the inner sanctam of the house, accosted him and asked him what he thought of the silver bill of last session. Senator Jones made no bones of last session. Senator Jones made no bones of saying just what he thought of silver. Laidlaw straightway differed from him and the discussion soon began to wax warm. As the talk grew loud, other members gathered around and listened, and Laidlaw in a bull-dozing way, tried to bluff Jones and laughed at his arguments. At last, not dreaming that he was talking to Senator Jones, he said: he was talking to Senator Jones, he said:

"I don't know of anyone who has as foolish
ideas on this subject as you have except that
cranky Jones of the senate, who says"—and
here he quoted from one of Jones' speeches,
"But Jones don't know what I am talking
about. No one thinks anything of his opinion and he is a first-class crank."

"If you think so I guess we had better dis-

"If you think so, I guess we had better dis-continue our discussion," said the now irate senator. "Who are you anyhow! "I am a member of the house of represen-tatives, sir," said Laidlaw, "from the state of New York, sir, and my name is Laidlaw, sir. Now porthers sir, you will tell me who

sir. Now perhaps, sir, you will tell me who in the devil you are, sir!" "O," said Jones, very coolly, "I am a mem-ber of congress from Nevada and I belong on the other side of the capital and my name is

FRANK G. CARPENTER. Our society ladies are very enthusistic over Spanish Court Face Powder. It certainly is very popular here in our city. The medical profession can afford to endorse Spanish Court Face Powder, as it has been chemically analyzed and tested and pronounced free from injurious compounds and impurities. Druggists sell

Not Limited in Numbers. Professor-We must change our marking

Tutor—Why!
Professor—So many students get 100 per cent. I thing there should be something higher and harder to attain. Say 150 per Tutor-But no man could get higher than

Professor—O yes, they could, I know several students who know more than there is

United States Express Men Don't Want a Rogue's Gallery.

THEIR PICTURES MUST ALL BE TAKEN.

The Company Wants Them, Together with a Detailed Account of Their Distinguishing Personal Characteristics.

No special attempt has been made to enforce an order recently issued by the United States express company which in effect provides for a mammoth collection of portraits of all employes of the company with a regular criminal court description of the personal appearance of the men and a chapter on their haracteristics that is as detailed as that recently issued by Superintendeut James for the benefit and much to the disgust of the

cachers in the city schools.

The company has issued an order for all its employes in positions of trust to have their photographs taken to put in the collec-tion. These employes include the messen-gers, drivers and their helpers, clerks, book-keepers and others who handle money or goods, and they number 10,000 or more. The men do not like the idea. Not only loes the company demand likenesses, but it

also requires complete descriptions of the men. The printed blank says that the following information regarding each employe must be prepared and subscribed to by the superintendent or agent:

Name, residence, place and date of birth, parents' name and residence, height, weight, complexion, color of hair, color of eyes, kind of nose, what hair is worn on the face, color of hair on the face, and any particular marks or deformities by which the employe can be identified. The superintendent or agent must also add remarks as to the appearance in other respects, the antecodents, stc., of the employe. Attached must be "a good photographic likeness" of the person described. The new order is dated March 1. Employes are compelled to furnish bonds t

secure the company against loss through "fraud, default or negligence." Heretofore the employes have obtained individual bondsmen or the guaranty of surety compan-ies. Now the company has established its own bonding system, and the men will provide the indemnity fund. The yearly charge to the employe is \$2 for \$500 security; \$3.40 for \$500, and \$6.75 for \$1,000. In the order issued on the subject the company says that the money re-ceived for bonding will be kept in a special and separate fund and the balance after paying the losses through 'fraud, default or negligence' of employes will be annually distributed among the men in proportion to their payments. There is one clause of the bonding order which the men object to. It

The company shall be the sole judge of the amounts in which its employes shall sever-ally be bonded, of the rates of premiums, of the times and amounts of redistributions, of what employes shall participate in redistri-butions, of the causes for which it shall repay itself out of the bond fund and the amounts of such repayments, and of all other matters and questions relating to this system of bonding and arising therefrom, and its decisions shall always be final and con-clusive. The company may amend and modify the system of bonding in any respect at

The employes must accept the conditions and they may be discharged at any time without notice. The men do not find so much fault with the bonding scheme as with the requirement to furnish their pictures to the company. The bonding charges of the express company are lower than those of the surety companies. The express company, however, is the sole judge of the extent of its loss. If a surety company furnished a bond it would require the express company to pre-sent proof of its loss. While protecting itself by the bonding scheme the express company may at the same time proceed against or re-

cover from the employe.

The men say that the express company's picture collection and record is too much like the accumulation in Inspector Byrne's archives. They consider the order a reflection on their integrity. It is said that many of the men will refuse to furnish their photo-

"The company cannot get my picture for the 'rogues' gallery." said one of them yes-terday. "The men do not care so much about the bonding scheme, but they are not going to be put in the same category with profes-

No attempt has yet been made to enforce the order, but it is certain to be carried out. It may result in a strike. Since the company became the carrier of money for the governnent its risk has been greatly increased, and this is given as one reason for taking descriptions of the men.

Compers on Hours of Labor. During the past week the council of federated trades has been holding its annual session in San Francisco. One of the features of the session was the address of President Gompers, which was delivered Friday. In Substance he spoke as follows:
From the time that Aristotle declared that

"that is the most perfect system of society which provides for the happiness of all its members" down to our presenters, when we are living under a constitution based upon the theory "that all are born free and equal," a struggle has been waged between the wealth-producers and the wealth-absorbers to obtain a larger share of the result of human exertions, commonly known under the name labor. At one time the greatest aim in life and the infliest aspirations were to de-velop the militant side of the human character; now we find, through the ever-increas-ing spirit of commercialism, the demand for greater industrial progress and development. And yet, while the new order of progress is still battling with the last vestiges of feudal and medieval conditions, the new order contains elements within itsoif struggling with each other for ascendancy—for still greater progress—for the full realization of the decla-ration of that grand and earliest of philoso-phore. Aristotle

phers, Aristotle. There can be no question in the minds of observers that the greatest efforts and deepest thoughts of the human family are to conquer that most important of all things—

How can we encompass the continent How can we reach another part of the world quickly? How can we produce such and such an article swifter? are all in themselves questions that seek to conquer the fleeing ments of time.

On the other hand the wage-workers, who, being the producers of the wealth of the world, are considering for themselves, the question, which, while pressing upon the minds of others with so much persistency, is one that reaches nearest their life and being than all other considerations combined—

Meet corporate power or the employing class under any circumstances and you will find the tendency on their part to secure the longest number of hours of toil from the workers. That handreds of thousands of the people of the country are walking the streets in idieness, that those who are employed too many hours a day wearing away their lives and driving them to a premature old age and death, forms no part of their economic creed. They want all the time they can squeeze out of the human as well as the steam ma-chine.

Argue with them that such a policy is short-sighted, that it is false political econ-omy and that it has a tendency to prevent the full development of the mental as well as omy and that it has a tendency to prevent the full development of the mental as well as the physical part of the human family, and puts a quietus upon industrial and commercial progress, and you will be met with a shrug of the shoulders, impiving, "After me, the flood," or "Each for himself and the d—take the hindupost." He forgets, however, that if his inferred or uttered sentiments are fully carried out, his saturic majescy will be continually taking the hindupost, until he who is in the front rank will be eached, for he will then be the hindupost. On the part of the wage workers we also urge the consideration of the question of time, for to us there is no question of greater moment. How can we maintain the political rights achieved for the human family How can we secure a larger share of the produce of our labor! How can we prevent the pressing concentration of mind and muscle, brought about by machinery, from wearing our lives out prematurely! must be answered to the satisfaction of the constantly growing investigating character of the labor movement, and those who sympathize with the honest and noble aspirations of the membership of the American federation of this

problem the question of the reduction of the bours of labor. In other words the saving of BRONCHITIS. itime. It must not for a homest be imagined that a reduction of the hours of labor would at all have a tendency to diminish either the productivity of the laborer or the aggregate produc



Radam's Microbe Killer Curas Bronchitis-

Read the Evidence. Read the Evidence.

Four years ago I was taken with a severe cough I consulted our best physicians who prenounced my case brenchilis of a very agravated form. I took their prescriptions without reitef, and finally gave up, thinkingson sumplen was my final destiny I tried Microbe Killer to my utter astenishment, my health was much improved before I had used the second jug. I continued to use it and my bronchills is now a thing of the past. I consider myself sound and well. Am nearly sixty-click years of age and labor nearly every day in the year.

E. S. RAYMOND, St. Joseph, Mo. Microbe Killer relieved ms of a sovere cough and The indications point to a well developed strike among the printers of Washington city ere many days. Last week the members of the typographical union served notice on the job offices that on the first of next month a new scale of prices for composition would go into effect involving an increase which is estimated to amount to about 10 per cent.

A Washington paper in commenting upon the situation says; "It is probable that this means war, as the Microbe Kilter relieved me of a severe cough and ervous prostration. I have been perfectly well for year.

With Mermod & Jaccard, St. Louis. ob offices as a rule cannot stand-such a raise. In the case of one of the largest and most en-My wife had a very bad cough. She used Microbe Killer for it cearly cured. In fact, her general con-lition has been greatly renovated. G. W. JAEGER, 2017 Farrar St., St. Louis. In the case of one of the largest and most en-terprising offices in the city it is figured out that the proprietor's average profit do not amount to more than 10 per cent on his pres-ent pay roll; and in another which gets a good deal of government printing of a class that is let out to private parties on long con-tracts, an additional 314 cents a thousand ens-would wipe out every penny of profit on these contracts.

I have been using Microbe Killer for about two months. I had throat trouble with bronchitis in its worst form. My throat is entirely relieved; my cough also.

MRS.A.E. SHIRADERI.

MIS WALE SHIRADERI.

My wife used your Microbe Killer for a severe cough which the doctors had railed to relieve. She received great benefit from the first few doctor. Her cough is new a thing of the prat and she feels almost eatherly well.

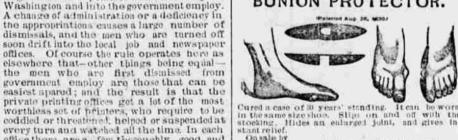
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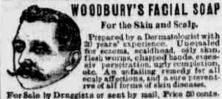
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