THE AFRICAN OF OWYHEE

New York Experts Expose the Bogus Idaho Diamonda.

SPRINKLED WITH KIMBERLEY BORTZ

Reducing Indian Reservations-The Red Man as a Wage Earner-On the Columbia-Washing Ocean Sands for Gold-Western News.

Efforts are now being made to exploit the diamond fields of Idaho, notwithstanding the conclusive evidence furnished by disinterested parties that the alleged diamonds are quartz crystals. Idaho newspapers have dropped Owhee, but the boomers are quietly endeavoring to work the credulous. Another lot of the alleged diamonds were received in New York recently. According to the Sun "they were diamonds, sure enough. They are not big diamonds of the sort that are cut and mounted in gold settings, but still they are diamonds. That would be very encouraging were it not for the fact that experts in New York City say the stones did not come originally from Idaho or from any part of this country. They are declared to be the unmistakable products of the Kim-

berley mines in Africa.

There are four diamonds in the lot. They There are four diamonds in the lot. They were sent to J. D. Yerrington, a dealer in proclous stones at 175 Broadway, by friends in Bolse City. These friends, who were much interested in the alleged discovery of diamonds in their neighborhood, have been corresponding with Mr. Yerrington, with the purpose of getting accurate information about diamonds. Several months are they sent him a stone eral months are they sent him a stone which they said had been given to them by projectors, who declared it had been found in the diamond basin near Boise City. This diamond was shown to New York experts who said it was a Kimberley stone. This did not shake the faith of Mr. Yerrington's cor-respondents, who thought there might have been some mistake about the finding of that particular stone. So two or three days ago they sent on four more, which they were sure had been found in the bed of the Snake river, in the diamond basin.

They Came from Africa.

Mr. Yerrington turned these stones over Mr. Yerrington turned these stones over to Herman Levy of 21 John street, who is an expert in rough stones. Mr. Levy returned them with the report that they were real diamonds of the fragmentary variety known as bortz, but that they could not have been found in the best of any river, and that they bore unmistakable evidence of having first seen the light of day in South Africa.

Mr. Levy said to a reporter of the Sun: "They were Kimberley bortz, got by blasting the rocks of the African diamond fields Bortz is imperfectly crystalized diamond and is used for grinding and glass cutting. It is worth only \$1.50 a carat."

How do you know that these stones were found in Africa?" It is difficult to explain," said Mr. Levy, "but an expert will never make a mistake It is possible to tell a Kimberiey stone beyond the suspicion of a doubt. I am willing to stake my professional reputation that those stones were blasted at Kimberley. Mr. Yerrington's correspondents told him that they were found in the bed of the Snake river The statement is ridiculous. Diamonds found in the beds of rivers and in the soil along their banks invariably show smooth faces and a more or less regular crystallization. The diamonds submitted by Mr. Yerrington had shattered faces and little crystallization. They bore positive marks of having been blasted from the rocks. Here, I can show berley bortz. Mr. Yerrington's diamonds were just as rough and irregular as any of these." you hundreds like them in this box of Kim-

How, then, did they come to be found at Boise City!

Salted Section.

"You will have to answer that question for yourself," said Mr. Levy, smiling. "I won't undertake to say that the Boise City diamond basin is saited. All I will say is that I have seen and examined every stor which has reached town from that region, and I have yet to see a genuine diamond which could have originated there. Four lots have come here. The first which lots have come here. The first which arrived five or six months ago, contained Kimberley diamond as those which I have in this box. The next lot contained eight stones, all of which were quartz crystals. Then came the five which Mr. Fox examined. this box. These were the first arrivals which were made public. They were soft quartz crys tals. Last came these fragments of Kim beriev bortz. Those alleged diamond fields have been known for several months. If they have any genuine stones to show, why don't we see them? I was to have gone out to examine the fields, but I thought I would wait developments. I have lost all my faith

The general belief in Maiden lane is that the fields have been "salted" with cheap Kimberley bortz. Enough of this could be bought for \$10,000 to create a substantial diamond boom if judiciously distributed in places to which diamond hunters could be directed. The usual object of such a scheme is to sell the lands at high figures. Several sales of lands in the Idaho basin have been reported recently

In Maiden lane the dealers also think it significant that the company which has been formed to exploit the alleged mines should sell its stock at \$10 a share. They say that if the discoveries were genuine the stock would be held at \$100 or \$1,000 a share, and would be hard to get. The company is sending circulars all over the country advertising its stock. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

INDIAN PROGRESS.

Reducing Reservations-The Red Man as a Wage Worker.

With the passage of a pending bill in congress ratifying the purchase of the Cherokee outlet, the government will have completed an extraordinary series of Indian reservation reductions and added millions of acres to the public domain.

During the last four years great tracts have been bought by the government of the Sioux in Dakota, the Chippewas in Minnesota, the Crows in Montana, the Colvilles in Washington, the Fort Berthold Indians in North Dakota, the Sissetons and Wahpetons in South Dakota, and the Cœur d'Alenes in Idaho. In Indian Territory, meanwhile, other vast areas have been acquired from the Creeks and Seminoles, the Chevennes and Arapahoes, the Cherokees, the Chectaws and Chickasaws, and the Kiewas, Comanches and Apaches, besides smaller ones from the Wichitas, the Iowas, the Kickapoos, the Tonkawas, the Sacs and Foxes, the Pottawatomies and the

Absentee Shawnees.
The land already finally parted with by the Indians under these agreements exceeds apparently 25,000,000 acres. The agreements executed, and only awaiting the approval of congress, will apparently swell the total to more than 35,000,000 acres, or fully 50,000 square miles. First and last, including re-leases of rights possessed by various tribes of Indians, these sales may have brought to

the red men \$30,000,000. Land in Severalty.

During the last year reported upon by Commissioner Morgan patents have been de-livered to 167 Poncas, 109 Iowas, 242 Wyan-dottes, 157 Ottawas, 68 Modocs, 284 Papagoes, 205 Grande Ronde Indians, and one Miami-1.898 allotments. Patents were pre-pared for issue to 3.321 Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1,365 Pottawatomies and 561 Abso toe Shawnees, making 5,247 more. Allot-ments also had been finished in the field for 879 Sioux at Crow Creek, 1,129 at Yankton and 464 elsewhere; for 846 Jicarillas, 70 Tonkawas and 236 Chippewas, and perhaps others. Work is still going on upon the Warm Spring, Yakama, Moqui, Pottawatomic, Kickapoo, Iowa, Umatilla and Siletz, Nez Perce, and Devil's Lake reservations. Finally, allotments had been approved and patents were preparing for 1,530 Oneidas, 76 Sacs and Foxes, 1338 Sissetons and Wahpetons, 115 of the Prairie Band, 48 Eastern Snawnees, and 302 Senecas. To these should be added 529 allotments in California and Oregon to non-reservation In-

We find, therefore, that within a period of four years, and chiefly within less than half that time, 12,273 allotments in severalty have actually been made to Indians, and 7,345 pat-

ents delivered to them, while many others are in course of preparation Indians as Wage Workers.

The development of the severalty allot-ment system, with its accompanying either-ship, makes it well to know how far the red men can live by their work. They have now, and will long have, their income from tribal funds, with government agents to disburse it in supplies of various kinds. But the capacity of the Indian to earn his living under the conditions of civilization becomes

various numbers of sawyers wheelwrights, butchers, tinners, wagon makers, ox drivers.

teamsters, stable men, and so on. In all

there are 1.500 such places which may be filled by Indians at the agencies, with aggregate salaries amounting to \$257,940, while \$40,000 more may be expended for occasional labor.

on regular wages, while the additional work brings the total expenditure up to about \$400.000. The other sources of earnings be-fore mentioned will presumably bring the aggregate much above \$1,000.000 for the cur-

ON THE COLUMBIA.

Historical and Commercial Aspects of its

Entrance.

pects the entrance to the Columbia river de-

serves attention. The Columbia is an im-

portant stream in the commerce of the Pa-

cific coast-more important than all others

combined, says a writer in the Californian

This fact has been recognized by the gov-

ernment, which has expended large sums to

render the entrance passable for the deepest

draught vessels, and to remove the obstruc-

tions farther up the stream that prevent its

continuous navigation from the great

producing interior to the ocean-

The river enters a broad bay,

or inward curve of the ocean and is at its mouth an estuary ten miles wide, so that

It has no appearance of being the mouth of a river, when viewed from the deck of a vessel

approaching it from the open ocean. On the

north is Cape Hancock, a bold headland called by the English navigators "Cape Dis-

Point Adams," though named "Cabo de Frondoso" by the Spaniards. Although for ears before the Columbia was discovered it

was believed that a mighty river flowed from the Rocky mountains westward to the

Pacific in that latitude, the bay-like appear-

ance of its mouth prevented its discovery by even such a famous and energetic explorer

went away firmly convinced that such was not the case. Heceta, a Spanish explorer,

passed it by in 1775 and named it "Eccenada

de Asuncion" (Assumption inlet.) Although he made no attempt to enter it, he gave it as

chored in the broad estuary ten miles above. He remained in the river nine days, ascend-

ing it twenty-five miles, bestowed upon it the

GOLD FROM OCEAN SANDS.

Tacoma capitalists have organized a com-

Pacific ocean along the coast of Washington.

The company has bought from Judge Briscoe

of Oysterville, Pacific county, the right to

rights on other parts of the Pacific coast,

Gold has been found in the sand of the

of Juan de Fuca to southern California, but

only in occasional stretches is it in sufficient quantities to make it pay for working. It is

supposed to come not from the land but to be

gold-bearing strata, one thirteen inches below the surface and nine inches thick and

the other thirty inches below and eighteen inches thick. Platinum and rhodium are

tions are being carried on in southern Cali-fornia, where exclusive rights have been se-cured. Leases have been made of Gold

Beach in southern Oregon, which is ten miles long; of Seal Rocks at the entrance of Yaquina bay, Oregon, and of the beach at

Petersons Point at the entrance of Gray's

Striking at a coal Monopoly.

Salt Lakers have taken decisive action

poking to securing permanent relief from

the exactions of the local coal monopoly

Articles of incorporation of the Salt Lake

& Northeastern Railroad company have been

filed. The purpose of the company is to

build a road to Coalville. The route as sur-

veyed runs from Salt Lake directly south to

the smelting towns of Franklin and Sandy.

then swings to the East Bench up Mill Creek canon to Park City; then down Silver creek

to Coalville, and from there will align Chalk creek until the Wyoming line is reached, where a detour will be made into Yellow

creek, down which the road will run until

The road, in itself, while of an important

local nature, does not present on its face what its organization really means. The

Salt Lake Tribune declares it is, in fact, the forerunner of another transcontinental road, and will, incidentally, rout the coal combine

give the people coal at a price within the

The design of its projectors is to meet the Chicago & Northwestern road, which al-

ready has a route surveyed to Evanston and

is now engaged in fighting in the courts in Denver for a right of way through that city,

and allow it, for a handsome consideration, the use of its line to this city, which is said

to be definitely determined upon as the west-

ern terminus of the Northwestern. From here it is expected the Salt Lake & Los Angeles road will be built to Los Angeles. Cal., thus adding another transcontinental line to the railroad systems of the country.

Nebraska and Nebraskans.

Superior's new starch factory is about ready to start up.

Eight new school buildings were erected

in Sheridan county last year.

Tom Ebright, printer, gambler and burg-

lar, escaped from jail at Geneva and no trace of him can be found.

last year from butter, eggs and poultry, ba-sides doing household work.

"Nigger Jim" Keliey was fined \$100 at Broken Bow for selling liquor to minors without a license and will serve out his sen-

The Superior Journal says that a vast amount of shelled corn is being hauled into the city for shipment now. This last year the yield was abundant, and of the firest

tence in jail at the rate of \$3 a day.

A Custer county farmer's wife cleared \$284

Evanston, its terminus, is reached.

which is now flourishing in that

reach of the poorest.

Both in its historical and commercial as-

Then there are the wages of the

The county commissioners of Jefferson ounty have compromised the suit pending against three ex-county clerks for the re-covery of the shortage discovered by Expert Hale. The amount received from the exunder the conditions of civilization becomes a question of growing importance.

On this point the interesting statement is made that during the last fiscal year the Indians were paid for their labor and for supplies furnished by them, nearly one-half more than for 1800. For produce, hay and other supplies bought from them they received \$250,000; for hauling supplies, \$105,000; for early, outling and banking loss, \$145,000. for server, officials is less than half the amount found due the county from them. Ex-Clerk Ham-mond Clap pays the sum of \$400.77, ex-Clerk J. N. Thompson pays \$425.68 and the bonds-men of J. N. Thompson pay \$1,000. Nuggets of Western News. usting and banking logs, \$145,000; for serv-ces as employes at agencies, \$139,000; as imployes at schools, \$100,000; as additional half-a-million young fish. farmers, \$12,000: as reservation police, \$118,000; as interpreters, \$20,000. The amount Saratoga, Wy., is looking anxiously toward the Chicago & Northwestern for a branch

in any county

Wyoming's fish hatchery is nursing about

quality. It has been remarked by many that the corn is the most perfect and largest and best formed and follest ears ever seen

Prairie fires have done considerable dam

age in Holt county, southwest of O'Neill. It is reported that the Frank Anderson ranch, ten miles southwest of O'Neill, was burned

ut and 300 cattle driven into town.

300; as interpreters, \$20,000. The amount is \$330,000, as against \$642,000 in 1890. The variety of occupations furnished at the agencies is also noticeable. There are \$50 police privates, commanded by 74 officers; there are 123 judges, 63 interpreters, 11 clerks, 2 copyists, 2 physicians, 2 assistant physicians, 39 blacksmiths, 29 carpenters, 73 farmers, 5 harnessmakers, Smillers, 31 herders, and various numbers of sawyers, wheelwrights Speaking of local pride in Cheyenne, the

Sun emulates our own elder and shouts, "Stand by 'cr, b'ys." The Green Mountain Monarch Mining com-pany, capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated

in Wyoming. The company will operate in Crook county. Three or four million dollars have been sunk in the Black Hills tin mines. It looks as if it will stay there, awaiting the pleasure of the Weish tin syndicate.

San Franciscans are being held up in ele gant style by the electric light and gas companies. Two electric light and gas com-panies. Two electric light companies com-bined recently and signalized the union by doubling rates. The gas company is keep-ing well up with the procession. Taking the agency and school occupations s they are arranged for the present year, daces are authorized for nearly 2,000 Indians

Charley Rainey, a noted half-breed Indian scout affd interpreter, died at the fort half recently. Rainey was at one time a famous scout in General Howard's command and lid valuent service durin the Bannock war He leaves a wife and five children

Frank Saunders and John Athens of Doug-las, Wyo, had a few lively rounds with a mountain lion last week. The beast was dispatched with an ax. Athens came out of the melee with a disabled arm and much torn cuticle. Droves of ravenous lions are ravaging sheep herds in that section.

Every man, woman and child who has once tried that specific, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, cannot say enough in its praise.

Boys at the Theater. Hartford Times: The boys who had witnessed shows from the gallery of the gods chuckled over the paradoxical fact that in coming down one story they had risen a dozen rungs in the social ladder, and the girls, well, they laid their wraps of the front railing of the balcony with an air that indicated that they had been sitting in those very seats all the years of their young lives. In one thing they did set an example for some of their older sisters who frequent the theater. Not one of the laughing little ones wore a hat that the smallest boy could not see

appointment," and by the Spaniards "Cabo de San Roc." A low point, terminating in a sand spit, encloses it at the south, called The way every one of them entered into the spirit of the play was a caution. They shed tears of sympathy over the wrongs of a wife who was the victim of conspiracy; they shared the sufferings of an unjustly accused husband; they hurled denunciatory hisses at the villains; they roared at the more or less funny remarks of the comedian, threw as Captain Vancouver, who visited it in 1792 for the purpose of ascertaining whether a river really did exist there, and kisses at the ingenue and got excited over the startling scenic transforma-

The burning of the prison in the second act was too much for young Frank Butler. The moment Frank saw the blaze of red fire, followed by a collapsing wall, he leaped over the back railing, seized his opinion that a river existed there, and Spanish maps thereafter marked the mouth his smaller brother by the arm and yelled:

of a river there and called it "Encenada de Heceta" and the "Rio de San Roc." A few days after Vancouver turned away in disap-"Come on quick, George, de house is pointment, Captain Robert Gray, in the American ship Columbia, on the 11th day of May, 1792, crossed the bar and safely an-

A policeman prevented Frank from rushing out of the house, and it was only when the curtain fell and the boys began to cheer that the youngster climbed back into his seat and hauled his little brother in after bim.

name of his vessel, gave the two capes the names they bear, and then sailed north on a Dinny McFadden kept tabs on the play fur trading voyage. Thus to an American belongs the honor of the actual discovery. from beginning to end, and it was at the kitchen fireside last night that he gave his widowed mother an account of what "Dinny, me boy," said Mrs. McFadden as she poured a kettle of boiling water Details of the Enterprise of Tacoma Cap-

into the dishpan after supper, "an' what kind uv a time did yez be 'havin' at the pany to extract gold from the sands of the theavter the afternoon?" 'Out o' sight," said Dinny with an air that expressed more than the advance agent of the play could convey in a half hour's talk. "De Mirror of Ireland' ye extract gold from the sand in Beard's Hollow, near Ilwaco, and has secured similar

tuk me ter see last year wasn't in it wid de play we see dis afternoon."
"What war the name o' the thing,
Dinny?" asked Mrs. McFadden, as she cean beach at many places from the Straits rinsed a plate and laid it on the sink. "De Vindetter," said Dinny, after a

noment's thought. washed up from some hidden reef in the bed of the sea. For many years the Indians have "Och, an' shure that must be Frinch," ventured the widow. been in the habit of washing gold from the sand spit at the entrance of Port Angeles harbor. The beach on the ocean side of Washington has been thoroughly prospected and the yellow metal was found everywhere. At Beards Hollow there are said to be two

"Naw, it's Eyetalian," said Dinny, with the air of a person who spoke positively: "but I wuz goin' ter tell ye uv the time we had. Ye'd ought ter sec de gang in de Times yard. Dey filled up de hull place, an' every one got a green ticket. 'An' yez had green tickets, Dinny?" "We did

"Oh, but it's proud -ye'd ought to be, also found in paying quantities. The com-pany contracts to give Mr. Briscoe one-sixth of all the gold extracted and 5 cents per cubic yard for magnetic black sand. It will build a tramway along the beach, ready for active operation in the spring. Similar opera-tions are being carried on in southern Caliavick to be going into the theayter wid a green ticket.

"Yis, an' what's more, we had a Colt's band marchin' forninst us all de way round de postoffice, up Main street and down Church street to de opry house. An' ye'd ought ter see de people on de walks, an' dey lookin' at us, an' we cheerin' all de time."

"Praises be t' goodness Dinny, but it's proud yer ould mother'd be to see ve marching in' to the chune o' music. An' ye tell me th' Eyetalian play do be better nor the wan where Dublin Dan Will yez tell me about it?"

Well, ther war a chap what was a Dago, an' he made his pile a-cuttin' statoos out o' stone. An' he give the money to his father-in-law, who put it in a safe. Den it was stole by the villain. A girl kissed a chap she thought was her dad, and then kicked herself because she made a mistake an' let on she didn't like t, when all the time she wanted ter do it again. An' the feller what she kissed said she had a cinch-

"Did it hurt him, d'ye think, Dinny?" "Well, yer bet he liked it. Den de feller what stole de money tries

an' she hollers wir' gets out, an' a woman who is de pardner o' the villain puts de wife's cloak on, and de villain he squeezes her. and de stonecutter he thought it was his wife, and hully gee! what a racket he raised with the villain! Dey had a scrap and de villain shot de old man, and de villain's wife changed de pistois soze dey'd tink 'twas de stonecutter what did de killin', and den de sojers lugged de stonecutter off ter jug. But before dey goes de stonecutter pints his finger at de villafn an' sez: 'I am innercent. Dere stands de assassina-

"An' ye say the man that did nothin' at all, at all, was taken to prison?"
"Yes, an' de feller what did de killin' come ter see him an' tells him he runs away wid his wife an' money, an' de stonecutter he shakes his handcuffs in de other feller's face an' sex he will kill him when he gets out. An' purty soon dere is is an explosion an' de hall prison blows up and takes fire. Hully gee! but dat was great. Well, after dis dere was some love-makin' in de play what give me a pain. Den a feller borrows a lot o' money from de villain an' goes out an' plays craps an loses it all, an he was blowin out his brains when de stonecutter's wife run in an' grabbed de pis-Den de stonecutter comes dressed up so dey won't know him. and he has a game of cards wid de villain, an' de villain cheats an' de stenecutter

grabs de stakes an' keeps 'em." "Och, Dinny, but shure it's a wicked lot these furrinors do be to be engagin' in th' like. An' what did they do nixt, Dinny?"

'Dere was a ship an' a red-headed feler what was seasick an' had his head one up. Hully goe! ye'd ought ter see tim when another feller asked him if be'd like pork. Den de stonecutter an' his wife dey went on de deck, an' she sez she's all right an' never run away wid the villain. De stonecutter he don't take no stock in what she sez till de villain's woman comes along an' give de whole snap away. Den de stonecutter hugs his wife like as her hones would crack. Den de ship was hauled up to de roof an' dere was another ship wid a feller in front wid a dark lantern what dey call a searchlight. An' dere was a man an' a woman down in de sea. Hully gee! how de kids whooped 'er up when dey see dat, tought sure Humpy Casey'd jump over

Well, well, Dinny, avick, shure it's beootiful that must be to be lookin' at the ships on the water. Well?"

"De next was de las' ak. Ye could see de city o' Paris burnin' like a big jack lantern and de wimmin screamin' and de ojers runnin' round. De villain tried to steal the stonecutter's wife two or three times, but he gits left every time, and the stonecutter comes in wid a big sord an' falls down, and the anarkists wants to make sure he's ded, and a nun swears he's ded, an' de anarkists goes out, an' de stonecutter's wife asks de nun what she want ter tell a lie like that fur, an' de nun she says de stonecutter risked his life wunce to save hers and now she risk her soul to save his life. "Och, th' poor crayther. An' wor she a rale nun, Dinny?"

"Naw. She wor the pardner o' de vil-lain, see? 'Sides, 'twas only play actin', anyhow. Well, dere was more scrappin' an' den de villain was killed an' everything come out all right fer de stonecut-er an' his wife. When we was goin' out o' de teayter every one of us got a box o' candy an' an orange an' ye kin bet we all had a good time."

"I'll engage yez had a fine time, Dinny, Bring in an arm o' wood now,

Disordered liver set right with Beecham's

Jewish Colonization.

The Jewish Colonization association's first report of the progress thus far made in settling Jewish refugees, chiefly from Russia, in hospitable lands, shows that up to the 20th of last September some £300,000 of the original capital of £2,000,000 had been expended, half of it in the purchase of land and the other half in the settlement of families on the The colonies have chiefly been established in the Argentine republic One has been formed in Canada. In all 330,000 acres of land have been purchased, and about 1,000 families have been settled. The council of the associabelieves the undertaking be made self-supporting and tion can established on a financially sound basis. Five hundred families will henceforth be settled every year, and it is believed that when the success of the scheme is clear there will be a large emigration of self-supporting families. Each of the families settled by the association receives 100 acres and £160 for buildings, plant, etc., which they are expected to repay in ten years. Comment is made that, while all this is excellent, Baron Hirsch's noble scheme can make scarcely a perceptible impression on the mass of lewish distress in Russia. It would take. it is urged, an emigration of 50,000 Jews a year merely to keep down the natural ncrement of population, if calculated only at 1 per cent per annum.

A Knowing Mule.

Mame, a mule that draws cars at the breaker of a Lackawanna Valley coal mine, keeps closer track of the time than the men, says a Scranton, Pa., letter, A minute or so before the whistle blows at noon Mame begins to bray and paw and stamp, but does not refuse to pull the cars. The instant the whistle sounds, however, Mame comes to a dead stop, and no matter in what part of the yard she is working she cannot be coaxed or forced to pull a pound until after she has had her dinner. Then she works as faithfully as an ox until just before the whistle is going to sound the quitting time blast, when she brays again, but does not paw or stamp as at noon time. She won't stir a peg after the first toot of the steam whistle, and the driver boy knows better than to try to make he haul the trip of cars by whipping her. The mule keeps such a close track of the time that she has not failed in two years to bray a minute or two before the steal de stonecutter's wife, whistle blows at noon or night. She

Sympa—

Bah! A woman doesn't deserve any sympathy, when the knowing better is so easy and the doing better is so cheap.

Think of inhaling this steam and these odors from a tub of dirty clothing, perhaps from the sick room, perhaps much soiled from honest labor. Think of the weak lungs, and throat, the germs of disease, etc., etc. It's all so unnecessary and so ineffective. The

clothes are not as clean (surely not as pure) as they ought to be, when the work is done.

Boil your clothes in Pearline and water-directions on each package-every grocer has it-and germs cannot live, dirt cannot stay, and the hard work, the drudgery, is done away with.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

264 JAMES PYLE, New York,

when she thinks it is nearly time to quit work for her dinner or supper. Mame also knows when Sunday

omes, as the workmen ascertained three times last year. It became necessary one Sunday last April to do a little extra work in the yard, and the mule was hitched to a trip of cars in the morning. She wouldn't take a step, and they had to put her in the barn. Monday morning Mame went to pulling the cars as usu J, and she didn't flinch a particle in her labors. They tried her igain on a Sunday morning in June, out she wouldn't even straighten the races. She worked all right the next day, On a July Sunday morning the men hitched her to a trip again, but she couldn't be coaxed to pull an ounce, and they came to the conclusion that Mame was a strict Sabbatarian. Since then they haven't attempted to make the mule

work on Sunday. "I knew Mame before we bought her," said the foreman, "and I told the boy never to hitch her to more than three cars. One day he hitched her to four, and she went ahead all right till she heard the third link click. been used to hearing only two links lick, and she came to a dead stop the noment she heard the third click, and she wouldn't budge an inch until the boy unlocked the hind car. Then she went right along as though she was sat-

Knights of Iwo Grips.

"I'll wager an oyster supper for the party," said one of a group of gentlemen onversing together recently at a first lass hotel, "that three out of five men who register between this and 8 o'clock lisplay some secret society badge upon their persons.

"I'll go you," said one, and it was agreed that the three should sit within easy distance of the register each keep-

'Here comes our first contingent.' said the first speaker as the omnibus deposited a score of commercial tourists, retired capitallists and private citizens at the hotel entrance. "Look sharp, now, for I am booked to

win," said the man proposing the wager "Tally three, will you," as the first lot turned away from the register. "Three for me," said the opposition as

the next three wrote their names. "I'm sure to win. "Not so fast, my friend," said the first speaker as six out of the next seven egisterers displayed Masonic emblems

of different degrees.

A close watch was kept for the next thirty minutes, during which twentytwo Knights Templar, thirteen Knights of Pythias, eight Odd Fellow and sevral other badges of different organizations were counted, the winner gaining

his wager by twelve points. Twe counted them scores of times," said the winner, "and it wins five out of seven times. It don't carry in smaller hotels because they have a different class of patrons, but put it down as a sure thing that all large hotels are favored with the patronage of secret society men.

That Was Different.

Dealer-A furnace like this one, suitable for warming thoroughly a ten-room. house such as you describe and guaran-teed to give satisfaction, will cost you \$200 and a good, honest job can't be done Customer-I don't want it for my own

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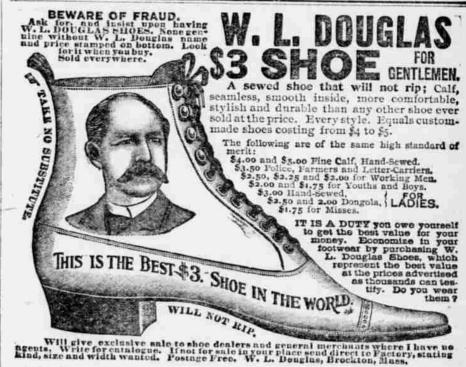
A Standard Specific Remedy for any disease or class of diseases is never an experiment. It passes the stage of experiment in becoming an acknowledged standard preparation. Rheumatic remedies of more or less or no merit are on the market. One or two swindling "substitutes" are offered sneakingly through the mails. Since the introduction of this invaluable specific remedy other preparations claiming to cure rheumatism and neuralgia have appeared. Much money has been spent advertising them. All sorts of methods are used to induce the public to buy them. Still, the trade from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, says that not one of them can compare with Ath-lo-pho-ros.

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