WHAT SUMMERS SAYS HE SAW

Bond in Governor's Office Bearing Name of John Fitzgerald.

HOLCOMB'S TESTIMONY IMPEACHING

Defense in the Bartley Bondsmen Suit Continues Its Attack on the Governor's Statements Concerning the Bond.

A little additional progress was made yesterday by the bondamen of ex-State Treasurer Bartley in impeaching the testimony of Governor Holcomb in the trial of the suit against them before Judge Powell. Two additional witnesses were called to support the impeaching evidence that has already been given. The greater portion of yesterday's session, however, was consumed in proving the special defense of Mary Fitzgerald, who alleges that she was insane at the time she signed the bond.

The first question of law to come promi nently forward in the case was advanced in the afternoon when the defense endeavored to introduce a copy of the petition filed in the Lancaster county courts against the first term bondsmen of Bartley for an embezzlement of \$335,000, which Bartley is charged to have committed in May, 1894. The defending bondsmen say that this ic included in the amount of the shortage for which suit is brought and should not be charged up against them as second-term bondsmen. Objection was made by the atdocument. The question is one of the most important ones of the case.

SUMMERS STILL ON STAND.

W. S. Summers was recalled to the stand when court convened in the morning and the cross-examination by the state was re-sumed and was continued for over an hour The news that Governor Holcomb had been on the stand and figured in the trial attracted the biggest crowd that has yet been

The witness said he did not think that the name of Mary Fitzgerald was disconnection with the bond seen by the wit-ness in the governor's presence on the even-ing of January 3, 1895. The attorney general insisted on a positive answer and peated his question a dozen times. Finally the court instructed the witness to give the answer required and he stated that he was positive that the name was not on the bond nor the signature of Ed J. Fitzgerald. Both these names appear on the bond on which

In the course of his direct testimony the witness had said that he suggested to Gov-ernor Holcomb that John Fitzgerald might have left a will. The attorney general asked what effect a will could have on Fitzgerald's liability in the bond. The witness hes-itated for a long while before answering this question, although the attorney general pressed for an answer. Finally General Cowin urged him to reply and the court also insisted that he answer promptly. He said then that he did not believe that he had thought of that matter and was sure that he had not discussed it. He admitted that if there had been a will it would have had a very material effect upon the responsibility of Mary Fitzgerald and Ed Fitzgerald, as sureties on a bond, as it would determine the amount of property they would inherit.

OBJECT OF THE TESTIMONY. The object of the later part of the examination was to discredit the testimony of the witness that the bond he saw contained the name of John Fitzgerald. He had testified that Fitzgerald's will had come up in the conversation with the governor. As he said that the will could not have any effect on the liability of John Fitzgerald and would have an effect on the responsibility of Mary and Ed Fitzgerald, the conclusion left is that the conversation over the will was only possible in connection with the names of the latter. The impression left, therefore, is that these names and not that of John Fitzgerald were on the bond the witness

The witness said that he did not see that evening the bond sued on in this case, bu-could not say whether the governor had it The attorney general then proceeded to show the interest the witness had in the case by the following series of questions: "Mr. Summers, you have been somewhat interested in Mr. Bartley?"

"Only in a general way."
"You have been his attorney in the last two years?"

'In some matters." "You represented him when he was ar

'I represented his attorneys."

"Did you not represent him when he arraigned in police court?"

"Only in the matter of a bond."
"Were you not much put out over the result of his case, and did you not express yourself as dissatisfied?" Objection to this question was sustained Mr. Summers denied that he had been pres ent as a witness for the defense at

former trial, although he knew then what ne He was present in the cour room once at the time, however, The final question put by the attorney general was whether the witness could give

the name of the messenger who had notified him that Governor Holcomb wanted to see him on January 3. The witness answered MRS. FITZGERALD'S CASE.

The defense had no more witnesses in its main case present and the special defense of Mary Fitzgerald was again taken up. The first witness was Mcs. Mary Kelly of Greenwood, a sister-in-law of the surety. present on the day of Fitzgerald's death and testified to the distrait condition of Mrs. Fitzgerald. She said that on the day Mrs. Fitzgerald received a letter from Eddie, her from whom she had not heard for over whose absence she had worried, but she neither opened nor read it An effort was made to put this letter in evidence, as it made some mention hereditary insanity in the Fitzgerald family. but it was not admitted. The witness re Fitzgerald figured and which convinced the witness that she was insane. The cross-examination of the witness consumed the remainder of the morning cession, the state seeking to discover just what the witness' opinion of insanity was, and particularly or what her opinion of Mrs. Fitzgerald's incanity was based.

At the afternoon session almost an hour was spent in the further cross-examination of Mrs. Kelly. Her limited knowledge of insanity was shown, her experience having



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J. B. REYNOLDS, Pase's Ast.

been confined to a sight of but a few insane

SUPPORTING IMPEACHING EVIDENCE. An intermission in this defense occurred here, a couple of witnesses being called to the stand to support the impeaching evidence of Witnesses Summers and Piper against Governor Holcomb. The first of these was ex-State Senator J. D. Pope of

The witness said that he was in the office of the attorney general with Summers on the evening of the reception, January 3, 1895. He was asked whether or not a mes-sage came to Summers that the governor wanted to see him, but the question was disallowed. The witness testified further that he remained in the office until nearly midnight and that just before he departed Summers went out. The witness was not ress-examined

H. C. Ruseell, who was commissioner of public lands and buildings during Bartley's second term, was another witness called to be retained the bond in evidence after Bartley had presented it to him on January

The witness said that he went into the bend if you can." Bartley answered that he could if he had time. Thereupon the governor handed the paper to Bartley and the latter walked out of the office in com-

tendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, being called to the stand.

A hypothetical case containing the symp-oms displayed in the actions and conduct of Mrs. Fitzgerald was presented to the expert and he was asked his opinion as to the woman's sanity. He answered that in his judgment she was insane. Assisted by the medical books which he had employed before, Attorney General Smyth put the witness through a course of cross-examination to test his value as an expert.

LANCASTER COUNTY PETITION. The defense returned again to the main case and offered in evidence a certified copy of a petition filed in Lancaster county, wherein suit is brought against the first term bondsmen of Bartley for an alleged embezzlement of \$335,000 by Bartley in May, 1894, during his first term. The bondsmen contend that the filing of the sult is an admission that \$335,000 of the shortage existing at the end of the second term existed at his composure, there being nothing about his the end of his first term and that conse-

Attorney General Smyth insisted that he, as attorney general, had no power to waive any rights of the state and no power to make an admission that would waive any rights of the state. Therefore, he could make no admission binding on the state in the Lancaster county case which would affect he state's rights in the present case. Moreover, the attorney general insisted that no admission made regarding the condition of the treasury in May, 1894, could have any connection with its condition thereafter. It might be possible for Bartley to be ⊈hort in May, 1894, and not be short at the end of his first term.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SHORTAGE. Deputy Attorney General Smith also argued that it was possible that Bartley was short \$350,000 at some time in his first term and that he made away with the amount for which suit is brought during the second

"From what we have discovered about him, I have no doubt that he was fully competent to do it," said the attorney.

He insisted that it would be competent to introduce the document only if it could be shown that the cases contradicted each other. Otherwise the defendants might cite the Lancaster county case as an admission that the shortage occurred in the first term and the first term bondsmen might cite the present case as an admission that it oc-curred in the second term. Under such cir-

The state consumed the remainder of the fternoon with its arguments. The ense will answer this morning. During the iscussion the jury is taken out of the cour

cumstances the state would be barred from

Rights of the Garbage Contract.

The case of William Hawkins against Elmer VanValkenberg is on trial in Judge Keysor's court and it is attracting considerable attention, owing to the fact that it involves to some extent the rights of Mac-Donald, the garbage contractor.

Hawkins sues to recover the sum of \$1,000 alleged damages. He avers that on July 15, 1896, he was following his regular calling that of a garbage hauler, and that while so he was assaulted by VanValken berg, who was acting in the capacity of a special officer appointed at the instance and request of MacDonald. The defendant admits that the assault was committed and that he was at the time herein referred to a special officer. However, he justi-fles the assault by alleging that MacDonald, his employer, was the authorized garbage master of the city of Omaha and that Hawkins was hauling gar bage without having first secured a permit authorizing him to engage in the work.

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At Creighton hall tonight, Prof. Windso will give a free lecture to men only. The ladies' lecture will take place at 2:30 this

afternoon HALF RATES SOUTH.

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Daylight Train to Chicago. Beginning Monday, February 7, the North-western line will place in service a daylight train to Chicago, leaving Omaha 7 a. m. Council Bluffs 7:25 a. m., and arriving Chi-

cago 8:45 p. m., making connections evening trains for all points east. Dining care serve all meals. The afternoon limited trains at 4:45 and 6:45 p. m., arriving Chicago next morning at 7.45 and 9:30 a. m., respectively, still re-

nain kn service.
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The new Mercer hotel, under the man-agement of Dick Smith, is gaining in popu-larity daily. Table unexcelled. Special rates to regular boarders: 62 recoms with bath.

You know of the Big Store-Hayden Bros. Big Store. Read their list of bargains on Page 5.

LEFDER-Augustus, on the morning of February 17, after a short fliness of hemorrhage of the lungs. Residence, 1011 Chicago street. Mr. Leeder has been a resident of this city for th past thirty-one years. He formerly lived in Springfield, Ill. He is one of the oldest employes of the Union Pacific railroad. Funeral from the residence Saturday, February 19, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Forest Lawn.

Accumulations of Articles that Figure in Murder Trial.

BITS OF EV DENCE IN THE KASTNER CASE

Judge's Room Piled High with M: terial on Which the Prosecution Rests Its Chain of Circumstances.

Contrary to expectations and with a large number of witnesses subpoensed tand no called, the state rested yesterday afternoon impeach the testimony of the governor that and announced that it was through with the introduction of evidence in the case where August Kastner is on trial charged with the murder of Officer Dan Tledeman rovernor's office with ex-Secretary of State and the wounding of Officer Al Glover on the Piper at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan-morning of June 9 last. Immediately after uary 3, 1895, and there found Eugene Moore, Corbett and Bartley. The governor had a paper at his hand which he was looking at. He finally said to Bartley: "Mr. Bartley, I will have to ask you to strengthen that a witness residing a short distance from Nelson's saloon at Thirtieth and Spaulding streets and was one of the first persons upon the scene of the tragedy after it occurred. pany with the witness with the paper.

The state did not cross-examine the witness. The defense of Mary Fitzgerald was then again taken up, Dr. J. T. Hay of Lincoln, an insanity expert and former superings.

Heretofore it has been the custom for the criminal and the law courts to make Saturation a Heretofore it has been the custom for the criminal and the law courts to make Saturbaugh will violate this custom that is as old after the saloon was reached. After reaching as the courts themselves and will go on Thirtieth and Spaulding streets Tiedeman as the courts themselves and will go on with the case, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. However, he will not

hold court all day, but instead, will ad-

Up to this time only circumstantial evidence has been offered by the state. that to a certain extent connects the de fendant with the commission of the crime On the other hand, the attorneys for the de ndant maintain that the state has not of ered any testimony that would throw a suspicion around the prisoner and his where-thouts on the night of June 8 last and the carly hours of the following morning.
The case continues to draw a crowd fill ng all of the seats in the big court roon and occasionally overflowing into the space set aside for the attorneys and witnesses. demeanor that would aid in distinguishing him from one of the ordinary spectators. quently the second term bondsmen cannot be held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room, but held liable for it. Attorney General Smyth women frequent the court room with the past, most of them are friends or relatives of the officers, or of the prisoner. The exhibits continues to multiply and the judge's room, where the articles are kept begins to resemble a well stocked junk shop, as it is piled high with bed clothing opes, sacks, guns, second hand carpente cools and a conglomerated mass of bottles, enives and kitchen implements.

Mrs. Kastner, mother of the prisoner, has luring the past day or two joined the throng hat congregates in the court room and while court is in session she occupies a seat near her son and his attorneys.

HEARD SOME ONE IN THE ALLEY. Effic Gorman testified that last summe he resided at 3211 Pinkney street, abou one block from where the Kastners lived.

On the night of June 8 last the witness went to bed at about 9:30 o'clock. Some time during the night she was awakened and remained awake two hours, or until laylight, Soon after wakening the witness heard footsteps going toward the alley be-tween where she lived and the Kastner house. The sounds came from the north and seemed to be made by three persons who were running. Explaining what she meant by three persons running, witness said: "It sounded that there was one person running past, then a minute later there were sounds

"You did not see anybody?" asked Attor-ey Kitchie for the defense. "I did not," answered the witness. Witness did not hear the rain and did not know until the next morning that any rain had fallen during the night. The witness

as of another person passing, and then it

eemed as though another person ran past.

was certain that three persons passed down the alley.

Ben Roth testified that during the summer of 1896 he knew the Kastners and saw them have a gun he thought was a double barrel shot gun. Answering questions on cross-examina-

tion he was sure that Kastner's gun was a double barrel, muzzle loading shot gun. Witness thought nothing more of the matter until he was called in police court ummer to testify at the preliminary hear-

ing of the Kastners. ALSO SOME POPCORN.

Ezra H. Hemming on being recalled testiled to having found a quantity of popcoin in the Kastner barn on the day of Jun when he visited the place to search for The corn is on small white cobs similar to the cobs found tied in the corne of the grain sacks that were located outside of the Nelson saloon the morning after

Cross-examined, Hemming was asked about another coat not offered in evidence by the state. On the day of the arrest of the Kastners, June 9, 1897, witness said that took another coat from their house. This coat, he said, was an old garment, a brown-checked cutaway. There was still another coat—a dark sack coat. At the request of the attorneys for the defendant these two coats were produced. Asked if there were not other coats taken from Kastner's house on June 9 witness said there were and being requested to produce them he exhibited a blue coat and a dark brown coat. Witness did not remember having seen any othe coats that were taken from the Kastner home, unless there was one worn by Augus Kastner. The witness did not remembe that he had ever said that on June 9 he found a Prince Albert coat at Kastner's and

that the same was wet. "We did not suppress this coat, did we?" nterrupted Assistant County Attorney Jeffries.

Yes, you did, and we will prove it," answered Attorney Ritchle for the defense. ADMITS THE OTHER COAT. Here Hemming said that he did have Prince Albert coat, but after the preliminary

learing in police court it was turned over to one of the Kastner girls Asked by Attorney Ritchie about the over-coats taken from the Kastner barn, County Attorney Baldrige made a vigorous effort to prevent an answer. The court held with the prevent an answer. The court held with the attorney for the defense, but notwithstanding this the county attorney and his assistant both argued against allowing the answer to

When he did answer, Hemming said that both overcoats were in his custody, but con-tradicted himself as to the Prince Albert coat, saying that the garment was on the back of August Kastner. In police court, witness said that he swore that only one of the two overcoats was wet. During the present trial he has said that both coats were

Asked to examine the coat now worn by August Kastner, Hemming did so, but was not able to state whether or not it was the coat worn by the prisoner at the time of his arrest on June 9. The coat now worn by August Kastner is

square cut, short box coat, and in no way resembles a Prince Albert. Attorney for the state offered to show that razors, dynamite and pieces of fuse were found about the Kastner premises on June 9. The attorneys for the defendant objected and the court asked if the state was pre-pared to in any way connect these articles with the transaction at Ne'son's saloon. The attorneys for the prosecution answered that they did not, after which the objection was

sustained.

Here attorneys for the defendant asked Hemming to produce a lot of bits, small chisels, nail pullers and awie that police officers took from the Kastner premises. He did so, and they were offered in ovidence. They were all carpenter tools, but on the second redirect, after saying that he was not an expert, Hemming said that they constituted almost a complete set of burglar tools Again the attorneys for the defendants took up the cross-examination of Hemming and exhibited the tools one at a time. In reply. Hemming identified the scratch awi and said that in his opinion it would be a very convenient tool for a burglar to have. He made the same reply when a screw-driver was presented to him, and the same answer

when he looked at as small chisel, such as

NOT GENUINE BURGLAR'S TOOLS. Going into details relative to the tools and articles, the witness again said that he was not an expert, but contended that any bit or instrument that could be used in a brace would be a heady thing for a burglar to have in his possession. Being pinned down for a direct surwer, Hemming said Great Sale.

that is his opinion there was not a genulue burglar tool in the mass of instruments taken from the Kastner premises, though he felt pretty positive that a counter eink for screw heads was a tool that burglars used many times. On the next re-direct, Hemming said that

from his knowledge, burglars frequently used chisels and screwdrivers. Fred Rice, residing at 2408 Erskine street, testified as an expert upon the subject of ropes and sacks. He was shown the ropes found at Nelson's saloon, and also those taken from the Kastner barn by the police officers. He said that in texture, fiber and quality they were identical.

On cross-examination, witness said the ropes exhibited to him by the attorneys for the prosecution were in common use. stores and were in general use for clother lines, window cords, and for many other purposes. In no way did they differ from the ordinary ropes used by grain men, farmers and all other persons who had use for

REPORTER RILEY'S STORY.

Donald W. Riley, a reporter local paper, testified that he mpanied Officers Tiedeman and Glover Nelson's saloon on the mornto Nelson's saloon on ing of June 9. Witness co Witness could not re member who first got out of the patrol wagon crossed the street and went to the front of the coloon. Then witness and Tiedeman of the saloon. went to the back of the saloon. A little later witness heard the report of a gun and went behind a fence, after which he called to Tieleman. At this time the wit-ness saw a smooth faced man out in the field where the shooting was going on, could not recognize tim.

The next time witness saw Tiedeman was when he was lying in the engine house at the street corner, when and where he caid 'Riley, I am done for. Witness testified that Tiedeman said t "Riley, I went to the back of the saloon and saw three men; they opened fire on me and shot me through the stomach, and

one of the men wore a light suit." Asked if he had a revolver that night witness said that he had a 38-caliber recolver and discharged it twice, standing near the beer garden and shooting east toward the field where the other shots were being

Cross-examined, Riley said that he climbed up on the fence around the beer garden and shot over into the field. Witness said that he was the first man to reach Glover after the shooting.
Questioned further about the shooting.

Riley said he fired at a man who was standing in the back yard of the saloon, abou twenty paces away. Shown photographs o the Nelson saloen and the surrounding buildings witness could not recognize them saying that he had no recollection of having seen the structures protrayed on the cards. On the night of the shooting, Rile testified that he wore a light colored coat Witness asked Tiedeman who shot him, to

which he replied: "I don't know." Miss Effic Gorman was recalled for cross camination and said that on the night when he heard men running past her house sh heard no other noises.
Attorney Ritchie demanded that E. Attorney Ritchie

Pratt. sr., who has been subpoensed by the state, be called and examined by the state. County Attorney Baldrige said that the state did not desire to call E. D. Pratt, pre-ferring to question him on cross-examination, he also having been subpoenaed by the

STATE RESTS. DEFENSE BEGINS. At this point the state gave notice that it rested and that no more testimony would be introduced on direct. The defense opened its side of the case by

calling to the stand E. D. Pratt, jr., 2918 Spaulding street. Witness said his residence was two doors from Nelson's saloon and that he was at home on the night of the shooting of Officers Tiedeman and Glover ess was called by his sister and was told that some men had been shot. Dressing he went out and pro-ceeded to where Officer Glover was lying or the ground, groaning and calling for help. Officer Glover was lying in a vacant lot about 120 feet from the residence of the witness, the spot being to the southeast of the house. The front of the engine house could not be seen from this point. When witness reached Glover, he, Glover, was ying down. The ground was soft nuddy, the night was very dark, a drizzling rain falling at the time.

Five minutes after witness reached Glove Pratt, sr., arrived and then the witness went to where the patrol wagon was standing. When witness first reached Offi-cer Glover, he said: "Some burglars breaking into the saloon shot me; I don't know who they are; they shot me and I want to go o my family. "How far were you from him?"

"About six feet. "Could you see his features at that dis-"No, sir."

COULDN'T SEE FAR. "Could you see his features at four feet?" "I don't think that I could." "Did you try to see him without the aid of the lantern?'

'Yes, sir, when he told me who he was looked right down in his face and could distinguish his features." "Did you notice the blood on his head until you put the lantern down to his face!

"No, sir."
"Could you tell the color of Officer Glover's lothes when you stood six feet away? "No, only that they were of a dark color, "Considering the condition of the night low far could you have distinguished a mar

that night?' "I could have distinguished the outline of man twelve feet away, but could not have listinguished his features more than a foot and a half distant.'

Going into the saloon in company with other parties and lighting the gas, witness said that he saw two or three beer glasses

standing on the bar. Cross-examined, Mr. Pratt said that a about 3 o'clock on the morning of June 9, h was awakened by the firing of several shots and a heavy wagon going down the street Witness dozed for about three minutes, he was called by his sister. Dressing, he went down stairs and looked out, after which took a lantern and can to the place from which the cries came.

Bucklen's Aznica Saive. The best salve in the world for Cuts, drulses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum. Fever fores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Plies or no pay required. It is guar-inteed to give perfect satisfaction or money

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BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS. 500 boys' long pants suits the best values we have offered at any time during this sale Our spring stock is coming in every day and we are determined to close out and clean up all the boys' long pants suits.. Prices, \$3.85,, \$4.00, \$4.65 and \$6.50.

We have sold a great many boys' suits during this sale-we mean short pants suits, but there seems to be just as many as ever-don't miss five or six hundred suits out of our stock.

We expect Saturday's sale will almost clean out the balance of our high cost suite -broken sizes.

The prices, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and The prices of some are just one-half the

Men's suits, \$3.85, \$4.75, \$5.00 and \$6.75, worth double. \$15.00 sults now \$9.50.

\$22.00 suits \$12.50. These are the prices which have made

Saturday will be the last day of this sale our advice to you is to buy.

N. E. Cor. 15th and Douglas. Hayden's have an ad on Page 5 today

THE O. & ST. L. AND WABASH R. R.

Leaves Omaha daily at 4:35 p. m., arrives St. Louis 7:15 a. m., connecting in Union Station with all lines. For rates, sleepin car space and all information call at offic-No. 1415 Farnam street, (Paxton Hotel Block) or write Harry E. Moores, Ticket Agent, Omaha Neb.

FEDERAL BUILDING NOTES.

A civil service examination for assistant nicroscopist will be held February 23 in the United States court room. The applicants are all female and number about sixty-five,

The smelter shipped sixty-five cars of lead

postoffice will be removed the 22d, unles there is some providential interference. The new building is being temporarily wired for are lights and everything will be in readi less by the 22d.

Consumption Positively Cured. Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, and Consumption. It don't fail. Tri and Consumption. Trial bct tles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store,

Brotherhood Social. St. John's chapter of the Brotherhood o St. Andrew gave a pre-Lenten social in the guild hall at Twenty-sixth and Franklin streets last night. About sixty men were present and enjoyed the good things prepared by the hospitable entertainers.

The program, though hastily made up, contained many numbers of merit, so the hours sped swiftly by. Refreshments were served shortly after 10:30, and at 11 the cordial "good night" was spoken and the guests departed, thinking rightfully that the last of the series of monthly socials was a thing of the past.

A member of the brotherhood states that in his opinion these gutherings have served guild hall at Twenty-sixth and Franklin A member of the brotherhood states that in his opinion these gatherings have served a very useful purpose, in that they have promoted a fraternal spirit among the men of St. John's congregation. Casual attendants at the services have been made acquainted with each other and the barriers of reserve broken down. The number of men attending the services is larger than

men attending the services is larger than it used to be. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon.

Fight Between Walters. Erwin McEiroy, a waiter in the estaurant, near Thirteenth and Farnan streets, is wanted by the police for strik ing John J. Bradley, a fellow waiter, with a poker. The trouble occurred yesterday and resulted in Bradley being badly bruised

Federal Court at Lincoln Ends The United States court at Lincoln ad fourned Thursday and Judge Munger and Clerk Hillis have returned to Omaha special term of the United States district court will be held here commencing March

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S | PAXTON & BURGESS, Today 2:30 Tonight 8:15. MR. JAMES C'NEILL.

Now nearing its 4,000 perfor Saturday popular Virginius Mr. O'Neill's greatest triumph in tragedy, Tour directed by Wm. F. Connor, Prices-Lower Floor-11.09, Bul. 75c and D'c, Matine-Lower Floor-50c, Bal. 25c.

BOYD'S-PANTON & BURGESS 4 NIGHTS COMMENCING BUNDAY, FEB 20 Matinee Wednesday.

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THE CREIGHTON | Paxton & Burgess Mgrs. Tel. 1531. O. D. Woodward, Amusement Director, WOODWARD STOCK COMPANY Today 2:15 Tonight 8:00. BLACK FLAG.

THE MILLARD CENTRALLY LOCATED.

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Big sizes in some lots and small in others and medium sizes in a great many.

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For All Points East and South.

Assistant Postmaster Woodard says tha t complete understanding has been reached with the department at Washington and the

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowis Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to dis, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair was induced to try Dr. King's New Discov ery, and was cured by use of two bottles For past three years he has been attending to business and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made as it has done so much for him and also fo others in his community. Dr .King's Nev

Saturday Evening Monte Cristo

Evening Prices-25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 Matinee Prices-25c, 50c.

The Comedy Event.

SUNDAY MOTHER AND SON Specialtics—Jose Quintette and Ben HARNEY.

HOTELS.

13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. J. E. MARKEL & SON, Props.

COR. 13TH AND JONES ST., OMAHA. RATES \$1.50 AND \$2.00 PER DAY.

Keep Your Eye on The Nebraska from Now On.

Hat Sale tonight

This evening from 6:30 until closing time we will hold a special sale of men's hats. Our object is to advertise the new styles. Incidentally of course we want to make a few dimes. To commence with we will offer several hundred full stock hats in Derbies, Fedoras, and flat crown "Stetson" shapes at 75 cents each. You can go most anywhere in town and pay \$1.50 for the same hats. We will also offer an immense line at one dollar each in Blacks, Browns, Sepias, Nutrias, Silver and Pearl Gray and in eleven different shapes. This line at a dollar will do more to advertise the Hat Department of The Nebraska than a whole barrel of printers ink, for better hats have never been sold outside of here for less than \$1.50 and worse hats are selling today for two dollars—right here in town. The best way we know of to advertise our hats is to put them on peoples heads. Bring in your head.

Nebraska Clothing Co



Money Saved

satin lined coats in rough and smooth materials—that must be sold today. Your choice for-\$4.98. New Wrappers 68c, 98c

1510 Douglas Street.

Candy Samples We shall present to each lady purchaser

it our drug store Saturday, February 19th, small sample box of LOWNEY'S celebrated Chocolates. Below find some attractive cash prices on ther goods; ic Mennen's Talcum Powder, we sell ... ic Pozzoni's Complexion Powder, we Petlow's Swansdown Powder, we sell

de La Blache Face Fowder, we sell

do Florida Water, we sell

5c Violet Water, we sell

5c Arbutus and Lilac Water, we sell

5c Lyon's Tooth Fowder, we sell

5c Crown Crabapple, we sell

Lavender Salts, we sell Sherman & McConnell Drug Co 1513 DODGE ST. MIDDLE OF BLOCK OMAHA, NEB.



Catarrh. Deafness, Blood should write for Dr. Shepards' book, "The New Treatment: How It Cures." specialty is made of the Home Treat-SHEPARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,



they bought. To all others, this magnificent Manual, every copy of which costs us 30 cents to place in your hands, will be sent free on receipt of 10 cents (stamps) to cover postage. Nothing like this Manual has ever been seen here or abroad; it is a book of 200 pages, contains 500 engravings of seeds and plants, mostly new, and these are supplemented by 6 full size colored plates of the best novelties of the season, finally, **OUR "SOUVENIR" SEED COLLECTION** will also be sent without charge to all applicants sending 10 cts. for the Manual who will

state where they saw this advertisement. Postal Card Applications Will Receive No Attention. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35437 CORTLANDT STNEW YORK

Outfit and start from VANCOUVER because 1.—VANCOUVER is the easiest place on earth to get to. 2.-VANCOUVER is the nearest port to Alaska. .-VANCOUVER goods are the cheapest and 4.-VANCOUVER goods pay no customs duty,

KLONDIKE.

being Canadian made, and not manufac-tured in the States.

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Mans and information free from W. GODFREY, Pres. Board of Trade.



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OMAHA. NEB.

will send you a trial treatment o French Remedy CALTHOS t no C. O. D. Scheme; and a guarantee that Calthos will

It costs you nothing to try it.

Von Mohl Co. 581 B Sele Amer. Agenia Cherianatt.0. 311, 312 and 313 N. Y. Life Bldg. Guarantee Clothing Co.

FANCY BOSOM SHIRTS TO BE WORN ier. A good scheme, too. Out of sight,

16TH & CAPITOL AVE. OMAHA

AT

WITH

WHITE COLLAR

A CROP OF PRETTY

DESIGNS INTRODUCING THEADVANCEOF FASHION. A RECENT SPRING

ARRIVAL

Not quite through clearing winter goods. Nor is it reasonable that we should be, or any store for that mat-Some stores pack goods away earl-

Nor is it reasonable to neglect a reasonable selection of goods at any

soon forgotten. Next winter it will

be re-named as the very latest of the

As we remarked, there are a good many winter goods here. First, beple with a selection at any stage of a season. Second, because we prefer to show and sell than to hide and make believe.

The packing away of winter goods this year may be more profitable than any other because of the steady advance in merchandise. Next winter all goods will be higher. Perhaps we are foolish, after all, to force them away. Can't help it. The foundation of

this store is to guarantee everything. Old, shopworn stuff would cost us too much to replace. Can anyone name an instance when we refused to replace a guaranteed article? Our word is a bond.

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