

Telephone 604.

See, March 12, 1901.

Kid Gloves

Easter is early this year. April 7th is the day. Had you thought about kid gloves?

Early purchases before the Easter rush, means no long waiting for your turn to be fitted. While we have several expert fitters, and increased space for fitting, there are times when we must ask your indulgence. The best makers are here represented.

We have a line of misses' \$1.00 kid gloves that we are selling at the special price of 50c per pair.

WE CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 6 P. M. AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

notwithstanding the late discouraging reports of his condition, I hoped his life might yet be spared. Not one of our countrymen should for a moment fail to realize the services which have been performed in their behalf by the distinguished dead. In high public office he was guided by patriotism and devotion to duty, often at the sacrifice of temporary popularity, and in private station his influence and example were always in the direction of decency and good citizenship. Such a career and the incidents related to it should leave a deep and useful impression upon every section of our national life.

LAWYER, SOLDIER, STATESMAN

Nation's Leading Authority on International and Corporation Law—Active to the Last.

Benjamin Harrison was the twenty-third president of the United States. He was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, O. He was the third of a remarkable family to achieve distinction in the United States. The family name was first brought into prominence by Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, thirteenth governor of his state and one of the influential factors in the formation of this government. His son, William Henry Harrison, took up the mantle of his father, carried on a vigorous fight against the Indians in the northwest territory, where he won distinction and afterward became governor of the territory

of Indiana, which he had helped to reorganize. His memorable campaign for the presidency was one of the most unique in the history of national politics.

From such a family came Benjamin Harrison, the lawyer, soldier, statesman, president of the United States, leading authority on international and corporation law. He is the man who has brought to the people of the country the notion of what they shall do with their ex-president. He has solved it by going to work, and his life since his retirement from the White House has been one of constant activity. He has appeared in many important law suits and has lectured in the leading schools of the country along lines which had been made subjects of special study and in which he was considered an authority.

In common with nearly all of the men in the nation's history who have won the highest plaudits of the people, Mr. Harrison came from the farm and knew what it meant to follow the plow, to do the routine work of a farm in a new western state. His early education was gained in his home and in the log school house.

He was born in North Bend, O., his father being John Scott Harrison, a son of William Henry Harrison, Benjamin Harrison's grandfather. He was a thirteenth generation descendant of the great pioneer, a strong boy and a strong man, and in it young Harrison acquired such instruction and discipline as tend to develop mental and moral fiber.

Education in Country School.

John Scott Harrison, in order that his children might not be unlettered, utilized a rough school house near by, poor as he teachers, whose salary he paid, poor as he was, opened a regular little country school, invited the attendance of the other children of the neighborhood, and so the primitive home education of the youthful president was supplemented. He learned enough to pass an examination in the Farmers college at College Hill, near Cincinnati, where, besides English, he studied Latin and Greek. He read a good deal, and Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Hume, Irving, Cooper and other masters of English were his favorite authors.

After two years of Farmers college he entered Miami university, Oxford, O., where he graduated at the age of 18 with a good record. He was a fair extemporaneous speaker at college. The theme of his graduating essay was "The Boer of England," which he was at college he read a paper on "Protection."

President Harrison met the lady who became his wife while he was a student at Miami university. His experience was the rare one of a college student, actually marrying the girl with whom he first fell in love.

When, in 1854, General Harrison entered the legal profession, he established himself in Indianapolis. It was the practice there for lawyers to follow the judges about the circuit and pick up cases, but small fees. For Benjamin Harrison the school of miscellaneous practices at the Indiana bar was the best possible school, and he soon won the confidence of his clients and the respect of the court and bar.

He was opposite to an opponent, but he never wasted words in his politeness. He was about 21 years of age at that time, flax-haired and so boyish-looking that no one could tell what was to be expected of him, but the talent for extemporaneous speaking that he had developed at college stood him in good stead. His first argument before a jury was a very important case and on his entrance to the court room his friends it filled with a large concourse of his friends who would rejoice in his success, but who at the same time would be ready to criticize him in event of failure. His speech on that occasion was a remarkable one amid great difficulties, but he won the suit and his friends were recognized as a leading lawyer, with which came immediate advancement in his profession.

Resigns Office for Army.

He was elected reporter of the supreme court in 1860 and was re-elected in 1864. It follows, of course, that before his election to that position Harrison had plunged into politics. He took to politics as naturally as a duck does to water. All the lawyers in the west did then. In the campaigns of 1856 and 1860, in the latter more especially, he was among the young campaigners of the western states. This post was relinquished in 1862 to assume command of the regiment he had raised in his congressional district.

In October, 1864, while at the front, Harrison was re-elected, by 12,713 majority, reporter of the supreme court, which office he held until he accepted his commission in the army. After four years as reporter he resumed his law practice, forming a partnership with Albert G. Porter and W. P. Fishback. About 1870 Mr. Fishback retired and the firm became Porter, Harrison & Hines. Upon Governor Porter's retirement W. H. H. Miller, afterward attorney general of the United States, took his place, and in 1883 Mr. Hines retired, and John B. Egan came in, the firm became Harrison, Miller & Egan.

In 1884 came his defeat in the race for the governorship, the successful candidate being the popular democrat, James D. Williams, Harrison having taken the place at the head of the republican ticket after Goodlove S. Orth had withdrawn.

Harrison was chosen chairman of the republican state convention in 1875. President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi River commission the next year. He was chairman of the delegation from Indiana to the national convention of 1880 and with his colleagues cast thirty-four consecutive ballots for James G.

Blaine. President Garfield tendered Harrison any position but one in his cabinet, but this high honor was declined. In January, 1881, General Harrison was elected to the United States senate to succeed a democrat, Joseph E. McDonald. In the senate Harrison studied the science of government and the structure of American institutions and improved himself in statesmanship. During this time he also formed the acquaintance of both parties, so that his six years in the senate were of the greatest value to him. His record there is a clean one.

Nominated for President.

Harrison was nominated at Chicago by the republican national convention for president on June 26, 1888. On the eighth ballot he received 544 votes, against 113 for John Sherman, 100 for Russell Alger and 29 for Walter Q. Gresham. He was chosen for president by 233 electoral votes, against 188 for Grover Cleveland, then the democratic candidate for the second time. The popular vote resulted: 5,536,242 (48.53 per cent) for the democratic ticket, 5,449,705 (47.87 per cent) for the republican ticket, 246,876 (2.16 per cent) for the prohibition, 746,836 (6.67 per cent) for the union labor, and 7,727 (0.11 per cent) scattering.

In his nominating speech at the Minneapolis convention Thaddeus M. Dewey thus summed up the accomplishments of the first term of President Harrison, ascribing to him the greatest share of the credit for the work: "No administration since the organization of the government has ever met difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people. Civil has been taught that, no matter how small the antagonist, no community can with safety insult the flag or murder American sailors. Germany and England have been taught that the United States has become one of the powers of the world, and, no matter how mighty the enemy, at every sacrifice American honor will be maintained. The Berlin sea question, which was an instrument of war, has been settled without bloodshed. Cleveland and Bayard, has been settled upon a basis which sustains the American position until arbitration shall have determined the right. The dollar of the country has been placed and kept on the standard of constant value and without fluctuation. The government has been agreed upon with foreign governments which, by making bimetallic the policy of all nations, will successfully solve all our financial problems. The tariff, tinkered with and trifled with to the serious injury of trade and disaster to business since the days of Washington, has been courageously embodied into a code—a code which has preserved the principle of protection to American industries. To it have been added beneficial treaties and wise diplomacy, which has opened to our farmers and manufacturers the markets of other countries. The navy has been built up upon lines which will protect American trade and American interests and the American flag all over the world. The public debt has been reduced, the maturing bonds have been paid off, public credit has been maintained, the burdens of taxation have been lightened, and the people have been added to the people's money without disturbance of the exchanges. Unexampled prosperity has crowned wise laws and their wise administration."

Record as a Soldier.

President Harrison has no reason in the world to be ashamed of his record as a soldier. Although he had had the slightest military education, knowing nothing of the practical duties of a commander of a regiment, and although he had apparently very little taste for a military career, he entered upon it with a courage and systematically. He began immediately to make himself master of his new duties, studied the army regulations and tactics, and while he was going to the school of war himself, put his regiment to school, too, and kept it there till it became proficient in the movements of the soldier, the company and the battalion.

In August, 1862, Harrison was asked by Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, to raise a regiment in his congressional district, suggesting that Harrison would want to remain at home because of the office of court reporter which he then held. The sincerity of the future president shone out there above what may have seemed to be his own future and advancement. He replied to the governor that if he were a man to go to war he was going to do like a man. He led the regiment which he gathered.

His conduct throughout the war was marked by great bravery, by a remarkable courage and long and often arduous marches. He was brevetted brigadier general for his gallantry and commanded a brigade with as much skill as he did a regiment. An experienced army officer who knows him intimately and who had exceptional opportunities for long observation, said once: "President Harrison is competent to command the army of the United States."

President Harrison achieved a great reputation in a difficult field of oratory. He was a very ready speaker, and on any occasion, and in grace of language, vigor of thought and appropriateness to the occasion many of his speeches are models. After he became president he made frequent and long journeys and often addressed the people who gathered to greet him in words that, although unstudied, were dignified and appropriate. His inaugural address, perhaps, was the most studied oration he ever delivered—certainly the most carefully prepared. His speeches were always apt and usually brightened by the play of ready wit.

Upon his retirement from the White House General Harrison resumed the practice of the law, returning to his home in Indianapolis. He appeared before the highest courts of the land and won many important cases since then. His later years have been spent quietly, though he has made frequent trips about the country and has delivered several courses of lectures on economic subjects in the universities.

CONDOLENCE FOR THE WIDOW

Cleveland, McKenna, Aspiroz, Wannamaker and others telegraph sympathy to Mrs. Harrison.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—The following telegram was received at the Harrison home from Senor Aspiroz, the Mexican ambassador: "Mrs. Harrison—Please accept my condolences for the loss of your husband. I am myself and Mrs. Aspiroz in your grief."

A telegram of condolence was also received from Justice McKenna of the supreme court. Another was received from John Wannamaker, who was postmaster general during the Harrison administration, stating that he will attend the funeral.

The following telegram from ex-President Cleveland was received tonight by Mrs. Harrison: "Princeton, N. J.—Accept my heartfelt sympathy in an affliction which many millions share with you."

Other telegrams were from Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court and ex-Secretary of State Foster.

To Prevent Pneumonia and Grip. Laxative Bromo-Quinine removed the cause. A new wheel and just the one you have always wanted. Read The Bee wheel offer.

AS HIS FRIENDS KNEW HIM

Benjamin Harrison's Worth Appreciated Even by Political Adversaries.

FAMOUS MEN HIS ADMIRERS

General Lew Wallace, John Wannamaker, James Whitcomb Riley, John B. Egan, Moses McLain and Others.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—The following tribute to the memory of General Harrison is from the pen of ex-Attorney General W. H. Miller, who was so closely associated with the late president in official, professional and social life. "General Harrison was a man of the highest intellectuality, of great will power, of tireless industry, with a genius for details; and all his faculties were under the control of a conscientious and sober sleep. He believed in the right as a ruling principle among nations, in statesmanship and in politics, no less than in business and social life. He recognized the necessity and usefulness of political parties, but as a man of an end, not as the end in themselves, and his administration as president the first consideration was the country; the republican party was a consideration, but it was because he believed its policies most helpful to the country. In the distribution of patronage, for instance, he became a most judicious thing. Without this qualification no appointment was knowingly made. Legitimate party service, while not lightly esteemed, was secondary. As to federal judges, of whom he appointed nearly fifty, he was wont to say that there was no man's patronage; that they would continue in the service of the country longer than presidents or senators.

"He bowed to the limitations of the constitution and the laws binding alike upon president and citizen. He respected the bounds of the three great departments of the government and neither sought undue influence in congress and the judiciary nor suffered such undue influence to be exercised by them in the executive department. He was a general Harrison in his service to the country as president, when impartial history comes to be written, will be found in its illustration of these high principles.

"Of what General Harrison was to me as a friend, I might say a great deal. For nearly thirty years, I have neither the words nor the heart now to speak."

Senator Oliver Randall.

Daniel M. Randall, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, and marshal of the District of Columbia under President Harrison, who was probably nearer to him than any other man, said: "A great man has passed away. I believe General Harrison to have been the greatest man I ever knew. He was great in every way. He had a mind that was far superior to ordinary men, that was an analytic."

General Lew Wallace.

General Lew Wallace, almost a lifetime friend of ex-President Harrison, said: "I heard last night that General Harrison's illness was likely to prove fatal, something I had not dreamed of, and the news was like a blow over my heart. Probably there is not one in Indianapolis today whose heart is not going faster than mine, and sitting upon my bench, thinking of him, I review the good relation that has existed between us and it is apparent to me that his friendship is one of my prides of life.

"But why talk of him selfishly? The loss is not merely to his stricken wife and family, nor to his friends, sorrow as they may—it is to the nation, the greatest on earth."

War Comrade McLain.

Moses G. McLain of this city, who served under General Harrison during the civil war and was more or less intimately associated with him, says the following tribute to his comrade's memory: "I have known General Harrison during the war, having served in his regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana, said Mr. McLain: "In our camp life many of the men thought the colonel too strict a disciplinarian, but when it came to active service they were willing then to concede that the colonel was right. It was his great desire to have a well-trained, well-disciplined and well-drilled regiment, which he most certainly had. In all my experience I never knew or saw anyone in command of a brigade who could so easily and readily direct all its movements. He had a peculiarly clear and shrill voice, which could be distinctly heard and understood by the several regimental commanders. When it came to the march and service in the field he was decidedly in great favor with the men under him. They seemed to forget all while doing camp duty."

"Another very strong point was his especial care to see that his men were provided with sufficient supplies, both in clothing and in rations. It was a very rare thing for the members of the Seventeenth to go down at night without having had something to eat and something to throw over themselves.

"When it came to battle, he would never ask or command his men to go where he was not willing to go himself. In the battle of Reckon he was the assaulting column and was in the front with his men. After the battle it was General Ward who exclaimed: 'Colonel, you have won your stars today.' At this battle General Ward was wounded and Colonel Harrison took charge of the brigade, which he commanded through all the succeeding battles to Peach Tree Creek, before Atlanta, where he commanded the division in that battle.

"Many times he was seen when on a long march to dismount on seeing a weary soldier who seemed to be well worn out, take his gun and order him to mount the horse and ride while he walked and carried the gun of the soldier. As another evidence of the great esteem in which he was held by his old command, I might say that he was the president, continuing the policy of the regimental organization and was re-elected as such at our reunion last summer."

Attorney General Taylor.

Attorney General Taylor said: "Benjamin Harrison was the most conspicuous citizen that ever lived in his home city. He was a man of the highest type of character, and at his death the greatest statesman of his country and the peer of any statesman in the world. And yet within he was the simple, kindly, gentle, plain citizen, who did his duty day by day and loved his country as he did his life. As he said at the funeral of his friend, Fishback, so we can say of him: 'This city and state will feel lonesome without him.'"

Judge J. H. Baker.

Judge J. H. Baker of the United States district court made the following statement regarding the death of General Harrison: "In the death of General Harrison the country has lost one of its greatest men. He was great as a lawyer, orator and statesman. I regarded him as entitled to a conspicuous place among the greatest men which this country has ever produced. He was conspicuous, not alone by reason of his great intellectual gifts, but his goodness of heart and patriotic devotion to duty in every relation of life were equally conspicuous. His death in the full maturity of his powers is a national calamity. The nation needs his wise and patriotic counsel at this time, when it is confronted by new and unsolved problems in governmental policy. To those who knew him his death will come as a sense of personal loss. A great and good man has gone to his reward."

John Wannamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—John Wannamaker, who was postmaster general during President Harrison's administration, said tonight: "Benjamin Harrison will be remembered as a rare type of American character. In the combination of gifts he possessed he approached Gladstone nearer than any other American statesman

had lived so long than James Whitcomb Riley. In speaking of the late ex-president, he said: "One of the characteristics of General Harrison's character was his profound respect—his fearless independence and stand for that he believed to be right or just, often in the face of the adverse opinion of his own political party and his political friends. A fearless man invariably commands respect, and above everything else General Harrison was fearless, just."

"He was a man of no theatrical demonstrations. He seemed to have a horror of theatrics. He was sometimes accused of being cold, reserved, unsympathetic, out of harmony with the warm life of the world and the human interests of his fellows, but in my opinion his seeming coldness came not from lack of sympathy with his fellows, but from a singularly fine idea of what he thought was the proper attitude toward his fellow man. He himself was always occupied with serious affairs; his mind was constantly turned to the consideration of big things. And such was the justice of the man that he believed other men whom he met everywhere were as seriously engaged as himself. General Harrison had no time to waste in demonstrations, and he went on the principle that other men were as busy as himself."

J. B. Egan, His Law Partner.

Mr. John B. Egan, who for years was a law partner of General Harrison and was as closely associated with the ex-president in his law practice before and after his taking the presidential chair as any man living, gave the following prepared statement to the Associated Press on General Harrison's career as a lawyer: "When I became a partner with General Harrison he was not yet 40 years of age. He began practicing law somewhat younger than is now the rule, and had qualities which carried him rapidly to the front. Before he reached his 40th year he was recognized by all as one of the foremost lawyers in the state, and many regarded him as the very first."

"But while this high place was attained more rapidly than usual, it was not reached without years of the most zealous devotion to the duties of the profession. He had a mind singularly clear and his mental processes were so logical that it was natural for him to go right, and hard to be wrong. He had not that cast of mind usually called genius, but if genius be correctly defined as an innate capacity for taking pains, then he was clearly a genius of high order. He was honest and fearless in every sense of these great words, but he was particularly distinguished for intellectual honesty and courage. The only man to which his reason led him were accepted fully with all their consequences and made rules of action. He did not trifle with anything, and least of all with himself."

"In his early years he was not thought to have much imagination, and was not often what is popularly called an eloquent or entertaining speaker. He indulged but little in anecdote or any form of humorous discussion. What was said of a great English lawyer well describes his discourse, 'It was a matter of fact, an argument and his inferences were demonstrations.'"

"Later he displayed a faculty for graceful and delicately humorous speeches that was as surprising to his friends as it was delightful to his hearers. Public life was not his aim, but he was called to it by a vocation. He was always and pre-eminently a lawyer."

"Every policy holder has an interest in the surplus of \$66,000,000. Its earnings reduce his annual premium payments or add to the value of his policy. The dividends go to the policy holders. Every member is interested—financially—in the prosperity of the society."

He lived in a light that made every question of duty clear to him, and he shed light on every subject he discussed. "Always sagacious, fearless and firm, never feeble or foolish, with a wisdom of speech and a wisdom to act born of a true heart, his life was a glorification of simplicity, straightforwardness and truthfulness. Never false himself, he was as implacable foe of falsity in others. He had a great soul and loved his country. Taking together his soldier, his senatorial and his presidential record, Benjamin Harrison stands in the highest rank of American statesmen."

General H. F. Tracy.

NEW YORK, March 12.—When asked this evening for an expression on the death of former President Harrison, General H. F. Tracy, who was Mr. Harrison's secretary of the navy, begged to be excused for the time being. He said that while nothing too good could be said of General Harrison as a man and public official, yet he felt so sad and was so greatly overcome by the news of his former chief's death that he was unable to give any extended statement at the present time.

Stephen B. Elkins.

A special to the Tribune from Washington contains an eulogium on General Harrison, given by Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who was President Harrison's secretary of war, succeeding Redfield Proctor. Senator Elkins said his acquaintance with General Harrison was formed years before he came into the presidency and was of the most intimate character. He regarded him as one of the most able statesmen of the present time and one of the greatest and most forceful men this nation has produced. He was surprised by no president as a

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

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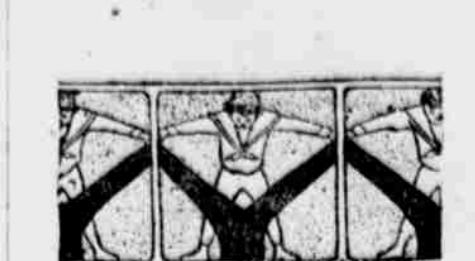
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