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es and disorders of men treated by mail. Consultation free.

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### MAMMOTH WHITE ARTICHOKE

Seed at farmers' prices. After seven and prices address Geo. A. Arnold, Hay- | must be had. don, Phelps County, Neb.

ARMSTRONG. Shenandoah, Ia., for 20 page book-Hints on Corn Growingand 4 sample packages of best varieties. You cannot miss it in doing so. His varieties are EARLY YELLOW ROSE, SNOW-FLAKE WHITE, PRIDE OF THE NORTH, AND ARMSTRONG'S MORTGAGE LIFTER. The great corn season of 1896 only served to add new and valuable testimony to the great worth of the Early Yellow Rose for Nebraska growers. Prices to suit the



SteelTanks E. B. WINGER,

Legislative Gallery.



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Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgageof a chattelmortgage dated on the 27th day of June 1896 and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster tween our gold and silver money springs county Nebraska on the 29th day of June 1896 and executed by Frank B. Johnson and L. B. Johnson to Helen A. Leslie to secure the payment of the sum of \$229.53 default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described to wit: About 2,000 bushels of corn in crib, about 50 tons of hay in stack, at public auction at the house of Mrs. Helen A. Leslie situated on east half lot (3) three, town (11) eleven range (5) five in Lancaster county Nebraska, Saturday March 20, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day.

HELEN A. LESLIE, Mortgagee.

Dated March 1, 1897.

Notice:

To William Robinson, Non-resident Defendant:

You are hereby notified that on the first day of March, 1897, Lizzie Robinson filed a petition against you in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that you have wilfully abandoned the plaintiff without good caure for the term of two years last past, You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 19th day of April, 1897.

LIZZIE ROBINSON, Plaintiff. LIZZIE ROBINSON, Plaintiff.

By Wm. Leese & Owlsey Wilson, her attorneys. Dated March 3d, 1897.



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SIX MILLION PLOPLE VOTED FOR Hon. W. J. Bryan. His only book, "The First Battle," is now ready. Agents making from \$25 to \$150 per week; the greatest seller of the age; send for outfit quick. Beware of traudulent books, W. B. Conkey Company, sole publishers,



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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO THE NATION.

A Currency Commission, Protecting by Tariffs, Reciprocity and Foreign Policy Discussed-Extra Session is Called for

The nead of the ?residen. cession appeared on the inaugural stand at 12:45 o'clock, when Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley appeared together. The mighty throng broke forth into prolonged cheers.

At 1:18 o'clock President McKinley took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Fuller and then delivered his inaugural address as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so sin-gularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His command-ments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

"The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called-always of grave importance-are augmented by the prevailyears' experience in growing them for my ing business conditions, entailing idleness hogs I pronounce them equal to Oil Meal upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from indus at One-fifth the Cost. For particulars trial disturbances from which speedy relief

> "Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. I should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embar-rassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its cor traction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our pros-perity have been displaced by wiser provis-

For a Currency Commission.

With adequate revenue assured, but not antil then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, wi its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation.

'Most of our financial laws are the out growth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both sure we are right and 'make haste slowly.' therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take ander early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that the importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the partisan contention. experimentls, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove bene-ficial to the entire country.

Credit Upheld-Economy Urged. "The question of international bimetalism will have early and earnest attention. It Notice is hereby given that by virtue will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of silver already coined, and of that which shall hereafter be coined must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our com mand. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the

people, and it will not be unheeded.
"Economy is demanded in every branch or the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression of business and discress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures But the present must not become the present condition of the government. It has been our uniform prac-tice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must fain be resumed and vigorously enforced.

Increase of Debt Opposed.

"Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans, who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be per-mitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against business depression is the mandate of duty, a certain and easy rem-edy for the most of our financial dimculties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit Neither should be encouraged.

"Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay. hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a per-manent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case dur-ing the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a tailure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the mainten-

ance of either has no justification. For Revenue and Protection. "The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes-not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt-through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or inter-nal or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning, and practiced by all parties and adminis-trations to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United states for sale and consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. "The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest

popular utterance to the system of tariff

faxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our

Reciprocity Strongly Urged. 'In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extention of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The depression of the last four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our people is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to the producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of in-dustry on the farm and in the manufactory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Much Dependent on Congress "Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, Con-gress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of Congress than upon any other single agency to affect

Upholding Every Right. "We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great repubconsoling and encouraging to realize that the free speech, free press, free thought, free schools. free and unlimited right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before. The guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authority must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated and, in a great and civilized country like the United Staces, courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the or-derly administration of justice must con-tinue forever the rock of safety upon which

our government securely rests. Against Trusts-Immigration. "The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and it has supported in such legislation as well to prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people, by undue charges on their supplies, as by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to marker. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such newstatutes

as may be necessary to carry it into effect. "Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. Nor must we be unour own citizens but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must e banished from the land if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

For Civil Service Reform

"Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, nor prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Con-gress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American mer-chant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of com-merce. To my mind few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. Commendable progess has been made of late years in the building of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great

The Foreign Polley Outlined.

"It has been the policy of the United States, since the foundation of the government, to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the pollcy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the tempest of territorial aggression. War should never be entered up-on until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Of the arbitration treaty with Great Brit-

ain, the President says: "I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as an act of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

An Extra Session Necessary.

"It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence injury, but a benefit.

government upon a sound fluancial and eco-

nomic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of mmediate action. It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprives Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits.

Congress to Meet March 15. "It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a neces-sity would be unwise on the part of the ex-ecutive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Con We are nearly two years from a Congress-ional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was imme-diately pending. We can approach the problem calmiy and pairlotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views-and perhaps settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great per-manence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business in terests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897, A New Spirit in the Nation.

"In conclusion, I congratulate the country npon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of geographical or sectional lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the The North and South are no longer divided on the old lines, but upon principles and policies: and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esmany thousands in both the old and antag-onistic sections, but shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and in-

"Let us again repeat the words of the oath administered by the chief justice, which in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States. This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose; my constant prayer-and I shall confidently rely pon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemp

PERIL IN TEA.

Excessive Use of the Beverage Often Causes Insanity.

A report upon insanity in Ireland, poorer population, tending to produce name in full. anæmia and constitutional weakness, which favor the development of scroft ulous and neurotic diseases, and the immoderate use of certain nervous stimulants, particularly tea and to-

"While the moderate use of properly prepared tea," the report adds, "is regarded as innocuous, or even beneficial in its action on the nervous system, its ill effects when decocted or over-infused on persons who make it their staple article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the resident medical superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of preparation adopted and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so general among the poorer population, tends to the production of dyspepsia, which in its turn leads to states of mental depression highly favorable to the production of various forms of neurotic disturbance.

"The excessive use of tobacco, also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chewing, in the opinion of certain of our medical superintendents, acts, though perhaps in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centers."

In many parts of Ireland it has been found that bread and tea have been substituted for porridge and milk, and for potatoes also; that the tea is generally of an inferior quality, and the method of preparation is to put a quantity in the teapot early in the morning and to allow it to stew during the day, water being added as required

Where "Rasselas" Was Written Another landmark of old London is Johnson wrote "Rasselas," and in which some of his earlier years in London were passed. The house is situated on the south side of the Garden court, and, from an inscription on the face of the building, it appears to have been built in 1699. remarkable for grace. and the build- keys .- New York Evening Sun. ing is as ugly as most of the contemporary structures. Neverthelsss, the magic personality of the sturdy old doctor has invested it with a certain degree of interest, and, although the site is to be used for the extension of the patent office, the idea of the destruction of the old house gives a pang of sentimental regret.

Makes a Proofreader's Mouth Water. The following is vouched for by a correspondent as being extracted from a list of stores wanted by the steward of a Tyne, England, steamship: "Stoars wonted: 2 doyan egs, 1 am, 14 pund bakon, 2 tins sasinger, 6 tins supe, 2 tins biled meet, 2 tins motin, 1/4 100 wate potaes, 6 lofes sofe bred, 1 blather lard, 1 smole cheas, sum fresh meet & vegables, & at the seat of government in execution of sum Karirts and turmits, 2 tins ser-the sovereign will should not operate as an deens, 2 tins histers (oysters) to try, There could be no better time to put the 2 notmegs, 2 tins samin, 2 tins frute, 1 tin marmalaid, 6 pund solt fish.

RIPPED UP BY A SWORDFISH

Not many days ago the mackerel fish-

Prime but Dangerous Sport for Hardy Fishermen Near the Gulf Stream.

scraped a costly and curious acquaintance with a hure swordfish in the waters off Cox's locate at the southeast end of the island. Mackerel were running lively and the Centennial's crew had done a great day's work harvesting plump, striped beauties by the acre with its mammoth \$1,000 seine. At night the vessel was hove to with her big seine- t, bearing the net, attached to hooner and running free astern. 7 ed sailors slept sound-Philadelphia Record. None heard y unusual uproar in the night, not even the bow watchman. At daylight, however, he noted that the heavy seine-boat had been capsized, and that it lurched weightily on its thick towing-line. He piped all hands on deck. Great was the regret and concern of all, for the valuable seine, the mainstay of their industry, had gone overboard and evidently was lost. Gloomily, but quickly, the sailors righted the boat, and then they discovered that a swordfish had charged the boat and had driven his serrated saber plumb through its stout side. So terrific, indeed, had been his onset, that, apparently, he had flung the boat squarely out of the sea, twirling it in the air like a shuttlecook, and it had come down bottom up and was partly submerged. The bottom of the boat is of solid planking, but the swordfish had driven his sword through it as easily, it seemed, as if it had been of paper. But after he had delivered the thrust the fish had been unable to withdraw his blade, hence, with a mighty wrench, he had shaken himself free from the craft, but his sword was broken. The point, solidly fixed in the plank and sheathing, protruded more than six inches above the bottom of the

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Try our Golden Gem seed wheat. A No. 1 hard variety of the Red River Valley, produced by careful cultivation and study, producing a flour unexcelled by any known variety.

We believe this wheat can be successfully grown throughout the wheat-producing states and retain its fine milling and great yielding qualities.

Yields of 25 to 40 bushels per acre have been repeatedly raised. This grain stands up better, on occount of its strong growth, than most any other va-

We have a limited quantity of Golden Gem to place on the market at the following prices: Purchasers expense, 7 pounds, \$1; 15 pounds, \$2; 30 pounds, \$3. Remit by express, money or postal | MI ates among the causes of mental failure, the innutricious dietary of the nearest express and postoffice and your ENGLISH & Co., Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

> Farmer's Institutes The following is a list of the local organizers of farmer's institutes and their addresses. Information as to date and place of holding the institutes will be urnished by them upon request: Albion-E. W. Gunther. Arlington-G. A. Marshall.

Fremont-R. D. Kelly. Greeley Center-T. C. Phelan. Hastings-W. H. Lanning. Minden-L. M. Copeland. Nehawka-Isaac Pollard. Norfolk-Phil F. Sprecher. Ord-S. L. Perkins. Plainview-O. J. Frost. Platte Centre-Fred Jewell Raymond-R. Kenyon. Syracuse—A. F. Coddington. Valentine—W S. Baker. Waverly-C. J. Warner.

KEYS CAUSED TROUBLE

Rose Coghlan and Bessle Bonebill Had Strange Experiences.

There seems to be something fatal to actresses' latch keys in the air of West Sixty-fifth street. It is only a little more than two years ago that Rose Coghlan, after an evening drive with John T. Sullivan, found herself without a latch key on her own doorstep, and with the assistance of Mr. Sullivan, had to boost herself through her own cellar window. That latch key practically drove Miss Coghlan into matrimony, for when the story was printed in the newspapers Miss Coghlan felt so compromised by the occurence that she married Mr. Sullivan at once. And now another latch key has been making trouble on the same street. About 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning a plump little woman was observed trying to raise one of the ground-floor windows in an apartment house near about to suffer destruction. This is the corner. A policeman crept up bethe house in Stapel inn in which Dr. | hind her and seized her by the shoulder. The young woman gave vent to a plercing shriek and exclaimed: "Don't you dare lay a finger on me. I'm Bessie Bonehill, the actress, and I'm only trying to break into my own flat. It took ten minutes hard talking to convince the policeman and by that time the janitor had come to the rescue. And The architecture of this period is not now Miss Bonehill carries five latch

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Proper Treatment.

"Here's an article on fresh cider. What shall I do with it?" inquired the reporter of the editor. "Boil it down hard."-Detroit Free

China's Silk Industry, The silk industry of China employs, it is estimated, from 4,000,000 to 5,000,-



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to the Pacific coast. While neither an expensively furnished nor as fine to look at as a palace sleeper it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored, and the price

of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two is only \$5.

For a folder giving full particulars call at the B. & M. depot or city office, corner Tenth and O streets.

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