GOD'S WORD HAS NO ERRORS

Questions that Threaten to Sunder the Presbyterian Uhurch.

AFTERMATH OF BRIGGS AND SMITH TRIALS

Rev. John Gordon Reviewing the Declarations of the General Assembly-Possible Mistakes in the Bible Are Not God'r.

The threatened split in the Presbyterian church at the coming meeting of the general assembly in Washington next May, growing out of the heresy charges against Prof. Briggs of Union Theological seminary and Prof. Smith of Lane seminary at Cincinnati, furnished the subject of Rev. Dr. Gordon's sermon at the Westminster Presbyterian church yesterday morning. As the probabilities are that from 100 to 200 leading ministers of the church will leave the denomination in a body next May, the sermon by Dr. Gordon is of more than usual interest, reviewing, as it does, the controversy leading up to the present situation.

Rev. Dr. Gordon began by saying that he felt it his duty at this time to say something of the threatened division in the church, which he characterized as a serious state of affairs. He would attempt to state the origin of the present situation, the position of the Presbyterian church upon the points at issue, scriptural reasons for certain doctrines and the outlook for the future.

Record of the Controversy. There has been for several years, he said, a desire to revise the confession of faith be cause many held that it taught doctrines not scriptural. Four years ago a committee of the general assembly reported certain amendments, which would show that the church repudiated the doctrine that God has elected persons to everlasting destruction and that infants dying in infancy are lost. Other matters, which seemed personal, had arisen to distract the attention from more

important matters.

A professor in Union Theological seminary had said that the human reason, the church and the bible were all fountains and sources of divine knowledge, and that through any one of these salvation might be had. He further said that men, after death, passed into a state of progressive sanctification.
Dr. Briggs, for it was he, failed of election

at the next meeting of the general assembly and the seminary continued him in the chair thus causing a breach. Soon afterwards Prof. Briggs and Prof. Smith were tried for heresy, which trials resulted in the ac-quittal of Dr. Briggs and the suspension from the ministry of Prof. Smith. Last year the general assembly passed the "inerrancy resolution," which contained substantially a declaration that the inspired word as it came from God, is without error. Thus there were four subjects to complicate matters.

There were some who would make these questions of religious liberty, but he did not believe that was proper. He thought the matter of chief interest in the controversy i e question as to whether or not the bible exempt from error. The speaker then is exempt from error. The speaker then procee ed to answer the following question, which had been propounded to him: "Do you indorse the deliverance of the general assembly at Portland on the inerrancy of the

What the Controversy Suggests. Such an inquiry, said Rev. Gordon, sug-

"First-What is the meaning of this reso Intion? It contains a declaration and a recom mendation. The declaration is very carefully drawn: 'The general assembly would remind all under its care that it is a fundamental doctrine that the old and new testaments are the inspired and infallible word of God. Our church holds that the inspired word, as it came from God, is without error.' It will be noticed that the more unusual word 'inerrant' is not used and that the expressions are 'in-spired,' 'infallible,' 'without error.' This is not asserted of the King James or revised versions, or of the bible as we have it, with possible errors of printers or their predecessors, the copyists or translators. Our church holds that the inspired word, as it came from God, is without error.' To deny this is to contemplate the possibility of an inspired word as it came from God, or an 'original autograph' that contains errors, thus admit-ting the possibility that God could originate errors. Such a possibility is subversive of all revealed religion.

"The recommendation accompanying this

declaration is addressed to officers of the irch, thus recognizing the basal theory of Presbyterian church government, that doc-trinal lists are applied to officers, while none are applied to communicants. In admitting members to the church we never ask of them assent to a creed. In inducting officers into office we always do. It says:
'If they change their belief on this point Christian honor demands that they should withdraw from our ministry.' It puts no stain on their characters, does not attempt to coerce their consciences, but asks them to quietly withdraw and attach themselves to some church with which they are more in

harmony.
"Second—The next subject for inquiry is, Had the general assembly a constitutional right to pass this resolution? Understand that the rights of the humblest member of the Presbyterian church are as carefully guarded by our constitution as are those of any citizen of the United States by its constitution. The charge is made that this resolution makes a new test of orthodoxy or that it virtually amends the constitution in an illegal way. That this is a new dogma remains to be proven. If the doctrine, not only of the Presbyterian church but also of the church universal, has not always been that the inspired Word as it came from God is without error,' then almost all of the church fathers, the doctors of the mediaval church, the theologians of the reformation all the Westminster divines were mistaken I could quote you passages from Luther, Melanethon, Calvin and almost every ortho-dox divine down to the late Dr. Henry B. Smith, showing that they held that the scriptures do not err. That the general as-sembly has not only the right to do so, but that it is its only under the constitution to that it is its outy under the constitution to call the attention of the church to grave errors, is in my judgment unquestionable.

Not the Law of the Church.

"No one supposes that this resolution is a law of the church. But if it shall happen that is accordance with its direction some minister should be tried and suspended by his presbytery, if an appeal from the ver-dict should be taken and carries by due pro-cess to the highest judicatory in the church, and that court should decide that the confes-tion of faith where and that court should decide that the confes-sion of faith when properly interpreted makes it essential for all who hold official positions to believe in the inerrancy of the scriptures, then this test of orthodoxy would be officially determined to be an integral part of the constitution of the Presbyterian church. Until this is done the general as-sembly was clearly within its constitutional rights when it recommended the presby. rights when it recommended the presby-teries to take such steps as would determine in an orderly way and by due process of ecclesiastical law whether belief in the in-errancy of the scriptures is essential to those holding official positions.

"Third—But one question remains. Do I approve of this resolution? I do as the proper and constitutional way of setting in proper and constitutional way of setting in motion a train of events which will eventually determine the controversy authoritatively, and because I do most heartly believe that the inspired word as it came from God is without error. Next Sunday mornins. I propose examining candidly and in the light of the very highest critical scholarship the alleged errors of the bible."

FOUR KINGDOMS.

Nature and Revelation in Harmony-Let Sci. ence Investigate.

Rev. Ernest O'Neal of the Plato Center Methodist church of Chicago preached at the First Methodist church yesterday morn ing a most eloquent and effective sermon

upon the "Divine Paradox." His text was found in the second chapter of Matthew and third verse, which reads as follows: "When Herod the king heard these things he was troubled and all Jerusaiem with him.

The speaker said that while the mission of Jesus Christ upon the earth meant nothing but peace and good will to men, and while

the object of his suffering was to restore har the object of his suffering was to restore har-mony and love in the hearts of men yet to some his advent broug's trouble. There were four kingdoms, older than any of the dynasties actively represented at the time Christ was born; the kingdom of nature, the kingdom of knowledge, the kingdom of worldliness and the kingdom of unworldliness. The kingdom of nature rejoiced at the advent of kingdom of nature rejoiced at the advent of the Christ child, the kingdom of knowledge in the personnel of the magi worshipe in the personnel of the mag; worshipself the mand presented rare gifts of gold, frank-inscence and myrrh, but the kingdom of worldliness, represented in the person of King Herod was troubled. The kingdom of King Herod was troubled.

unworldliness was represented by the holy Child, the King of Kings. Religious Relation to Science

The eloquent young divine then took up in regular order and with a grasp and potency akin to genius the relation that the Chris-tian religion bore to the four kingdoms men-tioned. There was no conflict between the Christian religion and nature. Christ did not desire a man to be unnatural. The nearer one got to nature the nearer he got to nature's God. There was no actual conflict between the kingdom of knowledge and the cingdom of Christ. There was a time when the professed Christians seemed to fear that sammer of the geologist might break the Rock of Ages, but that day had passed.
The true Christian church of the present day was anxious to let in the light. The Christian church was today the foster parent of knowledge. Men were encouraged by the Christian church to delve into the earth and peer into the lepths of the unknown universe in order to

arch out the great secrets of nature.
"For we know," said the speaker, "that di these hidden streams of thought subterranean currents that floy inder the hills and the mountains, at last open out into the broad ocean of God's eter-

King Herod was troubled because he rep resented that which tended to drag down the human race, that which blotted out the noble aspirations of the human soul and made of man only a greedy, sordid brute, seeking only temporal power and self-aggrandizement. Against this spirit of devastation and selfishness the Christian re-ligion must and would forever contend.

Effects on Individuals. The speaker applied the thought to the in-dividual hearts of his hearers and asked them if they had not experienced a conflict in their own souls between the love inspired y the teachings of Christ and the love for

vorldly things. which he portrayed the effects of beautiful architecture, fine music and eloquent preaching upon the people. While all these seemed to fail in the work of regenerating the heart and saving men, there was one remedy that never failed. It was the presence of the

spirit of the Master in the pulpit.

People should learn to bow low at the foot of the cross and ask earnestly and with con-trite hearts for wisdom and help. Wherever that kind of a spirit took possession of a congregation and a pastor the work of Christian regeneration would triumph.

EVILS OF GAMBLING.

Recent Events in Omaha Are Incidentally

Touched Upon. Rev. T. E. Cramblet's sermon last evening at the First Christian church upon "The Gambling Evil" was well attended, every pew in the church being filled. It was suspected that the sermon would have particular reference to the evil in this city, and in

this respect it was not disappointing.

Rev. Cramblet began by quoting, as his text, Kings, xviii, 18: "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" He likened the condition which existed in the time of Ahab to that at the present time, showing that when cry of reform went forth it was met by the cry that the reformers were bringing trouble upon the city or state. Such a charge was merely dust to blind the eyes of the people to the true state of affairs. The failure to enforce our laws relating to gamoling and the social evil, and the sharing by the municipal government in the revenues derived from these vicious sources traduced much more the name of our fair city than any rebukes administered by reformers. Things had come to a pretty pass when our city authorities replied to those who asked for the enforcement of laws that fanatics

knew nothing about matters practical.

The speaker then proceeded to examine the nature of gambling and the position or relation of the gambler to the community. He was not a producer but lived upon the gain of others. The extent of the gambling evil was great. It included the small boy who played marbles for keep, the man who ossed a nickel to see who should pay car are, and the g ay company in the parlor who nist for prizes. Attempts made to excuse gam-the ground that it was whist been

the result of a natural propensity among men, but this he did not believe. Gambling was called chance, but there was no such thing as chance. Upon becoming enlightened men see that all things are governed by law. The pagan believed in chance. He lavished money at the altar of fortune, thinking chance would favor him. But a civilized people did not believe in such a theory. The gambler himself did not be-lieve in chance. He loaded his dice, marked his cards, put springs in his fare box, fixed his wheel of fortune so that he could stop it wherever he chose. He was the most scientific man in the city.

Gambling deadened the conscience, the moral sensibilities of men, and in this way was injurious to society. The remedy was not in the daily press, which was filled with accounts of prize fights, horse racing and similar matters, nor in the legislature, which was dominated by the immoral element, but in a better education of conscience. The idea that gambling is a moral wrong should be so strongly and generally impressed that men would resist all temptations to gamble. If true to Christ, men would be safe from all such temptations. Gambling deadened the conscience, the

TAKE GREEN'S EXCURSION.

See Gothenburg's Great Water Power-Water Power is the Manufacturers Hope of This State.

Let the people who are interested in the water power project at Omaha join Green's Farmers Excursion which leaves Tuesday the 14th inst. at 6:40 p. m., on the Union Pacific railway, and risit Gothenburg.

Mr. Green makes a one fare rate for the round trip. The canal at Gothenburg is only 12

miles long, but the operation is the same as the one projected for Omaha. The success of the one demonstrates the feasibility of the other. An examination of the Gothenburg plant will repay any one for the time and expense of the The heretofore inglorious Platte river has been given new interest and new value by the great water power developed on its banks in the midst of the most fertile grain fields tributary to Omaha.

Its accomplishment is more important than the opening of new gold fields.

Time and continued working must surely exhaust the latter, but the most constant use will not in all earthly time even diminish, much less exhaust, the

Gothenburg water power. The Commercial club of Gothenburg is receiving daily more than one hundred letters inquiring about the offer of free power made at that enterprising place and about houses and stores.

There is not an empty room in the oung city, but the building boom has For information about the excursion

inquire of W. H. Green, Karbach block,

IT WAS "HALLELUJAH" NIGHT

Effervescence that Accompanied the Joining Together of Two Privates.

INTERESTING SALVATION ARMY WEDDING

Iwo Souls Made Happy With a Ceremony That Was a Radical Departure From the Orthodox Style-High Time

It was a gala night at the Salvation Army parracks. The army was out in force entertained its congregation with vocal and instrumental music, preaching, praying, story telling, shouting, clapping of

at the Local Barracks.

hands and wound up with a wedding. It was the first wedding which had been publicly celebrated by the army in this city. and constituted the drawing card of the

evening. The building was crowded to the doors, notwithstanding the fact that an admission fee was charged. Everybody was invited and it seemed as if everybody attended. The altar was decorated with flags, lace and bunting. Above the heads of the speakers was a placard in large letters, which read: "United for God." On the walls back of the altar were hung several smaller placards, one of which read What is it? When is it? Where is it? To e continued." Another read: "A big go ere Sunday and Monday. Finis."

Upon the altar and at either side even to he walls of the church were seated Adjutant and Mrs. Harris, ten ladies robed in white who were chosen to escort the bridal couplto the altar, soldiers and officers of the army in uniform, and several notables from abroad Among these were: Captain Campbell of Council Siuffs, and Captain Blake and Lieutenant Carter of Hastings. These gentlemen were, as subsequent events proved, leading spirits in the proceedings of the evening

Volleyed and Thundered.

Adjutant Harris led off with a song, accompanied by the sounding of brass and the slapping of hands. This finished, knees ere bent for prayer, but to the surprise of Mrs. he congregation a song was struck up Harris then prayed, the devout soldiers greeting every good sentiment with shouts of "Amen," "Hallelujah," etc. Then followed an-with piano accompaniment and Captain Blake and Adjutant Harris offered prayer,

Upon arising, the adjutant spoke in praise of the War Cry. "It's our paper and a good"—
"That's right, hallelujah!" shouted Cap-Blake, "paper and I hope you'll all buy one," said the adjutant. Copies were then passed about and oriered for sale, Mrs. Harris in the interval singing "Hidling in Thee," the congregation joining in the chorus. There isn't life enough in the singing. Throw off this stiffness," exclaimed the ad-

jutant. Captain Blake jumped to his feet, swung his right arm around a number of times like a wheel and smilingly resumed his seat. He had indicated to the congregation that he was "limbering up," and the congregation laughed heartly. 'Now, we'll sing 'Let Us Have Sunlight. Haven't we got sunlight!" asked the adju-

tant. "Yes," shouted Captain Blake, "yes," and the song went on with tambourines banjos, plano and handelapping as accom-Captain Campbell talks: "Yes, there is sunlight in my soul. Somebody said I wasn't married; but I am married. I have now a partner on earth and know that I shall have

Brought the Blacksmith to Terms

The "laughing, howling Captain Blake," as the adjutant styled him, came to the front. "Yes, I am glad for salvation," he said. 'We are all happy and smiling. Show me one in this room who isn't smiling and I'll have the bouncer put him out. We have made many converts in Hastings. We saved a woman whose hair was cut short and stuck out like quills, and who was full of style and covered with paint. After we converted her she combed her hair down and put on a hallelujah bonnet. ried a blacksmith, who weighed 211 pounds. ried a blacksmith, who weighed 211 pounds, and brought him to our meetings. He didn't like it because I had a hand in her salvation. He said 'I've got It in for you and I'm going to put it onto you, and right now.' Well he tried to spoil my face. I dodged, of course, and the more he struck the more I dodged. He said 'You've meddled too much in my affairs.' Now, I didn't want his wife, I was expecting one of my own, but he kear yight. expecting one of my own; but he kept on. 'You can't handle yourself,' said I; on. 'You can't handle yourself,' said I; 'you dodge pretty well; I'll try a gun,' said he; 'all right,' said I; 'I'll fight you with a gun, but it will be a gospel gun.' I fought him and won the battle. The Lord converted him, and I just believe the Lord used that tussle or 'scap' as a means to that end." tussle or 'scrap' as a means to that end !

Mrs. Harris sang very sweetly "Beautiful Gates Ajar," the adjutant as a prelude relating how his little boy when dying requested his mamma to sing it for him. Mrs. Harris could not restrain the tears. In the course of his remarks the adjutant told of his court-ship, how Mrs. Harris and he had met in church, how they had been converted on the same day and had been married on the same

day.

Then came forward Captain Shattuck with his banjo and entertained the congregation with a few songs, finishing with "We Are the Army," during the singing of which Captain Blake danced. "I have seen the time," remarked the adjutant, "when I thought the army was going to sink..." "Blacksmith and all," shouts Captain Blake.

"Some one take the captain out," laughingly exclaimed the adjutant. "Now we shall proceed with the marriage ceremony. These young ladies in white will march to the ante-room and bring forth the

bride and groom—if they have not eloped,' remarked the adjutant. "And if they have cloped," exclaimed Captain Shattuck, "somebody else must get married in their place."

"You will march to the hall in couples," commanded the adjutant, "you, Captain Shattuck and Mrs. Harris, leading the way. Oh, what a lovely sight that is!" he remarks as they filed away. "But woe is me, Mrs. Harris is gone!

"And So They Were Married."

Presently the bridal train appeared, and people turned their heads and craned their necks to get a look at the bride and groom. There they came at the head of the proces sion, keeping step with the music-the bride tall and slender, dressed in black, with a white sush about her form and a 'hallelujah" bonnet upon her head; the groom, likewise dressed in black, marching with a hrm step and wearing upon his face a serious look. They advanced to the aftar. They kneeled and bowed their heads in prayer. The music ceased. The adjutant advanced The music ceased. The adjutant advanced and read a selection from the bibic, and read also the articles of marriage. "Step forward," he said, "if you know of no reason why you should be joined in marriage and repeat after me, 'I know of no lawful impediment. etc.' You will join your right hands. Comrade William Son.mer, you will say after me, if said. you will say after me, 'I call or all to witness that I take Annie Maria Olson to be my lawful wedded wife, to live with her, etc. Sister Olson, you will repeat the

Then taking the bride's left hand in his, Then taking the bride's left hand in his, the groom places upon her finger a ring.
"Mr. Sommer," continues the adjutant, "you will repeat after me, 'I put this ring upon your finger to signify that we are married," etc. They again joined right hands, the adjutant stepped behind them, and, placing his hand upon theirs, formally pro-

DRPRICE'S

Ged in Millims of Homes-40 Years the Standard.

The groom had

nounced them husband and wife, and intro-duced them to the congregation as such But hark! a smark! The groom had kissed the bride and the congregation was carried away with the light. The doxology was then sung, friends crowded around and beongratulated the cou-

ple and the congregation dispersed. Parks' Cough Syrup

Has been so highly recommended to unthat we now ask our friends who are suffer ing with a cold to give it a trial, and if it does not give satisfaction your money will be Every bottle is sold on a positive refunded. ruarantee. Price 60 cents and \$1.00. Al

At 1324 Farnam Streetthe Burlington's new ticket office

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lress La Porte Land company, Lincoln. A fine upright piano, used only six months, at half price. Ford & Charlton,

Take home a box of Balduff's fine candes,16th and Capitol avenue. None better.

Tickets, Please! The "Burlington's" new ticket office is at 1a24 Farnam street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Superba" bids fair to break even its record at the Boyd this engagement. It closes

tomorrow night. "Eight Belis" will ring out to great houses for three more evenings, with a malinee on Wednesday, at the Farnam, closing Wednesday evening.

Craven's great drama, "The Fugitive, has its first performance in Omaha today at the Bijou. / Craven, the author of "The Stowaway" and other sterling dramas, says "The Fug'tive," which is his latest work, is his best play. It abounds in turilling scenes and humorous. The variety olio is changed and up to its usual high standard.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Thursday afternoon Mr. R. D. McLean and Miss Marie Prescott will appear at Boyd's New theater in "L'Absintheur," a play of the strictly modern type and the ern type and th work of Miss Prescott herself.

The high dramatic event of the week will be the production at the Farnam Street the ater Thursday evening of "Julius Cæsar, with all the sumptuous scenery and accurately historical appointments used by the late Lawrence Barrett when, in conjunction with Mr. Booth, he toured the country for the last time. Mr. Charles Hanford is no their owner, and in his presentation he plays Marc Antony, the character he so success fully assumed in the Booth-Barrett cast.

E. H. Sothern is the leading light come dian of the present day on the American dian of the present day on the American stage in his own particular line. He comes to the Boyd the last two days of this week in his latest, and best it is said, comedy, "Captain Lettarblair." The best crities of the east have exhausted their adjectives in praise of both the comedy and the comedian's presentation of the bright, insociant Irish gentleman and English army officer whose name the comedy hears. whose name the comedy bears.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take Beecham's Pill Brewers May Strike.

Trouble has broken out between brewers and their employers and there is danger of a strike. The drivers of beer wagons have been asking an increase of \$1 to \$2.50 a week, which has been refused by most of the employers. It is said that some of the men make less than \$65 a month now and that the proposed scale will increase

the wages of many to \$80.

The Metz brewery agreed to the advance demanded, both for brewers and drivers. Jetter of South Omaha granted the request of the brewers, but denied that of the drivers, and its proposition was rejected. The other firms offered to grant the Cincinnati scale, which is lower than the wages demanded, and the union is considering the proposition. Omaha is said to be the only city in which the drivers are admitted to the

There are three things worth saving Time, Trouble and Money—and De Witt's Little Early Risers will save them for you. These little pills will save you time, as they act promptly. They will save you trouble as they cause no pain. They will save you money as they economize doctor's bills

See the celebrated Sohmer piano at Ford & Charlton Music Co., 1508 Dodge. The "Burlington's" New Ticket Office is at 1324 Farnam street.



Indigestion is not such a simple matter as it sounds. That sensation of fulness, if disregarded, soon grows into positive pain; and then farewell to all the pleasures of life. I got into such a state that I became at last a chronic invalid, and could do nothing. Business, hobbies, work of all kinds, social intercourse, home ties, and everything became a bore. All I could do was to sit in my cosiest chair and read. And it is rather remarkable that when you have no definite object in life you can always read a paper. When the news of the day is exhausted a good advertisement is quite a treat. My eye fell upon Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. I tried it, and now I am on the high road to health and strength. All is changed for the better. My spirits are good, and I wouldn't be without Johann Hoff's Extract for the world. The genuine has his signature on every bottle. Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York.



ONLY IN BOTTLES



Well, come and have them examined by our optician rec of charge, and, if no assure that I with a pair of our "PERIF RUTION" SPECTACLES or EVE GLASS SE—the best in the world. If you do not need glasses we will tody ou so and a lviss you what to do. 300.0 SPECTACLES or EVE GLASSES FROM 33.0 UP. Plain, smoke, bide or white glasses, for protecting the cyen, from 3.5 a pair 3.5. Max Meyer & Bro. Co

Jewelers and Opticians.

VERY EASILY CAUGHT.

That Is the Universal Opinion of One of the Most Dangerous Things in the World, Most Dangerous Things in the World. This has been a cold winter, often bitterly cold, and in far too many cases it has produed colds. A cold is easily caught and is always the beginning of disease, often serious disease. A cold may come in many forms. Sometimes it is with a chill, a shuddering chill; sometimes with a pain in the shoulders and the arms; sometimes with a vague aching in the muscles or the limbs. In whatever form it may come, it is a cold and it means disease; often dangerous disease or death, unless taken in hand promptly. taken in hand promptly.
You cannot afford to neglect a cold. It may

Taken in hand promptly.

You cannot afford to neglect a cold. It may run along into something that is dangerous. Remember that as ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cere. What should you do as a sensible man or woman. Watch the symptoms, guard against the first signs, fortify against everything that can be unpleasant, injur ous or dangerous. There is only noe way by which this can be done. It is by the use of some pure, reliable stimulant something that will quicken the pulse, renew, the life, bring into action and agiow all the faculties; something which has been tested and tried, something that is superior to everything else. You do not need to ask what this is. It is sufficient to mame it. Duffy's fure Maik Whiskey has been proven to be superior to anything; all things that have been presented to the public for checking a cold, curing pneumonia, and rendering the life at this season of the year happier and better. It has been used by more propole and is more popular to-day than any other known preparation in the world, and it deserves its popularity because it has proven its merits by the curies it has effected, colds it has prevented and lives it has snreod. There is nothing that can take its place. take its place.



Are those ignorant pretenders who, without any qualifications, any ability. any experience, any skill, claim to possess the power to care all the ills of the human race. But their want of worth soon becomes apparent to their would-be dupes, and these consciencelessquacks are soon consigned to the

oblivion they so richly merit. In strange and strong contrastwith these miserable boasters is the quiet, dignified yet courteous demeanor of hose noted leaders of their profession,

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Who, during the past 27 years, have abundantly demonstrated their ability to effect speedy, perfect and permanent cures in all the worst forms of those delicate sexual maladies embraced within the general terms of

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It ought to be if you wear a sy-cent collar; for

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MICGREW THE SPECIALIST. Is unsurpassed in the treatment of all

PP'VATE DISEASES and Bisorders of MEN 18 years experience. Write for circulars and question list free. 14th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb.

B. SILLOWAY, Prop.

IVE THOUSAND MEN will stop in front of our big Douglas street window this week-and be lost in admiration of what they'll see displayed.

Four rows of as as ever went on meet their eyes. but six styles of handsome dom shown at window. Handtractive as the selves arething else in

handsome suits a "bust" will There will be suits-but six as styles are selone time in one some and atsuits them . there's somethat window

even more attractive-and that's the price that's attached to each suit. Half the suits in the entire window bear a card like the top one of the two in the center of this ad-and the other half carry the \$6.75 card. The \$5,75 suits of which two whole rows are shown-are in handsome checked cheviots-in four separate shades and styles-in both round and square corner sacks. Through the glass you'd take

them for eight or -and you would The suits at all wool fancy brown and gray newest spring up elegantlyand trimmings. Special. sold such suits year ago land

nine dollar sults n't be m'staken. \$6.75 are in fine cheviots-in mixtures in the effects-made with fine linings "The Nebraska" for ten dollars a our neighbors

got four dollars more.) Six hundred of these suits go on sale today-at these prices-and if any of your neighbors happen to ask "What's Nebraska doing this week," tell them that we're holding our

Annual Spring Suit Sale.



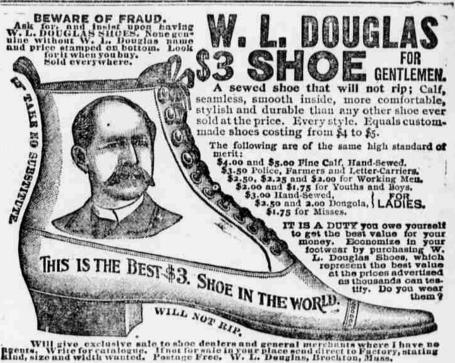
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