and Germany.

WHERE WOMEN PERFORM MANUAL LABOR

Minister Grant's Popularity Abroad-Influx of Americans and English Have Raised the Cost of Living in Many Cities.

Berlin, April 16 .- | Correspondence of Tan Ber. - The ride of seventeen hours from Venice to Vienna is long and would be very tedicus but for the fine mountain scenery In the summer or in warm weather there are many pleasant resorts in the mountains, and one might tind oneself well repaid by breaking the journey. The road rises to about 4,000 feet, and on all sides the mountains are still higher. The snowclad mountains, rushing rivers, the cataracts, flashing, falling, shimmering, splasning, make the scenery more than imposing; it is sublime. Though the outside was beautiful beyond words, the cars were hot and stuffy, and not clean, so we were very glad when we rolled into the Vienna station and found ourselves at a first class hotel, where everything was clean and all they gave you to eat and drink

Vienna is a beautiful city, very much like Paris. The shops are filled with the loveliest and most recherche articles of all kinds, the streets with well-dressed men and women who seem to have nothing to do but promenade up and down the handsome Ringstrasse, genial, and apparently very happy The officers, in their gay uniform, white, scarlet and gold, blue and gold-in fact, their uniforms are every variety of color-add brilliancy to the scene. The weather is remarkably good, and all Vienna seems to bask in the sunshine after a rather cold, disagreeable winter. We have seen the city under the most pleasant auspices. Colonel Grant, our genial and popular minister, and his charming and beautiful wife, have been more than kind and attentive, showing us the wonders and beauty of the place. Mrs. Grant is so well informed on Austria, past and present, that we have been peculiarly blessed in hav

ing her for cicerone.
I am told that the Grants are most popular with the court circles and have been enter-tained in the most cordial way by the Austrian nobility, who are the most exclu-sive of all in Europe. Not only does Colonel Grant's name entitle him to rank with any of the ambassadors in Vienna, but I venture to say the beauty and intelligence of his wife is equal if not superior to the ladies of

the other embassies.

Vienna is full of picture galleries and museums and one might spend weeks there with profit and amusement. From the belt tower of St. Stephen's, the huge belt which was made from cannon taken from the Turks. there is a magnificent view of the battle-fields of Wagram and Essing. This church is full of handsome stained glass and wonder-ful chapels and monuments. The crypt of the cathedral has been the burial place of the royal family for conturies—that is, their bones are buried in St. Stephen's, their hearts in St. Augustine's and their bodies in the Church of the Capuchins. In St. Augus-tine's is the monument of the Archduchess Christine, a masterpiece of Canova. It is worth a visit to Vienna, and is the most beautiful monument I have seen yet. In the Church of the Capuchins is the coffin of the son of the great Napoleon-Napoleon II., that poor, ill-fated young man, who, had he lived, might have changed the face of Europe, as his father did. In another place we saw the silver cradle that was presented to him by the citizens of Paris.

Rubens and both of the Teniers are wel

represented in the museum, but in the private galleries are some of the masterpieces of Raphael, Guido, Titlan, Correggio, Domenichino, Van Dyck and some fine specimens o sculpture by Thorwaldsen and Canova. In the place where the theater was destroyed by fire some years ago the government has built a handsome block of buildings, the rent of which is given to the heirs of those who were lost in that frightful catastrophe. We were told there had been much suffer-

We saw every morning about 7 o'clock wo men with baskets of all sizes and conditions (the baskets, not the women) going into a building opposite our hotel, and on inquiring found it was where they received brend and soup, and there are many places of the same

Vienna is full of the memories of Marie Vienua is full of the memories of Maria Theresa, who seems to have been the Aus-trian Washington. Her pictures or statues are everywhere, as are also those of her son Joseph II, who is one of the loveliest royal characters we read of. But Vienna has lost most of its historic and medieval attraction, It is a well built modern city, of which we have the very best in America, and in Europe we prefer the old castles, moats and

Prague, with its quaint architecture, its turrets, spires and domes giving it quite an oriental appearance, gave me more pleasure. On top of a high hill is a large palace for-merly the residence of the Bohemian kings, and behind it rises a higher hill, where it is said the pagans used formerly to celebrate the rices of fire worship. On this hill stands the cathedral where the emperors of Austria are crowned kings of Bohemia. This church is full of curiosities. Over the high altar is a picture of the Virgin, an exquisite work o The relies said to be in this cathedral are marvelous—thorns from the Saviour's crown, the pocket handkerchief of his mother, some of the bones of Abraham, Isaac, and Joseph. There is another church, where the bodies of the protestant leaders are buried. They had been stuck up on the

great tower of the bridge.

It was here the celebrated John Huss was born, the foregunner of Luther in the Protestant religion. In the museum you are shown the autograph challenge of Huss, challenging all comers to dispute with him his articles of faith. He was condemned as a heretic by the pope, but protected by the king of Bohemia, but was afterwards tried, condemned and burned at Constance by the order of Emperor Sigismund, and his ashed thrown into the Rhine. This was the cause of the Hussite war, of which John Trocznow was the leader. He is the warrior who left in his will orders for his skin to be made into a drum to frighten his enemies.

The river Moldau is crossed here by a wonderful stone bridge, 1.852 feet in length, ornamented on each side by twenty-eight statues of saints and has lofty and imposing towers at each end. In the center of the bridge is a bronze statue of St. John Nepomuk, who was drowned in the Moldau, because he would not divulge to the king the recreits the queen had intrusted to him in the tecrets the queen had intrusted to him in the confessional. In the cathedral the body of the saint is incased in a crystal coffin and over it a gorgeous silver strine, around which silver lamps are constantly burning. The Jews settled in Prague at a very early

date and have len or twelve synagogues— one of them said to be 600 years old.

From Vienna to Prague we passed very near Austerlitz, and through the place where Napoleon is said to have massed his troops before the battle.

Instead of taking the train from Prague to bresden, we took a steamer that goes down the Eibe, from Prague to Aussig, and we were richly repaid. The scenery is enchanting, and one sees so much more, and to an advantage, from the deck of a steamer than from a car window. There is a rail-road on each side of the river, and a canal also. All along the banks were towns, vil-ages, farms and castles, besides many ruined eastles—the most extensive that of Schrechenstein, owned by Prince Lobkowitz. was destroyed by the stussites in 1426. From Aussig you take a train to Carlsbad and other German spas. Bohemia is full of

Dresden has been more of a disappointment to me than any city I have seen so far in Europe. It is so essentially modern. In building the new city they have torn down almost all the old landmarks. Now and then you see a bit of the old Saxony in some narrow street, or a part of an old palace. But then they have a monument erected for sever having had the cholera! The picnever having had the cholera! The pic-fures, however, are not a disappointment. The Sistine Madonna, whose tender and serene face we have met with in so many hundreds of copies, is worth the trip across the ocean, and "La Notta" of Cerreggio, is of such exquisite loveliness, the face of the Madonna so full of simplicity and loveliness, the beautiful light bathing mother and child with silver gleams, makes a picture that one keeps forever in the soul—

LIFE IN FOREIGN CAPITALS a thing of such beauty being a joy forever, And the beautiful Checolate Girl! What an insiple like we get of her from the advertisements in the magazines, and what a Mrs. General Crook's Impressions of Austria shame to have been so misused: If she were half so beautiful as her portrait, she was

worthy to marry a prince.

Of the many statues in Dresden, the one of Augustus the Strong, in front of the Zwingor, is the best. He seems to have been the monarch who did most for Saxony, raising it to a first class power, and was so strong he could break a horseshoe, or lift a horse

with its rider. The "green vaults," which contain one of the rarest collections of jewels, curiosities and objets d'art, is closed at present. Two years ago a collection was taken all over Saxony for a present to the king, and he is levoting it to repairing this wonderful

The Historical museum contains the most The Historical museum contains the most wonderful collection of armor "for man and beast," and a collection of weapons from many centuries, a Turkish tent of the Grand Vizier Rara Mustapna, captured in the stege of Vienna by John Sobieski in 1683. His coat of mail is here, also the boots worn by Napoleon in the battle of Dresden and the shoes worn at his coronation. In this museum is the floor collection of proceeding in which is the fluest collection of porcelain in exist-ence, specimens of Chinese, Japanese, In-dian, Italian, Dresd u and French, from the twelfth century to the present time.

Like all cities we have seen in Europe, there are many buildings for soldiers and we see them on all sides. So far the Austrian soldiers are the fluest looking, large,

commanding and graceful.

Dresden used to be one of the cheapest places in Europe to live, but the great influx of Americans and English has raised the prices. It is still a very much sought after place on account of its healthy and bracing climate, its educational advantages, its fine opera and its rich collection of works of art.

And the climate in summer is said, to be as And the climate in summer is said to be as

And the climate in summer is said to be as good as in winter. Certainly we have found the nouses comfortable. They are well heated and the huge stove in our room looks like a sarcophagus, but one bucket of coal keeps us warm twenty-four hours.

One hears almost as much English spoken on the streets in Dresden as German. The women work very hard here. We see constantly a woman and dog haraessed together, pulling a wagon, and I always feel the most sorry for the dog. The poor doggie cannot sorry for the dog. The poor doggie cannot help himself, the woman might rebel. I got so exasperated seeing them shoveling coal, cleaning streets and carrying such huge packs on their backs! It is not surprising there should be so many hunchbacks and de-formed children.

Foreigners are under wonderful surveill ance in Germany. We wished to find a lady friend in Dresden, whose address we had lost. The banker to whom we applied for the address sent us to the chief of police. In ten minutes he had given us the address and

a minute description of the lady.
The country between Dresden and Berlin is very unimpressing—low, flat and with only modern looking towns. Berlin is a beautiful city with one of the finest bistorical museums in the world, a fine gallery of ancient and modern paintings and some of the most magnificent bronze statutes in the world. The colossal equestrian statue of Frederick the Great is exceedingly fine. The pedestal is twenty-five feet high. A bronze group of the leading statesmen and generals of the Thirty Years' war, life size, covers the pedestal and on the corners above are the statues of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice; between these baselievos, representing the life of the great

king.
On the Brandenburg gate is a car of victory said to have been taken to Paris by Napoleon and brought back after the battle of Waterloo. What an old thief he seems to have been. There is hardly a town in Italy or Germany, we are not shown something that he took, that had afterwards to be re-turned. He and that other old thief Frederick Barbarossa came very near stripping

Italy.

In front of the museum is the largest vase of polished granite in the world. It is sixty-eight feet in circumference. The stone was floated down the river Spree from Fuersten-walde and was polished by steam engines, and is truly a beautiful work.

Though the picture gallory may not quite equal that of Dresden or Florence, it is full of fine specimens of the Italian, French, Spanish and Flemish schools and the collection of Egyptian antiquities is the most complete in

the world.

While we were at the royal palace the major domo, who took an interest in us be-cause we were Americans and told him in his own lingo how much we admired his Kaiser, gave us the opportunity of seeing all the royal family, haby prince, middle prince, Frandmamma Kaiserin Frederick and ali. In other words, he told us if we would remain a few minutes in the court, we would see them all start for their drive, which they old, and a more luguorious looking lot I have seldom There was not a whole smile in the

whole party.

Later in the day we saw the emperor and empress. He had just returned from his hunting expedition, where he had been to work off his ire, caused by his ministers. He was dressed in a dark green mantle and Tyrolese hat, looked handsome, young and strong, and one could but wish him success. "Unter-den-Linden" was lined with people from the station to the royal palace, but there was no demonstration. The men took off their hats and the women bowed. The empress of all the Germans has not that sweet and gracious bow and smile with which the queen of Italy blesses her sub-jects. There does not seem to be so much of "that dignity that doth hedge a king?" about this young emperor or his palace. He rides around or walks among his subjects and crowds flock into the courts and show rooms of the palace, even the poorest and humblest.

There seems to be a war cloud, no bigger than the czar's hand, hovering over Europe. Russia is massing her troops on the frontier. Germany is hurrying up her railroad build-ing, poor little Italy is drilling her troops daily and America is massing her ships. Franco is quarreling with her clergy and England is waiting. M. D. Chook.

Tokton City of Firetraps.

The big fire at Tokio, which destroyed 5,000 houses, was one of those periodi cally recurring calamities to which all Japanese cities are subject, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The destroyed The destroyed structures were no doubt of so flimsy a nature as to hardly deserve the name of house, though they served to shelter many human beings. Although the Japanese have shown their ability to construct solid structures, lack of means or inclination prevents the masses from housing themselves in anything more substantial than an Indian wickiup, though decidedly more artistic. After the recent destructive earthquake an Englishman, writing in one of the foreign papers, expressed the fear that the effect of the calamity would be to repress the tendency which had recently exhibited itself to build of less destructible materials, but it is probable that the suffering and loss occasioned by this latest conflagration will more than counterbalance the fear which the seismic disturbance inspired and induce the Japanese to think that the danger from earthquake to well built houses is less menacing than that from fire in a city of sticks and paper.

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The Sick Man's Army.

According to the new military laws of the Turkish empire the Turkish army on a war footing will be increased snort ly from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men. With this prospective increase has come the necessity for a new arming of the sul-tan's soldiers. Cannon for the new artillery will not be ordered for some time, probably, as the army has 1,000 large guns. Only about 400 of these are mounted and ready for the field. The equipment of the other 600 will be begun

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Preparation for a Great Meeting of the Iowa Encampment.

THE REJECTED CLAIM OF TOM HARTER

Adventures of the Man Who Claims to Have Saved Washington in '62-Prepacations for the National Encampment - Other Notes.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army, Department of Iowa, will be held at Ottumwa, beginning Tuesday, the 10th inst. Preparations for the event are on a magnificent scale, insuring an enjoyable and profitable meeting.

The headquarters of the department will be at the Ballingall house, where the council of administration will meet at 9 a. m. on Tuesday. The parade will take place at 1:30 p. m. of the same day. The line of march is less than a mile in length, and every member not physically incapacitated is expected to join. The parade will be under the conduct of Comrade Ben Johnston, senior aide and chief of staff, and will be organized and formed by divisions, the district aides-decamp respectively taking command of

the divisions so constituted.

The roll of members of the eighteenth annual encampment has been issued, and it is safe to say that fully two-thirds of them will be present. If this be the case then there will come from Iowa's 497 posts such multitudes as will tax

the city to the utmost to entertain.

The Man Who Saved Washington. The Senate military committee. brough Senator Manderson, reported against the claim of Sergeant Thomas O. Harter of Kansas for a lump sum of \$10,000 as a reward for special services rendered during the war. The commit-tee took the high ground that claims made thirty years after the alleged scrvices were rendered, and after all personally acquainted with such services were dead, were open to suspicion, and that congress was not justified in considering demands delayed so long that proof of their worth was not obtainable. The special service rendered by Harter, as now related, consisted of going into the enemy's camp in the dark days of 1862 and securing valuable information that frustrated an attack on Washington. Harter enlisted at Terre Haute, Ind., in April, 1861, joining Company I. First Indiana cavalry, which was sent to West Virginia and acted as a body guard for Rosencranz, Frement and Siegel successively. On July 20, 1862, Harter, whose daring was known, was sent for by Siegel and asked to undertake to get into Richmond and report what the enemy was doing. The trip was fraught with great danger, and after considering it and evolving plans for a night, he agreed to try. Being a locomotive engineer by trade and knowing the scarcity of engi-neers in the south. Harter determined to apply for a position on lines leading to Richmond. At Honeyville, Va., forty miles from his starting point, Harter was betrayed into the hands of Ashby's cavalry. He was treated as a spy, but made a strong play on the engineer racket claiming that he was a southern sympathizer from the north in search of

After much scrutiny and catechizing Harter reached Richmond under arrest, with orders to report to General Winder. He ingratiated himself into the confidence of the latter and was allowed to roam the city at will, reporting to headquarters every morning. The succeeding events Harter himself relates as

"At last Superintendent Whitcomb informed me that he wanted me to go to Charleston and take a train. General Winder could give me a pass only for Richmond, and without a pass I couldn't get out. But he gave me an order for a pass on the Confederate War department, and it was granted right off. It is dated August 15, 1862, and is now on file in the War department with many other papers.

"The crain on which I traveled was one of a number that were hurrying large forces of confederate troops to the front. A whole regiment was aboard. As I entered the only coach attached to the train I found it occupied by a distinguished body of men. In the party were Jeff Davis, Generals Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Early, Longstreet, D. H. and A. P. Hill and General Tollivar, Of course I said nothing, but as I sat alone in my seat and watched them I wondered what my fate would be if these men could read my mind and guess my When we reached Gordonsville I learned that the whole rebel army was concentrated there. I was now centrated there. I was now sure that a move of the utmost importance was in contemplation, and that if I could make my escape to our lines l could give information that might change the whole course of the war. We came to a stop at Gordonsville. Davis and the confederate generals and statesmen got off and took up their headquarters in the town, and I couldn't

"I began to debate what to do next in order to effect my purpose, and after considerable reflection I went to A. P Hill and told him I wanted to become a spy, showed him my pass and told him my story, and succeeded in winning his confidence. The upshot of the interview was that he told me to remain with his headquarters' ambulances and the day following he would furnish me a horse. Orders were given for a general forward movement, and all that day I rode with the ambulances, which, by the way were all marked 'U. S.,' having been captured from McClellan. In this way ws reached Raccoon Ford. I had seen Grant's army, but this army commanded by Lee seems to me, even now, been the largest and best

equipped army I ever saw. 'My judgment in attaching myself to General Hill's division was sound, as it proved, for the very next day after he had accepted my offer of service as a scout and attached me to his headquarters awaiting orders, while apparently as eep under an ambulance wagon, near General Hill's tent, I overheard a council of war and got the details of a plan of operation about to be put into effect. There were present at this council Generals Longstreet, Hill, Jackson, Lee, and Tolliver. As I listened to their conversation I thought surely that the beating of my heart would betray me. for the very first statement I heard was that only Pope's army was between them and Washington and they were confident with their 100,000 men in camp. since Pope had but 60,000, of defeating

him and capturing Washington. "This was August 17-Sunday. Fortyeight hours' rations were issued on this day. Lee confidently expected to sur-prise the union army, drive it off the field and draw his next rations from the commissary department at Washing-ton. For thirty-six hours not even a camp fire was built, for fear their where-abouts would be made known to Pope, whose army was only five miles distant. "On Sunday night Lee put out signal corps all along the mountain range run-ning parallel with the river, which we ro reported to General Pope early Monday morning; and not understanding it, he ordered a troop of cavalry to reconnoi-

Jackson immediately ordered a company of volunteers to go out and intercept this cavalry raid and capture the troop, intending that not a man should get over the river again to tell the story to Pope, Perhaps a hun-dred men formed into rank, and a dozen others trailed behind to do hospital duty. A courier came dashing into camp with the morning papers from Richmond. Securing one of these of that morning's issue, I went along with the squad that carried stretchers. Not five minutes elapsed before I saw my chance, and, darting through ravines and the brush, I reached the river, jumped in and swam across.
"Not over 200 yards from the opposite

shore I found a Pennsylvania cavalry company on picket. I asked the captain to give me a horse and guide to head-quarters immediately, for an attack might momentarily be expected. My appearance and story must have carried conviction, for he obeyed my request, As luck would have it, on the way passed General Buford's headquarters with whom I was well acquainted told Buford the story as fast as could talk. He gave me one of his or derlies' horses, which was standing right there, sent the picket back to the river, and it just fifty-five minutes from the time I left Lee's headquarters I jumped off that horse in front of General Pope's. I found a council of officers in progress. They evidently thought something was wrong, but did not know

"I told General Pope that Lee's plan was to send a force across the river several miles above Raccoon Ford to make an attack, regardless of consequences. Pope's attention being distracted the main body of the confederate force was to cross in his rear at Raccoon

"Pope said to me: 'I did not know that there was an armed rebel nearer than Gordonsville.' Sending immediate orders to General Sigel, who would be the first attacked, according to my report, he commenced preparations to retreat, furthering them by burning his supplies, and, I have since heard, spiked his biggest gans and started for the Rappahannock river, twenty-five miles away. The rebels followed us so closely that we had a running fight, Sigel bringing up the rear guard. This command being the last to cross the river he ordered his men to push the boards off into the river and set the bridge on fire. Having seen the superior force of the rebel army, I thought surely we would be annihilated, but that bridge at the Rappahannock stopped them. Thus it proved that they did not get their next rations from Washington, as heard predicted under that ambulance the day before.

"When General Sigel saw me he was delighted, and made me come in and drink with him, and ever since then he has regularly sent me a Christmas pres-

The National Encampment.

The Washington committee on the Grand Army of the Republic encamp ment, parade and review has information at hand which leads it to believe that there will not be less than 60,000 old soldiers in line, making the parade larger than any in the history of the organization, and possibly in the his-tory of the country in time of peace. The committee has decided that none but Grand Army of the Republic men and those organizations designated, or to be designated, by the commander-inchief shall be permitted to participate in the parade. In regard to the request made to con-

gress for an appropriation of \$100,000 to

help defray the expenses of the encampment, the prospects are not favorable for its passage in the house. The senate bill provided that one-half the sum be taken from the national treasury, the remainder from the district treasury. The house appears determined that whatever sum, if any, is appropriated, must come out of the District treasury and refunded by the taxpayers. Washington people are sore over the action of Lincoln posts in sending a delegation to the national capital to protest against the bill. The Washington Star says: "Washington is not asking aid from the nation on account of its love for the veterans or aid from anybody on any account. It calls upon its legislature to determine whether it agrees with the legislatures of half a dozen other cities which have decided that an encampment appropriation is a proper in inicipal expenditure, and if that quesappropriation is tion is decided in the affirma-tive it calls upon its legislature to make the necessary appropriation precisely as other municipal appropriations are made, exempting no one who is now a local taxpayer under the law. The so called national appropriation in voived is not, as intimated by the Linco'n resolutions, money that might be expended in pensions if not devoted to this purpose. It is money set apart by the law for the municipal purposes of the capital, and if it is not spent upon the encampment it will meet some of the material needs of the city in the shape of streets, sewers or perhaps a new municipal building. It is to be hoped that Lincoln's action is based more upon ignorance than malice, and that when the situation is understood t will withdraw from a position which is discreditable to it and unjust to the national capital."

Sons of Veteraus. T. F. Powers camp No. 156, Sons o Veterans was organized at Chadron, with the following officers: F. J. Smith, commander; Harvey Weir, senior vice commander; Charles A. Tennant, junior vice commander; G. A. Eckles, quartermaster sergeant. About thirty-five recruits were mustered and there are as many more probably who will be enrolled when the records are all

The ladies of the relief corps created a pleasant diversion just before the installation of officers, by marching in a body to the hall and calling the camp to a banquet prepared by them.



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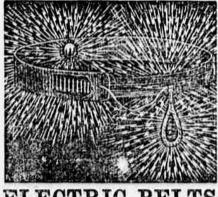
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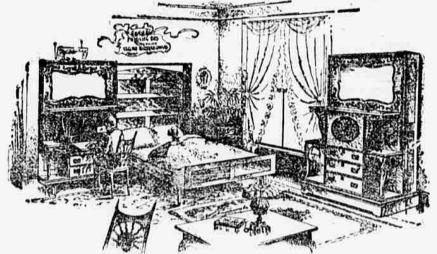
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