Gentleman Being Mercilessly Pressed The Lexow Inquisitor Determined to nd Out All that Possibly Can be Realed, But the Big Policeman is Wily d Fails to Commit Himself When osely Cornered.

#### The Lexow Inquiry.

EW YORK, Dec. 29. - Notwithstandhe general impression that this ld be the last day of the session he Lexow committee for some at any rate, and the fact that al prominent police officials yet to be examined, the attendof auditors to-day was much ler than usual. Counsel Goff arjust forty minutes late. Senalexow first said that he had reed a letter from Anthony Comk but that the senators did not kit right to have Mr. Comstock to court, as the matter was outthe scope of the committee.

Goff then said: "Through the ness of the Associated Press I e been supplied with a copy of an rview with Mr. Comstock last and I will now say that I deto say anything or have any puts into writing all he and all he is prepared to say ence to a certain case in which I was prosecutor while holdposition of assistant district The chair is still open for on who wishes vindication, this committee will have to adry soon I feel sure that there number of claimants for vinafter the session has ended. ctor Williams was then re-to the stand and Mr. Goff mm if he ever had any United The witness said that had. Several questions as tness' property followed and w questions about his yacht Mr. Goff began asking how

nev Williams got as gratuiin command of the Tender a penny," was the reply.

get any money?

ut not in the Tender!oin, as 1 got money down town e firm of Fliess & Hoy, 47 much did you get?"

1 85,000 or \$6,000. Mr. Fliess was dealing in stocks. I gave money, but he said he was to take the risk. I did not thing about the business. Mr. Fliess is connected with llywood Whisky company, in on were accused of having an

I believe so; but he had no in the company at that time. me his brother was connected e company.

you ever send for an envelope ing valuable property and taken from Wardman Dunlap's hen he was dying?"

vitness then said he had an acn the Bowery Savings bank of an \$3,000; one of the Seamen's han \$1,000 and one in the Dry than \$2,000. He did not my other accounts, but his wife have. He knew that his wife 00 from Peterhead, Scotland. ed if his wife did not wear a cross, taken from a notorious Williams shouted passionate-deny it and brand it as an inlie. I never knew the French She was not French-she German.

you ever get a presentation in

sir, an album." hat was it worth?"

wo thousand five hundred dollars. Several persons subscribed to and to buy the album, among were several judges of criminal s here, after I was exonerated

you not eat pigeons at Del-s?" asked Mr. Goff. you're romancing," exclaimed

you know what a pigeon is?" a bird.

bird that flies from Delmonico's

n envelope containing a \$5 bill station house, eh?"

now nothing about it?" d you not collect \$5 from Charlie nico every night, and did not a

man say that was outside your ever heard anything about it."

ell us about the album which presented you by Jerome Buck, Was it not a present gamblers of the Tenderloin, n up by Nueberger?" was got up by a man named

not Commissioner Voorhis give eason for promoting you that s necessary to get you out of enderloin your conduct was so

don't know." ams declared that the presenty the grand jury against him dwing gambling houses near tation house was false. that he raided all such places

Mr. Goff called up a young nd asked the inspector whether gnized him. ay have seen him before, but I

cate him," was the reply.

I. He is a respectable young amed Rosenfeld, and he went ame desented, and he went roffice to make a complaint st one of your subordinates. I you ask him if he had any to settle the matter, and say when he stated that he had o give up if he had, "Go to hell, I am tired of you Christ-You persecuted Christ and not wanted here?"

trand that as a lie," was the Goff then read a list of brothel in certain streets of the Ten-which were reported by In-Williams as existing in the tand asked whether he closed Williams said that he had ge of them. He was always forderly houses while in the

tell us how much money you ach month while acting captain

LOST HIS TEMPER, of the Tenderloin?" again asked Mr. BY JUDGE TRUMBULL. "I never collected anything."

"Well, your wardman did? "No, he did not." "You have got rich on the proceeds of police corruption?"
"If I were a rich man I would not

be here now answering your ques-"Did you say to a policeman that you were not such a chump as to invest your money in brown stone houses, where it was bound to come out some time, but that you had your money invested in good American bonds?"

The person who says that is a liar, and you are a liar if you say so, too. exclaimed Mr. Williams angrily.

Mr. Goff objected to this language and Chairman Lexow tried to calm

the witness.

Williams was next questioned as to the dimensions of his yacht, and then as to his wealth. He said he was worth about \$35,000 or \$40,000. He had an account in the Amsterdam bank. He owned no bonds or securities, but had mining stock to the value of \$100. His Tenth street house was not included in this estimate. Asked about the charges made by J. M. Stern, editor of the Temperance Advocate, that he neglected to close certain gambling houses, Williams said that he had closed one joint on East Fourteenth street.

Then Mr. Goff turned to Captain Schmittberger's evidence and asked: "Schmittberger was your confidential

"He was not; I had no confidential

Williams denounced Schmittberger's testimony against him as false and said Schmittberger was a liar. After a few more questions were

answered Williams was excused, and Moritz Rosenfeld took the stand and told of appealing to Williams for protection against mistreatment by policemen "But Williams says he does not

know you," interposed Mr. Goff. "He is a liar," replied Rosen " replied Rosenfeld. "He threatened to throw me out of the station and said, 'You damned sheeny, killed Christ for thirty pieces of silver, and I shall have nothing to do with you.

#### POPULISTS IN CONFERENCE. Two Hundred Leaders of the Party Planning for 1896.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.-The conference of the national committee of the People's party, with its invited friends, began to-day at the Lindell hotel in this city with an attendance of something over 200, including Mrs. Mary E. Lease and many other noted Kansas Populists.

The meeting was called to order by National Chairman Taubeneck and immediately proceeded to discuss the advisability of holding sessions in secret. The debate developed something of a tangle, out of which the gathering pulled itself, after nearly two hours' discussion, by resolving itself into an informal convention, with Mr. Taubeneck in the chair, the national committee proper being declared adjourned until 2 p. m. Secretary Turner of the national committee was made secretary of the confer-

Chairman Taubeneck then stated the purpose of the conference, and, upon motion of General Weaver, the chair was directed, after some aimless debate, to appoint a committee of five upon credentials and another ten members upon address, the latter to prepare a summary of the advice of the conference.

The conference will consider finanland, transportation and other questions of the day and will arrange to at once begin the national campaign of 1896. Coxey of "Commonweal" fame and his non-interest bearing bond scheme were much in evidonce. General J. B. Wcaver of Iowa was also conspicuous. He proposes to present resolutions for the free coinage of gold and silver and the issuance of paper money by the national government alone. He believes that the next national platform of the party should be devoted to that issue alone

Those present in the conference represent every section of the country, from Tampa bay to Puget sound. and from Boston to Galveston. Among the number were General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, Henry R. Legate, Boston; W. M. Howard, Fort Payne, Ala., the Populist congressman from that district; S. H. Snider, Topeka, Kan.; S. W. Burnett, Big Springs, Texas; E. Geary Brown, Brockton, Mass.; A. Rozelle, Tarkio, Mo., caairman of the state committee: Solon C. Thayer, Canton, Ohio; W. B. Wrightmire of Topeka, Kan.: Ignatius Don-nelly of Minneapolis; W. S. Reece of Alabama, who is contesting Morgan's seat in the senate; H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national executive committee, Marshall, Ill., and Senator Stewart of Nevada.

# MORE RE ALIATION.

#### Austro-Hungary Likely to Follow the Example of Germany.

Washington, Dec. 29 .- The state department is not yet at an end of its troubles growing out of the repeal of the reciprocity agreements made under the terms of the McKinley act, and more retaliation is looked for. Spain has already imposed upon us the maximum discriminating tariff, and Germany has prohibited our beef and other great staples entry into the empire. France is by no means disposed to accept the situation her sugar trade is placed in by the sugar duty, and now there are strong intimations that the new Austrian minister, who has not yet even pre-sented his credentials to the president, is charged to begin an attack upon this same sugar duty almost immediately, and, if corcessions cannot be secured, it is expected that Austro-Hungary probably will follow the example of Germany in retaliating upon the United States.

# CHIEF TWO STICKS HANGED.

the Sloux Indian Murderer of Four Cowboys Dies on the Scaffold.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 29. -Two Sticks, the Sioux Indian, sentenced for a leading part in the murder of four cowboys February 2, 1893, was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning by United States Murshall Peemimer, in the presence of fifty people. He died easily and quickly.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES PUT FORTH.

A Document Which is to be Made the Basis of the Work of the St. Louis Conference-Federalism Bitterly Attacked and Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of 16 to 1 Demanded—Setting the Pace for the Next Contest.

#### The St. Louis Conference

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.-In the opinion of the chiefs of the People's party of Chicago, Judge Lyman Trumbull has given to his countrymen a paper that will have as much to do with perpetuating his name as will the thirteenth amendment to the Federal constitution, which he drafted more than a quarter of a century ago. It is a declaration of principles for the guidance of the People's party of the United States, and consists of a series of resolutions which are to be made the basis of the work of the national People's party conference, which will convene at St. Louis tomorrow morning. They are as follows:

1. Resolved, That human brother-

hood and equality of rights are cardinal principles of true democracy. 2. Resolved, That, forgetting all past political differences, we unite in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolists and concentrated wealth. to limit their powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges, and to secure the right of free speech, free press, free labor, and trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dicta

in derogation of either of which are

arbitrary, unconstitutional and not to

be tolerated by a free people.

3. We indorse the resolution adopted by the national Republican convention of 1860 which was incorporated by President Lincoln in his inaugural address as follows: "That the main-tenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially of the rights of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force on the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pre-

text, as among the gravest of crimes."

4. Resolved, That the power given congress by the constitution "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrection and repel invas-ions," does not warrant the government in making use of the standing army in aiding monopolies in the op pression of their employes. When free men unsheath the sword it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism or to uphold privileged monopo-

lies in the oppression of the poor.
5. Resolved, That to check the rap id absorption of the wealth of the country and its perpetuation in a few hands, we demand the enactment of laws.limiting the amount of property to be acquired by devise or inherit-

Resolved, That we denounce the issuing of interest-bearing bonds by the government in times of peace to be paid for, in part, at least, drawn from the treasury, which results in the government's paying

interest on its own money.
7. Resolved, That we demand that congress perform its constitutional duty to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin by the enactment of laws for the free coinage of silver with that of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1

8. Resolved, That monopolies affecting the public interest should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people, all employes of the same to be governed by civil service rules, and no one to be loyed or discharged on account of politics.

9. Resolved, That we inscribe on our banners "Down with monopolies and millionaire control; up with the rights of man and the masses," and under this banner we march to the polls and to victory

# FORGED \$600,000.

William August Lippert Captured at (incinnati for a Huge Theft.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28.-William August Lippert, alias W. A. Lagard, who is wanted at Cape Town, South Africa, for an alleged forgery there two years ago of \$600,000, was quietly arrested here at 11:30 yesterday forenoon on Vine street, in front of the Enquirer office, and at noon was in a Chesapeake and Ohio railway train which will reach New York at noon to-day. At this writing not an officer of the Cincinnati police force or of the United States court knows a word of Lippert's identity His arrest was made by Charles A Tannatta of the William Pinkerton detective agency in Chicago and United States Marshall E. W. Bostwick and some subordinates accom-panied Lippert to New York. The prisoner's alleged forgeries occurred two years ago on two big banks at Town, South officers in making the arrest here took noboly into their confidence. Lippert was shabowed here for a

# A New Cliff House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 .- The tottering chimneys, the carved lion that stood gnard at the stairway descending to the lower floor, charred tim-bers and ashes are all that remain of the cliff house, owned by Mayor-elect Sutro. A \$1,000,000 structure of steel and stone will be erected on its site.

# Five Victims of a Crap Came.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 28.-At Hillhouse, Miss., while several negroes were playing craps, a quarrel arose. Louis Allen shot four of the negroes, killing two of them outright and mortally wounding the others. Allen received a mortal wound and fell dead over the bodies of his victims.

# Robbers Make a Neat Haul.

PIQUA, O., Dec. 28.-Robbers entered the residence of Henry Feker at 10 o'clock this morning while the family was absent and secured between \$4,000

LETTER FROM MR. INGALLS. The Ex-Senator Against Prohibitory Pariff Laws-Political Conditions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 28.-The Alma Enterprise this week has a letter from John J. Ingalls in which he discusses briefly the political conditions in state and country. Following is a part of the letter

"During the past month visited nearly all the Norther.. and Eastern states and have also been in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. Great satisfaction is expressed every where at the result in Kansas, and much interest is manifested in the future policy of the state.

"As the political revolution gained its first notable triumph in Kansas, the overthrow of Populism here has greater significance than elsewhere and our responsibility for the exercise of the power to which we have been restored is largely in-creased. We were defeated in 1892 because Republicans were discontented with existing economic, industrial and financial conditions. were victorious in 1894 because Democrats and Populists had become convinced that their leaders were cor-rupt and imbecile and that the remedies proposed for the evils we endure were ineffectual and pernicious. They reinforced Republicans either by voting for our candidates or refusing to support their own.

"The meaning of the two elections, as I interpret them, is that the mass of the people are opposed alike to pro-hibitary tariffs and to free trade, and that they demand a system of tection that will be equally beneficial to labor and to capital. They will not be satisfied with any system that permits a few privileged manufacturers to control the entire sugar production and compels the people to pay millions into their treasury, and at the same time allows them without penalty to close their works and throw thousands of laborers out of employment whenever they desire to the price of their products and

gamble in their watered stocks.

The issues of to-day are well defined and must be met with vigor. The question of protection is settled. Bimetalism is at the front, as the basis of a more clastic, copious stable circulating medium. To this must be added the establishment of justice in the relation between employers and employed and a more equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of society.

#### HELP FOR NEBRASKA.

The South Will Send a Trainload of Corn and Provisions.

BATIMORE, Md., Dec. 28. -The suggestion sent out Monday evening by the Manufacturers' Record, in view of the great suffering reported in Nebraska, owing to the short corn crop, the South, which has such an abundant corn crop this year, should send a solid train of corn and meat to Nebraska for distribution has met with a very cordial reception. W. H. Baldwin, vice president of the Southern railway telegraphs, the Manufacturer's Record: "I note with deep interest your plan to send corn to Western Nebraska, to save the destitute people of that state. I have been privately informed that the condition existing is very bad. I am confident that all railways in the South will arrange to collect all shipments and forward

President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air line, authorizes the Manufac-turers' Record to say that his road will be glad to receive all contributions made from any point on its line or from any connecting lines and arrange for free shipment to the West.

# Platt Ouits Parkhurst.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.-Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has forsaken the Madison avenue Presbyterian church and now prays at the Marble Collegiate Reformed church in Fifth avenue. He could not sit in a new and hear his pastor, Dr. Parkhurst, call him a boss and arraign him as a "devil in politics," and besides, he says, he did not go to the Madison avenue church to hear politics preached from the pulpit

# A l'epublic in Was Elected.

WICHITA. Kan., Dec. 28 -Otto G. Eckstein, Republican candidate, was elected to the legislature from the Sixty-seventh representative district at the special election held yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Laurence. Eckstein's ma-jority will probably be over 400, a gain of 200 over that received by the Republican candidate at the general election.

# Smallpox in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 28. - Four new cases of smallpox were discovered here yesterday and several other persons are under suspicion of having disease. The victims are colored people, living in the alleys near the gov ernment printing office, the locality where most of the previous cases have existed

# Sleighing at the Capital.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 28. - A heavy snow storm began here yesterday afternoon, and when evening came about three inches of snow covered the ground. Sleigh bells began to tinkle on the avenues, but the weather moderated, changing the snow to rain, and the streets are slushy.

# The Nicaragoan Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Members of the Democratic steering committee of the senate do not believe that the Nicaragua canal bill will go through at the present session, but think that in place of it there will be passed a strong declaration in favor construction of the canal and government control of it.

#### Chance for American Lumber. Washington, Dec. 28. - United States

Consul Kirk at Copenhagen, in a report to the state department, calls attention to the fine opportunity for the development of the American lumber business afforded by the opening of the free port of Danmark. The lumber can be stored without duty until sold for use in Denmark. American white oak is very popular and there is also a good market for poplar, walnut and pitch pine. All of the lumber exported to Denmark should be well seasoned.

TO HELP ALONG IRRIGATION.

Text of Senator Manderson's Bill to Give

Government Land to the State. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.-Mention was nade of the bill introduced by Senator Manderson providing for the transfer from the general government to the state of Nebraska of all public domain within the state, the same to be used in aiding irrigation. The full text of

A bill granting to the state of Nebraska, for the irrigation and reclama-tion of semi-arid lands, and for other purposes, the public lands in said state. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that all public lands belonging to the United States situate in the state of Nebraska be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said state of Nebraska. for the purpose of aiding in the irrigation and reclamation thereof and of other semi-arid lands of said state,

upon the following conditions, namely First, That such state shall proceed without unnecessary delay, to divide its aria into irrigation districts and to provide for the distribution of surface and underground waters to said dis tricts, and, further, to engage in the actual work of reclaiming said lands by conducting water thereon, by the construction of requisite wells, canals, reservoirs and other necessary irriga-tion works, so as to accomplish actual and successful cultivation of agricultural products, so far as such lands may be capable of reclamation by a proper water supply; and said state shall continuously engage in good faith, according to its ability, in the work of such irrigation and reclamation until the whole area capable thereof shall have been reclaimed for the purpose afore-

Second, that if, at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of this act, in the judgment of the president of the United States, said state is not proceeding or continuing in good faith with the work of irrigation or reclamation as herein provided, it shall be lawful for him by public proc-lamation to so declare, and congress may thereupon declare that the United States resumes the title of all such lands unreclaimed or not disposed of by said state, for the purpose only of con-tinuing the work of such irrigation and reclaimation, and for no other purpose whatever, the same to be proceeded such manuer as congress may thereafter provide and determine, according to the intents and purposes of

Third, That said state may lease or sell the lands hereby granted, or such portions of them as may be necessary, for the purpose of raising the requisite funds to accomplish irrigation or recla-mation. Provided, That the said state may enact laws providing for the sale of the necessary lands for town sites and for right of way purposes. Fourth, That when such lands or any portion thereof, shall have been re-

claimed and thereby made subject to acricultural use, the same shall be sold to actual settlers only, in tracts not ex-ceeding 160 acres of irrigable land, in addition to which each settler shall be entitled to acquire by purchase nonirrigable lands to such an amount as will increase his holdings to a total acreage of not more than 640 acres, all such entries of irrigable or other lands to be made conformably to legal subdivisions, such lands to be sold to each settler at the prices and under such regulations as to entry and perfecting of title as shall be fixed and provided by state legislature; all irrigable lands to be sold to such settlers at prices not to exceed the cost of reclaiming, and on such terms of payment as may scribed by law, and non irrigable lands taken by settlers to be rated at a price not exceeding \$2.50 per acre.

Fifth, That all lands not subject to irrigation or reclamation and useful for pastoral purposes and not taken under the foregoing provisions of this act, may be sold or leased by said state under such regulations and provisions as the legislature thereof may prescribe.

Sec. 2.—That full, accurate and de-tailed reports of the operations of said state shall be made on or before the first day of July in each and every year, to the president of the United States, through the governor thereof, who shall certify to the accuracy thereof, and the president may from time to time demand such other and further reports thereon as in his judgment may necessary and proper, and failure to make the reports herein provided, or or any of them, for six months after written demand thereof, shall be sufficient cause for the proclamation by the president as provided in section one of thisact

Sec. 3.—That all funds derived from the sale or lease of lands susceptible of irrigation, and any unexpended residue shall be added to and become a part of the permanent school fund of the said state; and such funds shall not be expended or disposed of in any manner Sec. 4. - That upon the acceptance by

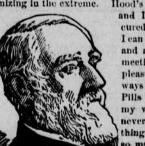
the legislature of said state of Nebras ka of the terms, conditions and provisions of this act the same shall become operative in said state, and thereupon, and from the date of such acceptance, all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the terms of this act shall become inoperative in said state. Provided, That any and all claims heretofore in itiated under the land laws of the United States shall be perfected thereunder by compliance with the terms thereof; all lands, however, the claims to which shall be defeated because of noncompliance with law, shall revert to and vest in the said state under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5-That upon the acceptance of the provisions of this act by the said state of Nebraska, and from time to time thereafter as occasion may require, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior, at the expense of the United States, to cause to be delivered to the proper authorities of said state all maps, records, books and papers, or certified copies thereof, in case it may be necessary to retain the originals in the general land office, which may be necessary to said state for the proper control, administration and disposition of such lands.

-That upon the acceptance of Sec. 6 this act by the said state of Nebraska, in the manner prescribed by section four hereof, this act and the act of acceptance thereof, shall become binding upon the United States and said state; and this act and such acceptance thereof, shall not be altered, amended or repealed in any manner except upon the mutual consent of the United States and of said state, expressed through acts of the legislature thereof and through congress.

# Pains in the Back

"I had been ufflicted for several yours with what the doctors called Diabetes, and suffered terribly. The pain in my back was agonizing in the extreme. Hood's Sarsaparilla

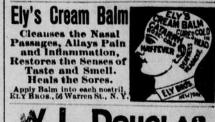


and Hood's Pills cured me. Now I can go to church and attend other meetings with pleasure. ways keep Hood's Pills by me. In my whole life I never met anything that did me so much good as

Mr. John Branston Hood's Sursaparilla. 'Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn by no other.' I was once foolish enough to listen to a druggist who claimed to have something superior to Hood's, and took another medleine. If I had thrown my dollar in the street I would have been a gaincr." JOHN BRANSTON, care of John Greetham, Wellington, Ohio. Get Hoon's because

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