REDUCED RATES ON CATTLE.

The Railroads Have Made Them on Live Stock from South Omaha.

DID IT BY A LITTLE CHANGE IN BILLING.

An Explanation of the Irregularities That Have Characterized Shipments of Stock from Missouri River Points.

On April 10 a new arrangement was entered into by the railroads regarding the haut-Ing of live stock from South Omaha to eastern points as was fully explained in these columns at the time. The change was of much importance but was generally mis-

understood by the public. The success of the live stock industry is so dependent upon the good will of the railroads that any change of rates or methods of handling stock causes a nervous feeling among the interested parties unless the change is fully understood and in their favor. In the present instance the change was in the interest of the railroads and packers and provoked considerable discussion on all

Some idea of the importance of the question may be gained from the fact that during the mouth of March alone 24,142 cattle, 23,241 hogs and 6,711 sheep were shipped out of the South Omaha yards.

To fully understand the subject it will be necessary to go back some five years or more when John A. Me-Shane, as president of the stockyards com-pany, algued an agreement with the Western Freight association whereby the stockyards company was to preserve the identity of the stock received and keep their books open for the inspection of the agents of the roads. The railroads, on the other hand agreed to allow stock billed through to Chicago to be halted at the yards at South Omaha, and if soid the buyer could take the stock to Chicago on the through rate as shown by the original billing. The stock, however, could not be changed, that is cattle shipped from say Denver and sold at South Onaha could go on to Chicago on the through rate, but if they were slaughtered here no other cattle could be substituted for them and go on to Chicago on the Denver billing. This is what was meant by preserving the identity of the stock.

It was difficult to always live up to this as for example a packer would buy five loads of cattle which came in from Iowa on a local rate and ten cars from Denver that came in on a through rate. He would sort the cattle over through rate. He would sort the cattle over and such as he wanted he would kill here and the balance he would stip on to Chicago. In such cases the shipper was given the benefit of the through rate, although the stock shipped may have been entitled to only a local rate. Under such conditions the rule was broken over more or less, it was not to the interest of the stockyards company to keen too close. of the stockyards company to keep too close tally upon the identity of the shipments, nor could the railroads, who were anxious for

could the railroads, who were anxious for shipments, afford to be too inquisitive.

On January 19 of this year railroad rates went up, and that may be said to have been the commencement of the present difficulty. The management of the stockyards company, knowing that eastern buyers and shippers make the life of a market, but the subject is make the life of a market, put the subject in this light before the railroad agents: We must have the shippers here and it stands us in hand to so arrange matters that they can operate to advantage in this market. The result was that in a very short time all the stock forwarded to Chicago went on through billing, the most advantageous points being selected. Stock might come in on a local rate from a near point like Fremont, but the buyer could get it shipped out on the billing of some stock that had originated at some distant point on which the proportion of the rate from Omaha to Chicago was very low. It was carried even farther than that, Stock was billed out as originating at a distant point, when no stock had been received from that point and when there was no original billing from the point named. As an exam-ple, Wayne, Neb., is so located that the prople, Wayne, Neb., is so located that the proportion of the through rate between South Omaha and Chicago is very light on stock coming from that point. A road like the Milwaukee with no Wayne connection, as an inducement to some shipper who had bought a train of cattle from some point from which the rate was not so low, could bill the cittle as having come from Wayne. having came from Wayn?. Another point from which the rate is very low is Casper, Wyo, on the Union Pacific, and still another, Merino, on the B. & M., in the same state. During the range season so many Nebraska cattle were shipped to Chicago as having originated at Cusper or Merino that the boys at the yards nicknamed the agent of one road Merino and the other Casper.

The outcome of the whole business is that

the Western Traffic association has put a stop the Western Traffic association has put a stop to the irregularities by locating a representative who will keep a check on the cattle and the billing and see to it that the two are not mixed. Hereafter every bullock who makes a stop-over at South Omaha will have to be properly identified before his through ticket will be received.

The whole subject can be summed up in this way: The railroads were hauling stock from Omaha to eastern points at less than the regular rates and have grown tired of it and have restored the regular rates, which were supposed to be in force all the

The effect of the low rates was to make a The effect of the low rates was to make a better market at South Omaha. The lower the rate which the shipper could get on his cattle the more he could afferd to pay for them, and the country producer got the benefit. It is to the interest of the shippers, producers, stock yards company, and in fact to everyone excepting only the railroads themselves and the packers, that the rates from Omaha eastward should be as low as possible.

This naturally suggests the reason why the railroads suddenly decided to put a stop to this method of lowering rates. Of course they would plead self interest but it is quite likely that matters would have gone on for some time in the same shape had not something transpired to especially call their attention to the subject. That something was a squeal from the packers. The packers want low rates to the east on the manufactured product but they like to see the rates on live stock kept up. As noted above, when rates are low the shipper can pay more for the stock, which advances the market and compels the packer to pay more for what he wishes to slaughter. Some packers ship stock on the hoof and when they do they get the benefit of the low rates, but they do not ship enough to make it an ob-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, rests the child and the mother. 25 cents a bottle.

THEY WILL FIND OIL.

Experts Dectare that the Papio Val-

ley is Full of It. Whether or not oil exists in paying quantities in the valley of the Papillion, just beyoud the city limits, is a question that is agitating the minds of a number of Omaha gentlemen, as well as attracting the attention of men from the oil districts of Pennsylvania.

Last fall the men who are at the head of the oil company bored 1,485 feet into the earth in the territory mentioned and struck oil, but owing to the fact that they struck a strong flow of water, the oil was driven out and no results were reached. Besides this, the well was not eased and consequently soon

Later another hole was put down 1,470 feet when the work was suddenly stopped and the tools packed away. Since that time a stock company has been formed and sev-eral Pennsylvania experts have been brought here. Last week two of these gentlemen were on the ground, but what they discovered is not known, as they kept their own secrets. Since that time oil leases have been secured on nearly all of the country around the first

Colonel B. F. Smith, who is at the head of Colonel B. F. Smith, who is at the head of the oil company, yesterday morning said: "It is true that some Pennsylvania gentlemen have been here, but there is nothing in it. We have a first-class artesian well and that is all that we went after. We will not pros-pect for oil, as there is nothing there to jus-lify putting down another hole." W. L. Peart, who has recently arrived

from the Kittanning oil districts, tells a different story regarding the outlook. He says: "There can be no doubt but that oil in vast quantities exists in that valley. The oil rock is of the same formation as that is my state, and the finding of oil in the first well means

"It is an easy matter to explain why it did not come to the surface. In the first place the drillers struck a heavy flow of water. This is death to oil, as it forces it out of the way and drives it back into the crevices. If the men had cased the hole when they struck that water, they could have had a dry hole for drilling and the chances are that they would have struck a gusher. All that now remains to do, is to put down a new hole and remerity care for it. put down a new hole and properly care for it. This can be done within sixty days. Colonel J. B. Finlay, who knows all about such matters will soon be on the ground and then work will proceed upon a systematic plan.

"Now remember I don't say that there is oil in Douglas county, but it looks very much as though there is something more than

vater out in that vicinity,
"We know that there is plenty of natural gas, as the oil that was found settles that fact. Where there is oil, you will alway find gas, and gas means millions for Omaha. It can be piped into the city and as soon as this done it will settle the fuel question. To prove this I want to say that in my home town, where coal is taken direct from the mines, people have laid it aside and are burning gas. It is used in the blast furnaces, in stores, factories, offices and dwellings, and is much cheaper than coal. If nothing more than gas is struck it means a great deal for Omaha."

John T. Cathers, who is also interested in some of the oil leases, is feeling very hone-ful. He said: "It's reasonable to believe that we will find oil out in the Papillion valley. The well that was put down brought good results until the cave in took place. We had the oil—stone and the oil, but the water drove the latter back, and then on account of the hole not having been cased, we were forced to abandon it on account of the rock that went in on us. Another well val be sunk, and there is but little doubt but that we will strike oil. If we should not we will find gas, which will be of great benefit. The old well was a gaser and would have furnished light for the whole city. All that now remains to do if we want to settle the light and fuel question, is to put down the hole and pipe the gas into the city.

"It is safe to say that when this is done a

seven-room house can be warmed and lighted for not to exceed \$20 per year, to say nothing about the convenience.

"Some prominent Pennsylvania oil men will be in the city soon, at which time I ex-pect some plans will be devised for working the leases that have been secured."

No griping, no nausea, no pain when De Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

F. C. Grable with go to Deadwood today. Pierson D. Smith of St. Edwards is a guest at the Paxton.

Watson Pickrel of Beatrice is in the city G. W. Hall started for Chicago yesterday

via the Northwestern. Smith F. Turner, in advance of "The Fakir," is at the Barker. C. S. Mellen, traffic manager of the Union Pacific has gone to Chicago.

J. M. Thatcher, post trader at Fort Nio-brara, is stopping at the Paxton. Judge Dundy, Elmer Frank and Brad Slaughter left vesterday for Norfolk. Miss Emma Munzingo, clerk of the board of education, was called to her home at Coin, Ia., yesterday by the illness of her mother.

The Barker—Andrew Willis, Rochester: F. H. Mathews, Dowagale, Mich.; Robert H. Pallister, Chicago; M. T. Arnold, Columbus; R. T. Raines, Chicago: H. A. Nutting, Davenport; W. L. Wallace, Norfolk; William M. Cannon, Frement; F. F. Turner, Deadwood; Lee Steutz, Ottumwa.

The Merchants—E. P. Swain, Sprinzfield, Neb.; L. W. Reahard, Pittsburg; J. W. Moore and wife, Mrs. Schroeder, Wilcox; Mr. G. Ashby, Miss Ashby, Charles E. Hendrix, Missouri Valley; M. S. Morgan, Kansas City; Zeil Cook, Danbury; J. Barry, Wayne; C. F. Boyd, Ainsworth; James Madsen, Wakefield; G. F. Hammer, E. B. Buster, Colerfdge; Elmer Canlthus, Beatrice; H. Whitney, Papillion; Charles Sang, Linwood; E. H. Purcell, Verdigre; C. J. Rornell, Leadville; F. W. Loviess, Muskegon.

The Millard—W. Fulda, Harper, Kan,;

nell, Leadville; F. W. Loveless, Muskegon.
The Millard—W. Fulda, Harper, Kan;
W. E. Mariner, Kansas City; C. Piattenburg, Chicago; A. Freidinheim, Rienmond, Va.; J. S. Hibbs, Philadelphia;
H. C. Staart, Des Molnes; L. W. Rehard,
Pittsburg; H. A. Bliss, Newark, N. J.; Charles
S. Pratt, Buffalo; A. Eisenbiss, Indianapolis; Pittsburg; H. A. Bliss, Newark, N. J.; Charles S. Pratt, Buffalo; A. Elsenbiss, Indianapolis; L. O. Goodbridge, New York; J. C. Kilner, L. D. Walbanz, Chicago; F. M. Stephens, St. Louis; Mrs. Hammond, Blair. Neb.; A. M. Nearles, Detroit; H. Sanders, New York; W. R. Shute, New York; H. S. H. Gose, New York; W. W. Tompkins, New York; H. W. Williams, New York; E. R. Loose, New York; F. W. Mugay, Kansas City; John Long and wife, Kansas City; R. B. Anderson, Cleveland; A. B. Bell, Chicago; William Gilland, Jr., New York; B. C. Kurz, St. Louis; L. P. Ladden, Lincoln; A. B. Chadrick, New York; W. D. Brennen, Chicago; A. W. Austin, Boston; W. E. Sprague, Chicago; T. Eagan and wife, Cheyenne; John A. Street and family, Salt Lake; G. M. Liffand, Lexington, Neb.; W. C. Phipps, Kansas City.

The Delloue—Frank Gerald, Chicago; George

Brennen. Chicago; A. W. Austin, Boston; W. E. Sprague, Chicago; H. Engan and wife, Cheyenne; John A. Street and family, Sait Lake; G. M. Luffand, Lexington, Neb.; W. C. Phipps, Kansas City.

The Dellone—Frank Gerald, Chicago; George Hutchinson, Chicago; Walter Werner, Louisville; N. Rallora, Rochester; A. J. Van Engers, New York; M. E. Hill, Buffalo; F. M. Rubbies, Broken Row; R. E. Payne, Chicago; Charles Dana, Chicago; William Osborne, Gretna, Neb.; John Bradford, Gretna, Neb.; John Bradford, Gretna, Neb.; Grank Coller, London; F. F. Filter, London; N. M. Dundee, Chicago; E. E. Faft, Chicago, J. P. F. Fitzeerald, Chicago; E. B. Bowman, Council Bluffs; C. B. Cook, Chicago; A. Nelson, Chicago; H. M. W. H. Clayton, Osborne, Idaha; Phil Davis, Dendwood; J. M. Arrasmith, United States army; W. J. Carroll, Boston; John S. Harr, Hastings; D. Donavan, Hastings; George M. Baker and wife, Grand Island; A. H. Hebard, St. Louis; O. H. Glass, Central City; Thomas W. Peck, New York; T. S. Lathrop, Kansas City; E. J. Harding, Louisville; H. Harding, Butte City; W. J. Lurden, Nebraska City; The Casey—Robert J. Lyle, C. E. Brown, John P. Durier, Kansas City; J. Henry Mero, John B. Luci, J. Lyle, C. E. Brown, John P. Durier, Kansas City; J. Henry Mero, John Barker, Pendwood; E. Reiber, Webraska City; G. L. Brown, Rockford; J. J. Esmond, M. D., New York; R. B. Brown, On Lat. R. Honriton, St. Louis; F. S. Brown, On Lat. R. Chicago; Henry Kasson, A. G. Chicago; Henry Kasson, J. J. Polandin, J. J. Chicago; J. J. Lyle, C. C. Hefner, Fresno, Cal.; George Rogers, obn Berney, St. Edwards; C. Koeler, Oak-daie; John Barker, Deadon, R. L. Chicago; W

Serious sickness can often be prevented by a timely dose of St. Patrick's Phis.

Doesn't Touch Omaha.

New York Recorder. Hark! they yell for "Rapid Transit!"
"Millions for the man who plans it!
Mop the floor with him who bans it. Be he Jay or Mayor!" See the scrooging, night and morning, Packed like sardines, comfort scorning, With blue streaks the air adorning. Rabid with despair.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale of any medicine before the public. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement.

HE MUST SWEEP THE STREETS

Contractor Squires Gets a Sharp Notice from the City Authorities.

MUD AND FILTH WILL NOT BE BORNE.

Everybody Disgusted with the Condition of the City's Thoroughfares and Determined to Have Them Cleaned.

Charles E. Squires is the man who has the five-year contract for keeping the streets of

Omaha swept and cleaned. There was a meeting held in the office of the chairman of the board of public works yesterday afternoon, but in the language of

the street Mr. Squires was not in it. Besides the members of the board Mayor Cushing, Councilmen Lowry, Bloomer, Cooper, Donnelty, Bruner, Eslasser, Morearty and City Engineer Tillson were present.

The meeting was opened by Chairman Birkhauser saying: "Last September Squires said he had bought two fourhorse sweepers. Two weeks ago he told me that he had bought one sweeper and that it would soon be on hand and ready for work. One week ago he told me another story, saying that he had bought a sweeper in Washington and expected it in a few days.

"He has been ordered to sweep the streets according to his schedule of 1890, but up to this date only twenty-three out of the 189 miles of streets covered by the contract have been cleaned."

Major Furny said: "It looks to me as

though the contractor is anxious to get out of doing the work. I am opposed to this. We have a good bond and a cheap centract, and if we can have the support of the council, I am in favor of giv-ing Squires due notice. Then if he does not go on with the work, I think we should clean the streets and charge the expense against "I would like to know the object of this

eting," said the mayor, as he listened to "We want to consult with you and the city ouncil," ventured the chairman.
"I don't see as there is any question for the

mayor and council to decide," continued his bonor. "You have a contract with Mr. Squires, and all you have to do is to see that he lives up to its provisions. If you do this, you may rest issured that you will always find us with Here Major Furay put in: "The streets must be cleaned and kept clean, and if you centlemen will sustain our action we will see

that the work is done," "You can depend upon it that we will," chimed in the councilmen in one voice Engineer Tilison was called for to express an opinion regarding the work.

"It is bad," said he, "Squires has light machines, and it takes him three days to do

one day's work. Besides this, he wants to devote most of his time to the asphalt Mr. Blumer had noticed the sweeping and had discovered the fact that most of the dirt is left in the gutters.

is left in the gutters.

"The fault is with the board to some extent," said the mayor. "The city has a good contract with Squires, and if the members would make him live up to it, there would be no trouble. My idea is to give him a reasonable time and then if he does not go on with the work, hire a gang of men and set them to disgray up the work charging the set them to digging up the mud, charging the expense to the bonds."

Mr. Lowry spoke in favor of the south

part of the city, saving: "The streets north of Jackson have been swept four or five times, while those south have not been touched. It is an outrage. On Tenth street, at the south end of the viaduet the mud is six inches deep. This gives people a poor impression of our city. I think the viaduct hould be cleaned at once,'

The question as to whether or not the contract applies to the Tenth street viaduct was discussed. It was decided that it is a part of the street.
"If I were a member of the board of public works," said the mayor, "I would order that viaduct cleaned, as it is a disgrace for it to be left in so filthy a condition. I would find out if it is a portion of Tenth street, and if it is not I would have it cleaned by the street

Mr. Donnelly startled the meeting by saying the whole of South Sixteenth street is not very dirty, but it is without foundation. Nothing holds the pavement up but the con-crete. You can start under the street at the viaduct and drive under this cavern nearly to Vinton. It is high and wide enough to drive through with a load of hay. Mr. Lowry knew this to be a fact, at d

"It is like the catacombs of the old. The whole street is undermined and some day there will be a frightful accident.

The board will look into this.
At this point the council members went to the ball game, while the board of public works adopted resolutions which provide that C. E. Squires shall at once be ordered to sweep all streets included in the 1850 schedule, employing a sufficient force of men to complete the work by April 22, and if they are not cleaned within that time, then and in that event, a force of men will pe put to work and the expense charged against Squires' bond. The sewer, grading and sidewalk specifications for 1891 were presented and approved.

DeWitt s Little early Risers: only pill to cure sick headache and regulate the bowels

Mrs. Woods Hurt. Mrs. B. B. Woods residing at the corner of Twenty-second and Chicago streets met with quite a severe accident at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, While riding down Chicago street with Mrs. S. D. Barklow the horse became frightened in some way and started on a run. The coachman was unable to handle the animal and the occupants of the carriage, becoming frightened, attempted to jump. Mrs. Barklow managed to alight safely with only a few bruises and a skinned face, but Mrs. Woods did not fare so well. Before she could jump the carriage dashed

against the curbstone throwing her out. Margaret Woods, the six-year-old daughter of the injured lady was undurt. Mrs. Woods was badly cut about the head and face, her lower jaw was fractured be-sides receiving quite a number of severe

De Witt's Little Early Risers; best little pills for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bad breath.

New Judge Advocate. Lieutenant Enoch Crowder of the Eighth cavalry, who has been appointed to succeed P. H. Ray as judge advocate of the depart-

ment of the Platte, is expected to report for duty next week or week after. He is said to be a very energetic young officer and his suc-cess as the head of a department is generally predicted by these who know his predicted by those who know him.
Lieutenant Crowder graduated from West Point in 1881. Lieutenant Truitt of General Brooke's staff was in school at West Point at the same time, and he and Licutenant Crowder have kept up a correspondence most

Flavoring

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS. Of perfect purity.

Vanilla. -) Lemon Orange. Almond -

Of great strength. Economy in their use. Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

The Colonel's Christianity.

There be other kinds of Christian workers, however, and conspicuous among them is Colonel Thomas Dickinson McKay, agent of the Burlington route, writes Arthur McEwen. Some years ago when the Colonel assumed the heavy responsibility of representing the Burlington he journeyed to the Australian colonies to make known there the luxuries of travel on his line. He and his new friends lived in a cloud of Havana smoke and floated on a stream of champagne. 'Tis said that his path of conquest may yet be traced by the myriads of empty bottles which line it. And when he departed all Melbourne came down to see him off, and there were tugs and bands of music, as if he had been a New York boodle alderman returning from a stap in Europe, or a regiment of the California national guard starting east to fight the Italians. Colonel McKay's name is held in love and honor in the colonies to this day, and the Burlington is about the only American railroad that is known there. It is the custom of the colonel when a steamer from Australia enters our bay to go out in a boat, board the vessel, receive the letters of intro-duction with which the passengers are aden, and herd them to the Occidental, when in due time they go east by the Burlington. One Sunday a few years ago, the colonial ship steamed into the narbor, and Colonel McKay put out in his whitehall. But when he drew near, he beheld many grave gentlemen in black leaning over the bulwarks watch ing his approach. Then the colonel real ized that the steamer was freighted with clergymen bound for the Pan-Presbyterian congress. He was equal to the hid-eous fix. Rising in the stern of his whitehall he waved his hand in greet-ing to the brethren and cried aloud:

Gentlemen, I am Colonel Dickinson McKay of the Burlington route, and I have come out merely to bid you wel-come to America. This being the Sabbath, I cannot think of speaking to you about business. Welcome, one and all." And next day when the godly men felt at liberty to land, they marched in a solid body behind the colonel to the Occidental, and every one journeyed eastward by the Burlington.

To Reform Omaha.

Colorado Sun: Itappears from a state-ment in The OMAHA BEE that the Neoraska metropolis can secure the Metholist general conference for this year by raising "a guarantee fund of \$25,000." The Ber is vigorously urging that the und be raised. This is perfectly natural. The paper necessarily both sees and feels the necessity of a strong religious in-fluence and even of missionary work within its city.

The Methodist is a good deal of a

pioneer church. It has ever been ready to meet the rough and violent forms of wickedness. It has day
sentatives of the Peter Cartwright type,
and able wickedness. It has had many reprewere ready and able fight with muscle and fist,

as with spirit and voice. Methodist clergyman as a rule are men of strong mental fibre and of sure ourage. Partaking of the spirit of their hurch, they are aggressive. Therefore they might be able to grapple successfully with even the wickedness of Omaha. One Methodist clergyman who may be still living through his own de voted efforts, with comparatively little assistance, brought one of the most powerful and warlike Indian tribes on the Pacific Coast to a high state of civilization. So several hundred clergymen of that denomination working in along with the income from \$2,000,000. Fay unison might hope to produce some affect for good even upon Omaha.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bld'g. Profitable Farming.

From F. R. Spinning's own statement products amounting to \$26,000 were sold from his Wyoming valley farm last week. It is doubtful if there is a country on the footstool where farming pays such handsome profits as in this valley. The only trouble is that it re-quires a fortune to enable a person to purhase a few acres of land.

Helping a Little Mother.

It was on a cross street near Sixth avenue that one of the human race was struggling with bottomiess courage against an overwhelmingly adverse fate, with a big F, says the New York herald. This member of the human race was about three feet high and of the feminine gender, and the fate took the form of a great, fat two-year-old child dead

Where she had come from or how she had ever gotten away from there is more than I can guess, but when I first saw her she was staggering across the street under her impossible load, only to sink, helplessly over-come, on the curbstone. It was dark, just a little after 6 in the evening, but the young ones had chanced to tumble under a gas lamp. Just then two young women came along; they had come out of the back entrance of the great shops on the avenue. Evidently they were shop girls.

"Do you see that poor young one with the baby?" cried one as her eyes fell on the hapless pair. Just then the unconquerable "young one" struggled to her feet and loaded up again.

"I say," said the same speaker, "she can't carry that child; wait a minute, Sissy," and the two hurried across the

It was easy in the gloom to keep in earshot, and if ever cavesdropping is justifyable is it not when s seems to oromise a chance to see a better side of numan nature thanthis sordid old world usually brings to the surface? "Where are you trying to go?"

"You can't carry that child to save your life." The two spoke together. "I've carried him lots and lots of times," declared the mite in a voice di vided between defiance and misery. "Well, I guess he's gained five pounds since last week by the look of him, and a

baby asleep like that always weighs a ton. Where do you live?" The mite murmured something about cond avenue. One of the girls whistled. It was very unlady like, but I, for one, am willing that she should whistle whenever she pleases. She and the other one looked at each other a

minute. "It'll be 9 before we get home," said she, adding, "unless we take the Twenty

third street car one way."
"We can't afford it; you know we can't. It won't hurt us to lose our dinner. They'll save us something to eat. The mite began trying to gather the young Jumbo off the payement again. "Hullo-wait-we'll carry him you." Both were speaking and both leaned over to pick him up. "Let me take him first," said the girl

that whistled and that had first spied "Whew, what a load! You've no idea," said she, and the queer quartette started off, the mite trotting along with a watchful eye cocked on the baby, but entering now into friendly explanations. "He just would go to sleep ail at once," I heard her say.

I had not heard the scripture about bearing one another's burdens quoted during the whole episode, but some way I felt as if I had been listening to a large and eloquent sermon thereon.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Beware of imitations.

Howell Osborne left New York on Satur day by the French steamer for Paris, where he will in future reside. Mr. Osborne has paid up his old debts, arranged his mother's estate, and will in future have to worry She is now Mrs. Osborne.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beanty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

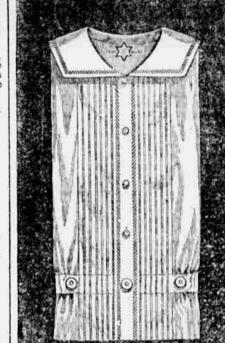
Dr. Birney cures catarrn. Bee bldg. The union bricklayers of Birmingham, Ala., went on strike last week because th contractors refused to increase their wages from 40 to 45 cents un hour and make the working day nine instead of ten hours.

Mr. Philanthropy-"So you've been serving me with The Daily

Bee for two years, eh? Well, I know of no better reward than an

order on Hellman for a new suit of clothes, and when you get them I'll watch you and my son walk down the street together."

And the above knee pant suit is what the philanthropist bought at our store for \$2. We havelots of 'em in half dozen different styles.



He bought this kind of a shirt waist for 35c. A pair of long black hose for 25c. A stylish hat for 50c; and the boy was dressed from head to foot for \$3.10, and looked better than most boys.

If Little Babies

Could Write Letters

WHAT a host of grateful testimonials the proprietors of the Cuticura Remedies would receive. How their little hearts would overflow in ink. They know what they have suffered from itching and burning eczemas and other itching, scaly, blotchy, and pimply skin and scalp diseases before

the Cuticura Remedies were applied. Parents, are you doing right by your little ones to delay a moment longer the use of these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies? Everything

CUTICURA

Remedies invites the confidence of parents. They are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infants. They are agreeable to the most sensitive. They afford instant relief in the severest forms of

agonizing, itching, and burning skin and scalp diseases, and are by far the most economical (because so speedy) of all similar remedies. There can be no doubt that they daily perform more great cures than all other skin and blood remedies combined. Mothers, nurses, and children are among their warmest friends.

"ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALF, AND HAIR" mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 100 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to mothers, affording information not obtainable chewhere. Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, 500.; Cuticura Soap, an Exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 350.; Cuticura Resolvant, the greatest of Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies, \$1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

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