COL. BRECKENRIDGE'S CODE OF MORALS DENOUNCED.

ne Standard for Man and Woman-Miss Pollard's Leading Counsel Pours Hot Shot lato the Defense Set Up by the Colonel for Himself and His Attorney -A Strong Plea for a Higher and No bler Womanhood.

The Breckenridge Case

WASHINGTON, April 14.-Judge Jere M. Wilson was complimented to-day by the presence of a large audience of his colleagues of the legal profession and of members of congress to hear his closing argument in the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise case and to listen to his reply to the attacks of Colonel Phil Thompson upon his lient and the eloquent appeals of Mr. Butterworth.

Mr. Wilson's voice was low and impressive as he told the jury that it was is duty to reply to all the defendant had said as a witness and through his counsel. A startling thing has been urged in his behalf-that this case with all its revelations should not have been brought. "He thinks," he went on, "speaking through counsel that this case should have never been brought; that it is spreading pollution throughout the country, and I do not wonder. I am sorry that my friend, Ben Butterworth, is not here. He has said that we are to blame for spreading this pollu-tion through the country. If what this defendant has confessed on the stand be true, is it possible that such things are to be redressed? Is it pos-sible that in the sunlight of our civiliration there is no redress? You can-not tie a millstone around his neck and sink him in the sea for the fishes to feed upon him; you cannot shut him
in a cage and double-lock it to keep
him from polluting the women of the
country; you cannot do that, but you an secure the redress that the laws of the land have provided." Major Butterworth, Mr. Wilson went

on, had spoken of the revulsion of feeling abroad against this case, but he had forgotten that in Great Britain. when such things became a stench in the Anglo-Saxon nostrils, peers and nobles had their black skeletons dragged from closets and had been condemned, had been banished—aye, "bright stars," as had been said, had been dragged from the firmament. THE SAME STANDARD FOR ALL.

"Even if this were the first case," thundered Mr. Wilson, "I would be proud of my part in condemning such conduct. My friend Carlisle and I took this responsibility and we take it willingly, even proudly. I suppose my friend Butterworth would say that if the third count in this indictment be true he would banish the woman and send the man to congress. I stand here for higher womanhood. I stand here to demand the same standard from woman and man. I stand against uttered, that such baseness injures the man but destroyes the woman. Would the jury say that this defend-ant was to be admitted to their parlors and the outer gate locked and

barred against the woman?"
It had pleased Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Wilson continued, to declaim pyro-technically that the womanhood of the land was arrayed in behalf of the the land was arrayed in defendant. No, a thousand times no.
He had said that the country girls of
the country did not need chaperones
and he (Mr. Wilson) had expected to

there it said that gray haired men of redeed body-guards.

Here Mr. Wilson produced a sheet of letter paper and said that he could imagine the mothers of the land sitting up with the could be a second to the land sitting up with the could be a second to the land sitting up with the land sitting magine the mothers of the land sit-ling up writing such letters as the im-ginary one he would read. Of course it was simply imaginary, he said, but every one could see the feminine handwriting as he held it up, and every one knew that it was one letter from the correspondence he had received during the trial. It was in part as

Plead for the dear young girls. I cannot but tel how urgent it is for everyone to watch and pray for them constantly. I was left in the world young to care for myself, and I can temember how men have tried to rob me of all that was worth living for. I have lived a pure life, because I early took the Lord for my guide, and if I had not clung close to Him the way would have been very hard.

PHIL THOMPSON ANSWERED.

Mr. Wilson said that the jury had heard a most remarkable argu-ment from one of the defendant's thosen friends, Colonel Phil Thomp-ion. It was in substance that as all hen are bad, as that all men were laying snares, why should the defend-int be condemned? He was no worse than the rest. Solomon and David had been held up as parallels of the defendant. It had been said that layid was a man of creat education; he had heard a most remarkable argu-David was a man of great education; he may not have practiced law all his life, but he had been educated in the bat schools of his land, he had a

schools of his land, he dilery tongue, he was a man of pas-sion; but Israel had come from his loins and he had not been condemned and therefore why should the defendant be condemned? One story had been overlooked in his biblical retearches. That was the story of Tamar, who was a country girl, and of Ammon who was a page of passion. That non, who was a man of passion. That spisode had ended in a tragedy. There were no juries in those days. But since then the Prince of Peace had tome. There were methods of peace and in the prince of peace and in the prince of peace and in the peace are peace are peace and in the peace are peace and in the peace are peace and in the peace are peace are peace and in the peace are peace are peace and the peace are peace are peace and the peace are peace are peace and the peace are peace are peace are peace are peace and the peace are peac

come. There were methods of peace and juries provided, and those methods were being followed by the plaintiff. But when juries failed to do their duty more violent methods were resorted to by an outraged people—the first old barbarous methods.

There were some things which show-

There were some things which showed the character of the defendant in this suit and Mr. Wilson spoke of the high character of Mrs. Blackburn and of how Colonel Thompson had slurred Ow Colonel Thompson had slurred He next referred to the flings of ler. He next referred to the nings of Colone! Thompson at the female doctors. There had been a time when women were merely the drudges of the colon were fast working to men but they were fast working to the front and the higher they came the better for the world.

Mr. Wilson said that the denuncia-tion of the plaintiff as a woman of bordered upon hdierous when it was recollected that hat she was was due to the defend-Adam's poor plea, after the fall,

HE GETS A SCORING. had not saved him from being through all ages a man of bad repute.

THE JUDGE CHECKS BEECHNRIDGE.

Mr. Wilson asserted that the colonel

had taken Miss Pollard from the house of Mrs. Thomas to visit his Kentucky friends, but at this statement the heads of the Breckinridge contingent began to shake in nega-tion, whereupon Mr. Wilson said: "If there is to be any shaking of heads over this I will call your attention to the testimony of Mr. Francis, and will remind you that when I asked the defendant about it he did not deny it."

Oh, but I did deny it," spoke up the defendant and his council sec-

onded him.

Judge Bradley rapped with his pencil in the desk, saying: "If there is any correction to be made it should be made by the counfel."

"Then I withdraw it all, I don't care a snap about it," said Mr. Wilson, mistaking the intention of the judge. "I referred to the correction by Mr. Breckingidge." the court explained. Breckinridge," the court explained.
Breckinridge leaned forward and in-

quired: "Does your honor say that I cannot correct errors?" "You are represented by counsel whose duty it is to do that," responded

the judge.
"But it is my constitutional right to represent myself," protested the de-fendant. "Does your honor rule on

Judge Bradley kept on writing and

made no response.

Mr. Wilson held that the secre marriage was no defense against the promises made after it. The secret marriage constituted in itself a breach of the contract. Had the scene in Major Moor's office occurred in the state of New York it would have made the plaintiff the wife of the defendant.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Peffer's Third Installment or His Tariff Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Both sides of the chamber showed a very good attendance when the senate met yesterday. During the transaction of the routine morning business, Senator Kyle of South Dakota, introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relative to marriage and divorces, which was referred to the committee on judiciary.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Peffer was recog nized and delivered the third install ment of his speech on the tariff bill. He announced his purpose of offering at the proper time a substitute for the pending bill based on the principle of taxing the articles used by the rich while exempting those articles of prime necessity used by the poor, whether manufactured abroad or not. He would relieve the poor of all taxa-tion and put the tax on articles used by the rich, so the burden of tariff taxation would rest chiefly on those who were best able to bear it.

He defended the Coxey army and outlined his plan for the amelioration of the condition of the people. Re ferring to the approaching army, he exclaimed: "We are coming, Father Abraham, although the van guard is snowbound, I understand." [Laughter.] He referred to the entrance into Washington last Saturday night of a band of forty men who were im-mediately arrested without committing any offense.

had as much right to come here as the president of the New York Central railway company or any other citizen."

As congress was not bound down by such restrictions, he continued, he would insist on congress passing a bill obliging the president to furnish em-ployment for all men and women of the country. It would not be in the way of building good roads, but he would set them to building a straight double track railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific and another from the great lakes to the gulf. Then the dark clouds would roll away and be

dissipated in the morning mist.
"I am now pleading with you manufacturers," he said, carnestly (turning to the Republican side), "to be fair with us. If you demand protection against goods which come into competition with yours, give us those pro-tective duties which we ask for:"

Senator Gallinger inquired whether he (Mr. Peffer) believed that manufactures could continue on a free trade

"I am not looking after the manufacturing interests." declared Mr. Peffer. "I am looking after the men of the West and South. Kansas can stand free trade better than the people you represent.'

He went on to argue for a duty on wool and for free sugar, when Mr. Gallinger assured him that the people of New England were with him on those two questions, and he thought they were with him on all reasonable demands.

"And when we ask anything which you do not want to give, you call us unreasonable?" replied Mr. Peffer. At 5 o'clock Mr. Peffer had not fin-

ished, and according to the agreement the tariff bill was laid aside, and the urgent deficiency bill was again taken

An amendment to the clause for An amenument to the clause for paying special assessments to United States attorneys, changing the amount from \$30,000 to \$40,340, of which \$10,-340 should be available for deficiencies for the years 1893 and 1893 was agreed

At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned. TO DOCK ALL ABSENTEES.

The Democrats of the House Decide in

Causus Upon a Radical Course. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The Democratic caucus met immediately after the adjournment of the house. Mr. Bland suggested as a remedy for ab senteeism the enforcement of section 40 of the revised statutes, which pre vides for "docking" members on such days as they may be absent. suggestion was unanimously adopted

A Populist Protest.

ABILENE, Kan., April 14.-The Dick inson county Farmers' alliance adopted special resolutions on Judge Fos-ter's retirement. They say: "We consider that he ought to have saved enough to maintain his family," and "in view of the number of unemployed and homeless, the government ought to economize." The Kansas delegation is urged to try and defeat the bill retiring Foster on a pension of \$3,500 on this account. DAVID DUDLY FIELD DEAD.

he Eminent Lawyer Passes Away Very

NEW YORK, April 14. - David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, died very suddenly to-day at his home. No. 2 Grammercy place. He returned from Italy only last Wednesday on the Columbia, having gone abroad to take Christmas dinner with his only child, Lady Musgrave, widow of Sir Anthony Musgrave, late governor of Queens-land. Australia, and to attend the 21st birthday celebration of his eldest garnd son, Dudley Field Musgrave. He was stricken with pnuemonia Wednesday night and the disease rapidly sapped his life.

ONE OF A REMARKABE FAMILY. David Dudley Field lived eightynine years and two months. Strangely the 13th was the day of his birth and on the 13th he died. He was older than either of the three grand old men of Europe, Gladstone, Bismarck and Pope Leo, and had witnessed the rise of the great American republic almost from its infancy, and at least from one of its earliest periods. His family is one of the most noted in all the United States, and four such brothers as David Dudley, Cyrus W., Henry M., and Stephen J., have rarely been of one family generation. Each attained distinction in his own way. Cyrus W. Field passed away some months ago, and now that he has been followed by the eldest of the brothers, Steph J. Field of the United States supreme court, the second son, and Henry Martyn Field, clergyman, theologian and author, the fourth son, alone remain. The first American representative of the family, Zach-ariah Field. landed in Massachusetts in 1930 or 1632.

Mr. Field's father, David Dudley Field was a man of scholarly attain-ments and the author of quite a numments and the author of quite a number of books—in the main historical. The son received a thorough education and on graduating from Williams college in 1821 he began the study of law at Albany. Seven years later he began to practice in New York city. Sixty years is the period of many noted men's entire lives, yet this is only the term of Mr. Field's active service in the legal profession. Nearly fifty of these years were given to a modifica-tion of the United States laws, and it is upon this great work that his fame will rest. His new system of civil procedure has been adopted in twenty-four states and territories and was the base of the recent judicature act in England and of the practice in several British colonies. His revised criminal code is now in effect in eigh-

teen states and territories.

In 1857 Mr. Field was appointed by the state of New York the head of a commission to prepare a civil and a criminal code. These, with the two codes of procedure named, were de-signed to supercede the unwritten or common law. The work was com-pleted in 1865. The state of New York has adopted only the penal code, but other states have drawn largely from the civil code in their legislation and California and the Dakotas have adopted all the codes in full. At the meeting of the British association the promotion of social science at Mangeneral revision and codification of international laws and secured the appointment of a commission of distin-guished jurists to do the work. The commission was unable to act in con-cert and Mr. Field took the whole matter on himself and after a lapse of seven years presented to the social science congress his "Outlines of the International Code." This attracted much attention in all parts of the civilized world, was translated into several languages and drew from an eminent English chancellor the re-mark: "David Dudley Field has done more for the reform of laws than any other man living." The result of the code was the formation of an association for the reform and codification of the law of nations and Mr. Held was

elected first president.

Mr. Field had always taken an active interest in politics. Originally a Democrat, he voted with that party, although he opposed its pro-slavery policy, until the nomination of John C. Fremont in 1856, whom he supported. During the civil war he staunchly defended the administration and was active with both pen and voice. For eight weeks in 1876 he filled the unexpired term of Congressman Smith Ely, who had been elected mayor of New York. He then acted with the Democratic party and favored Mr. Tilden, in the belief that the decision of the electoral commission had done a great

Field has been married three times, but with the exception of his daughter, Jennie L. Field, now Lady Anthony Musgrave, and her son and his two surviving brothers, he was without immediate relatives.

Mr. Field attributed his long life, first, to a good robust constitution, and secondly, to plenty of exercise and much hard work. He, furthermore, never abused himself with to-bacco or strong drink.

A PICNIC FOR THE "ARMY."

Western "Industrialists" Riding on Special Train-Plenty of Po CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 14.—The "Industrial Army," under "General" Kelly, breakfasted to-day at Red Buttes, the first station east of Laramie. Cheyenne will supply the next meal. All the bakers in town have been working all night baking bread, and 1,500 loaves and three beeves will be given to the army when it reaches here. The general desire of the army is to be taken to Denver, and while the route after leaving here has not been definitely decided, it is prob-able that Denver will be the objective point. Dispatches from Union Pacific officers who are on the industrial "special train" state the men are orderly.

Kelly's "army" decided to go to Denver and stop one day and then go to
Kansas City, where they expect help

The Whipping Post Recommended. SEDALIA, Mo., April 14 .- The grand jury, which adjourned yesterday after a ten days' session, recommended the adoption of the whipping post as suggested by Judge Ryland in his instruc tions to the jury, as a punishment for The jury also recomminor offenses. mended the submission of a proposition to the voters of the county to build a \$25,000 jail

Agriculture.

WATER IN SOILS -It has been de WATERIN SOILS.—It has been demonstrated that 100 pounds of sand will absorb 25 pounds of water; 100 pounds of loam, 40 pounds; 100 pounds clay loam, 50 pounds; 100 pounds of clay, 70 pounds. This explains why some soils always appear drier than others, and why after a shower some soils become like a thick paste, while others are only comparatively damp.—Ex.

SURFACE CULTIVATION.—The whole theory of modern cultivation is that crops do better when they are given surface cultivation throughout the season. This process is much easier than the old-fashioned deep cultivation, and it can be done in half the time. By it the surface soil is kept loose and moist all through the season, and this keeps the moisture near the roots of the plants. The loose top soil acts as a mulch to the plants, and is invaluable in dry seasons. More and more every season are farmers coming to see that flaeness of surface soil encourages moisture and consequently to see that flaeness of surface soil en-courages moisture and consequently nitrification, by capillary attraction, which largely increases the crops in dry weather, and as there is scarcely a summer without dry spells, it is ad-visable to prepare for these as early in the season as possible.—Ex.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has published bulletin thirty, containing the results of their investigations as to the deterioration of our common soils under the present unsystematic methods of cropping. The summary of the bulletin is as follows:

of the bulletin is as follows:

1. The continued cropping of soils to grain crops only without any system of rotation or other treatment is telling severely upon the original stock of half decomposed animal and vegetable matters and nitrogen. Soils which have produced grain crops, exclusively, for ten or fifteen years contain from a third to a half less humus and nitrogen than adjoining soils that have never been plowed.

2. Soils which have been cropped until the organic matters and humus have been materially decreased, retain

until the organic matters and humus have been materially decreased, retain less water and dry out more readily than when there is a larger amount of organic matter present in the soil 3. Soils which are rich in humus

contain a larger amount of phosphates associated with them in available forms than the soils that are poor in

4 Soils which are rich in humus and organic matters produce a larger amount of carbon dioxide that acts as a solvent upon the soil particles and aids the roots in procuring food. 5. One-half of a sandy knoll, heavily

manured with well rotted manure,

manured with well rotted manure, contained nearly a quarter more water during a six weeks' drought than the other half that received no manure.

5. The supply of organic matter in the soil must be kept up because it takes such an important part, indirectly, in keeping up the fertility of the soil. A good system of rotation, including sod crops and well prepared farm manures, will do this, and will avoid the introduction and use of commercial fertilizers which are now costmercial fertilizers which are now cost-ing the farmers of the United States over thirty-five million dollars an

over thirty-five million dollars annually. It will not do to wait until this question forces itself upon us.

7. A rotation of crops will soon be necessary on account of the peculiar composition of some of the soils and the corresponding subsoils, especially those in which the surface soils are richer in phosphates and nitrogen while the subsoils are richer in potash and lime. By means of rotation the and lime. By means of rotation the full benefits of the strong points of both the top soils and the subsoil will be secured.

Soil Exhaustion.

The richest soils in the world, if badly used, will produce but few crops, after which they become less and less productive, until in the end the fields productive, until in the end the fields are left barren or to weeds, says "Indian Agriculturist." This has happened in the most fertile places, where wheat-growing has been followed with a persistency that may well be termed heroic, the result being that any one who now desires to make a living on one of these "worn-out" farms must undertake a settled course of improvement of the land. Fortunately, the soil is really inexhaustible. It may be soil is really inexhaustible. It may be misused and reduced in natural fertility misused and reduced in natural fertility in part, but only so far as the plow has penetrated hitherto. Below this will be found the virgin soil, cold and coy it may be, but yet susceptible of awakening into the warmth of vigorous life and of becoming as productive as the upper soil which preceded it. It is a common belief that land regains fertility by rest, and especially if the fallows be well stirred. This is as old as the ancient Romans, whose writers. as the ancient Romans, whose writers, taking as eager an interest in agriculture as we do at this day, often referred to the land resting, and being improved by the rest. And this is true, for the soil is made up of earthy particles that are slowly soluble, and, as time passes the water and the sur as time passes, the water and the air together cause these to decay, and let loose the fertility they have held loose the fertility they have held locked up. But this is not a civilized way to manage the land, and neither is it the most profitable. It is an aboriginal method, and not a scientific one. The exhaustion of the land is more economically prevented by the action of vegetable growth upon it. This may be weeds only, but this is nature's course, which she enforces when man neglects his duty and leaves it to slow recovery the better way is to cultivate and sow it, and make it produce something profitable while it is recovering. It has come to this, that if farmers can not grow wheat, except by bare fallowing, then wheatgrowing will have to be given up after the virgin land has been cropped a few times, for the simple reason that the cost of maintaining fertility by this process is greater than the crops produced will pay for.

Early Potatoes.

Western Plowman gives tais plan to secure early potatoes: We take a lot of old tin cans and put them in the stove long enough to unsolder them. This leaves only the rim of the can. This rim is filled with good rich dirt, and a part or a whole of a potato planted in it. Keep the rim together by tying a string around it and place by tying a string around it and place the cans where they will be kept warm, watering them with lukewarm water frequently. When the sprouts appear

above the ground they should be exposed to the sun as much as possible. When the proper time has arrived for transplanting, prepare your hills, cut the strings around the cans and you will find the earth in a compact mass ready for transplanting. The potatoes will grow right along without noticing the change and you will have early potatoes for your own table, and nice ones too, if you have attended to them properly. This may not be practicable in raising early potatoes to sell, but for home use we can recommend it, and at this date, while the ground is covered with snow, we have new potatoes well under way.

Good Draft Horses.

At a recent institute B. Throases said: Men who generally use good judgment in other things sometimes exhibit the poorest in breeding. There have been first-class stallions in this country for a great many years, but they have not done as much as the inferior ones for the last few years. The only way to account for this is by the difference in the price of their service fee. Thus the good horses gradually gave way to horses not so good, and it is a deplorable fact that in so many cases the good have yielded their places to the bad, because they would not justify their owners in keeping them. Men are often fooled by breeding to a good horse and a poor one at the same time to experiment. They find when the colts come that the one from the cheap stallion looks as well as the one from the imported will. Good Draft Horses from the cheap stallion looks as well as the one from the imported sire. They instantly resolve that they will no longer pay \$15 for a colt, when, as they say, they can get as good a one for \$5. They certainly have failed to observe nature's law with reference to offspring. Had they done so, they would have noticed that the superiority in blood asserts itself more decidedly as the animal nears man cidedly as the animal nears ma-turity; that the full blooded Texas as that from the Durham, but no one will admit that it matures into so fine will admit that it matures into so fine an animal when it is fully developed. A plug looks better at a very early age than ever after, and this induces many to breed back to the plug sire before they have discovered their mistake. It is too bad that after twenty years breeding we have made so little real progress, but we can yet remedy the evil. It can only be done, however, in one way. The first step in this direction is to sort out the pluga. Give them away if they will not self. The harder they are to dispose of, furnishes us still further evidence of the fact that they should be gotten rid of. Do not allow a mare on your farm that is not a good one. When you get her keep her if she breeds right, if not, sell her. See that she is bred to the best horse you can get each year, even though it cests your allittle means to do sell her. See that she is bred to the best horse you can get each year, even though it costs you a little more to do it than it would to breed her to the scrub. There is only one straight and narrow way to reach the desired point. Pursue this course, and in a few years you will have the satisfaction of owning nothing but good horses. You will then be a better years you will have the satisfaction of owning nothing but good horses. You will then be a better Christian and the world in general will look brighter and more promising to you. The next thing I want to consider is, will it justify us to breed good horses? It certainly will, and now is the time to do it. It takes four years to raise a horse, and who knows but what the price of good horses will to raise a horse, and who knows but what the price of good horses will then be very high? They always have been, and it is reasonable to suppose that they always will be, in demand. They are as indispensable to this country as the farm wagon or the plow. We must have them, and the time has come when those who use them appreciate good horses. Electricity may ruin the sale of the light horse, but the large, heavy draft horse is partially selarge, heavy draft horse is partially se-cure from such competition. The price of good horses has not fluctuated as much as one would think, and at least has only followed the general decline brought about by the existing conditions. When I say raise good horses, I mean good ones. Not what we thought were good ones ten years ago, but ones that would be considered good at the present time. People have learned something in the last few years. They have at least discovered that a low down, heavy horse is the kind for draft purposes. It is but a principle of mechanics they should have learned at school, but it seems we learn the lessons of this life only by experience. They now want the draft horse heavy, because they want him strong and for much as one would think, and at least They now want the draft horse heavy, because they want him strong and for the purpose of draft work only. They want him low down because the daylight under him does not add anything to his strength. They want him blocky because he will keep fat on half the feed that a long rangy horse will, and the farmer wants him the same way because the eastern buyer does, and for the further reason that he has to feed him only three years to mature him, instead of five, as he used to the long, lank horses of the past.—Farmers' Review.

GROWING CABBAGE.—No vegetable does well on a stiff or clayey subsoil. Pulverize the soil well with a plow and harrow. Many prefer spading, but for me, not much. Too much work, and besides I can do better work with a good plow and team of horses. I am satisfied that it is a good plan to plow the cabbage ground in the fall, if not, in fact, all the garden. It turns the soil up to be pulverized by the action of the frost and also turns up many insects (the eggs and larvæ) to be dessects (the eggs and larvæ) to be des-troyed by the same agent. Manure thoroughly and evenly about two or three inches deep. Cow and horse ma-nure mixed and well rotted can not be beat. Horse manure alone is not what is wanted, as it heats so violently.

PATRIOTIC.

"How'd O'Shaughnessy come to give up his job on the police force?" "The captain assigned him to a beat in the park with instructions to see that people didn't wear away the grass by walking on it."
"What was wrong with an assign-ment like that? It strikes me as being

dead easy."
"Oh, it was easy enough, but

O'Shaughnessy was too much of an Irishman to keep anybody from wear-ing of the green "—Boston Transcript Cholly (at the Samoan village)—If you give that fellow 5 cents he'll rub two sticks of wood together till they

Fweddy—Five cents? It's a wascally swindle. Five cents will buy two bawxes of matches, bah Jove.



A Mere Skeleton Very Much Reduced After The Crip

Yood's Sarsaparilla Soon Cave Aptite and Healthy Digestion.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen: — In Documber last, I was stricken down with the grip, and cannot express my suffering. When the disease left ma, I was weak and had little hope of recovery. I was was a mere skeleton; had no appetite, and

Everything I Ato Distressed Me.
My wife called my attention to Hood's Saraap
rilla. I told the doctor I thought I would beg
to take it, and he said it might do me good. S
I began, and the first dose of Hood's Saraap
rilla seemed to give me a desire for food. I con

Hood's series Cures tinued to improve, and, to make a long ster short, I was soon able to attend to my business I owe all to Hood's Saraparilla, and think i should be kept in every home." F. W. VORMER KER, JR., 130 Brooklyn St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill assist digestion, cure headache. 25c, ner hox.

Driving the Brain

of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air -foods that



make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N Y. All draggists

"COLCHESTER" **Spading Boot**



AGENTS MAKE \$5 a DayGreatest Kitchen otace stor. Side and in a notice. Sample postage

OMAHA Business Houses.

NEBRASKA CLOTHING COMPANY Omana. Our spring Catalogue is ready. It costs you nothing. Write for it. HOTO OXFORD European Restaurant in con-nection. 11th and Farnam. Risley & Wil-kins, Prop rs. Depot St. cars pass the door.

CROSS GUN CO Wholesale and Retail Sportamen's Supplies Write for prices, 116 S. 15th CITY DYE WORKS Council Bluft, In.

Planing Mill Sash, Boore, Wouldings, Staire, Interior Finish, Turning, Scoil Sawing, Etc. Bank and Office Furniture a specialty. S. M. GUNSAUL, 1030 Sc. 10th St.

ROBT. PURVIS

Established 1870.
1216 Harney Omaha

Hotel Dellone Comeha, cor. 18th and Capitol Are, blk from both Council Bluffs & Omaha car lines.

Best \$2.00 a day house in the state. Fire proof

40 BOOKS To introduce our Eight Page, illustrated farm and literary puper we give away scribers. Sample copy and List of books Free Write this week. Homestead Co., Sil So. 12th St., washa, Nob. \$1..0 per year.

Second Hand, 25 Horse.
Will be sold at a great Bargain. Write
H. C. AKIN.
511 So. 12th 8t., Omaha, Neb.

Paxton & Gallagher Importers and Job-bins grocers. Ask for our "TEA LEAF" brand of tea. "GATE CITY" brand of Can-ned Goods. "MEXICAN BLEND" Coffee. Nothing flaps produced. Every nackase organized. Do voice finer produced. Every package guaranteed. smoke "OMAHA DAILY BEE" cigar? It is a v