by a special enactment in the Dingley

other western states who wants to erect an humble cabin in which to rear his offspring and sheller than the spect, and fully guaranteed. Large Catalogue free. the blasts of snows of winter must pay and has been paying an increase of 45 per cent during the last fourteen sonths upon lumber to the great lumber trust, which is day by day enriching the lumber barons of the northwest. They are at the mercy of this trust, and appeal in vain to the republican party, now in the majority, for relief. Yet the people of New England receive their lumber today free by a special enactment in the Dingley law. They own enormous tracts of lumber land in Canada, and under the provisions of the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 they are permitted, after putting up large mills, worked by Canadian labor, to saw this lumber and then float it down the St. Johns civer into New England without paying one | to sin. Judge Taft telegraphs that this cent tax to the treasury of the United | official supervision of vice is a "milli-

The thrift, the energy, the sagacity of the people of New England, the facility with which they obtain special privileges under the laws of the United States, must excite our sincere admir-

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How we Civilize

The trade in beer in the Philippines is assuming immense proportions. One firm in Manila alone ships 6,000 barrels of a popular brand of bottled beer to wait weeks for shipment on account of the lack of steamers. The same complaint is still heard in regard to shipment of other goods.

The trade in American beer has grown up since American occupation and, for the length of time it has been used in the Philippines, its growth is stupendous. Previously, wine was the principal beverage, but wholesale American beer is now king of drinks.

When the tariff is taken off it can be sold cheaper, and will become still more popular. The duty on the first ship load of beer that arrived in the Philippines amounted to \$66,000 (Mex.) The tariff has not been reduced one cent since.-Manila Freedom, Nov. 16,

OPTICAL GOODS.

ly acquainted with the business, having fitted eyes for twenty-five years. nently located with us and that means and spectacles.

VICE IN PHILIPPINES

is Licensed and Protected by Mc-

Kinley's Orders. Editor Independent: In answer to censed, protected or in any way en- and personally investigated the matter, couraged by the authorities," Judge writes: "Do our people at home real-Taft telegraphs that they are not. He | ize what this means-that their sons then goes on to admit substantially are taken from Christian homes in all the facts charged, and to defend America and brought to the tropics. them. He acknowledges that ever since November, 1898, the military autherities have subjected the inmates their officers find everything made as aminations" and compulsory medical of impurity and vice; that our Christreatment, and that the expense was tian government, through its reprean army officer." This telegram from such sin, and says by actions, if not Judge Taft, following close on the by words, that it is necessary, and that heels of one from General MacArthur a young man cannot be pure away flatly denying that the social evil is from home?" "licensed, protected and encouraged," shows the different senses in which mothers who never wanted to vote bewords may be understood. In the eyes | fore are now wishing for the ballot of Judge Taft and General MacArthur. Everyone who disapproves of this disa "permit" is not a license, and to have | creditable innovation in United States prostitutes regularly examined by army methods should write to his conarmy surgeons and furnished with offi- gressman on the subject, and also cial health certificates is not to pro- write to President McKinley as comtect or encourage prostitution. On mander in chief, asking that official this point not only the missionaries "regulation" of vice shall cease. and the churches, but the common !

ELECTRIC BELTS

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Cald Extres

male Comple

and Limbe

Throat Troub

NCUBATORS and BROODERS

The Monitor Co. Box M. Moodus, Conn.

Dr. Louis A. Wente, dentist, 137 South

sense of the average citizen, will dis-

11th street Brownell block.

The two chief influences that deter men from vice have been roughly defined as "the fear of God and the fear of consequences." How can it fail to act as an encouragement to vice when the military authorities take the industry of prostitution under their efficial supervision, and announced to our young soldiers that they will try to make it as safe as possible for them tary necessity." But it has never before been tolerated in connection with the American army. The best of the army men disapprove of it. Theo tore Roosevelt writes: "I cannot sufficiently express my horror of the system." General Grant set his face against it when the attempt was made

to introduce it in his time. The efforts made to hide the facts from the people at home show that those army officers who have introduced this measure in the Philippines knew it would incur strong disapproval. By Judge Taft's own acknowl edgement the system has been in operation for more than two years; yet the truth has only just become known in the United States. Every assertion by missionaries or others in regard to it has been met by disingenous evasion or downright denial, until Secretary Root's telegram has at last wrung out s reluctant acknowledgement. Judge Taft says: "The system has greatly reduced the percentage of disability from this cause." If so, it is the first time in history. Its advocates always claim that this will be the result, but the promised improvement never ma terializes. Paris, the head center of the system, where rigid "regulation" has prevailed for more than a century. is scourged to a notorious degree by the class of maladies against which "regulation" is designed to guard England repealed her regulation acts after seventeen years' experience had proved them a complete sanitary failure, as well as a great source of de-

sted at 131 North 11th street, is denomination in England has pro- which it is based are open to everycomposed of old citizens and thorough- tested against the continuance of the system in some of the remote British dependencies where it still lingers. Certainly they ought to be competent | One of the latest utterances on this to do good work. They are perma- subject was by the English Catholic bishop. Judge Taft telegraphs that much to the purchaser of eye glasses | the present system is "better than futile attempts at total suppression in an oriental city of 300,000." That is recognize that prostitution cannot be totally suppressed; it is quite another Judge Toft's Falsehoods Exposed-Vice for the United States military author

ties to go into partnership in the busi-

ness and to give it their official su-

pervision and practical sanction. Rev. F. H. Morgan of Singapore, a Secretary Root's telegram asking missionary of the Methodist Episcowhether houses of ill fame are "li- pal board who went to the Philippines with all the seductive influences prevalent there, and under the sanction of of houses of ill fame to "certified ex- easy as possible for them to live lives "paid from a fund in the custody of sentatives, provides every facility for

It is no wonder that some American

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HOW REPUBLICANS MADE ANSWER.

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[Special Washington Letter.] Charles A. Towne closed his brief senatorial career with a masterful great speech on the Philippine ques-The Washington Post, which stands with the administration on that subject, says that Towne drew the largest audience which the senate has seen this session of congress. It even notes the astounding fact "that at one point Senator Depew followed Senator Towne with great interest." Towne's speech must have been a clincher to work that miracle, for no man in Washington has his mind more thoroughly made up on the Philippine and all other questions-i. e., it is made up to do precisely what the administration

I was told by a veracious statesman that when Towne finished the cherubic Hoar, who spoke volubly against Mc-Kinley's Philippine policy, but who voted for McKinley, said to another Republican senator: "Why didn't some one on our side make that speech? All The Western Optical and Electrical moralization. Almost every religious he says is true, and the documents on of a multitude of voices raised and to be raised body's inspection."

The Washington Post remarks further, with a sort of ghoulish glee, that the answer of the Republicans to power. Towne's speech was to swear in Senator Clapp, his Republican successor, before Towne's friends and admirers had ceased to congratulate him and before not the question. It is one thing to he had gathered up his manuscript. That is a fine piece of sarcasm, surely! "The answer of the Republicans" was sheer brute force and answered Towne's speech about as much as if Boiler Maker Jeffries, heavyweight champion of the world, had knocked him down at the conclusion of his re-

It must be said for Senator Clapp that it was an exceedingly gracious thing for him to defer his taking of the oath of office long enough to give Towne time to deliver an oration which bids fair to become historic. I take off my hat to Senator Clapp of

Exordium Versus Peroration.

Did anybody ever notice the fact that most people take it for granted that the peroration of a speech is certain to be its finest part? As a matter of fact the exordium frequently equals and sometimes excels the peroration. Nearly every one who reads this can repeat offhand verbatim or in substance Webster's peroration in his "Reply to Hayne," beginning "When my eyes shall be turned," etc. But not one in thousands remembers a word of the magnificent exordium, which, in grandeur of thought, splendor of diction, felicity of expression, is about on a par with the peroration which everybody knows by heart and which everybody has declaimed at school. That exordium is as follows:

"Mr. President, when the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea. he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence and before we float farther on the waves of this debate refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to form some conjecture where we are

A Splendid Beginning.

It's a ten to one shot that Towne's peroration will be widely printed and the exordium neglected. I hereby snatch from oblivion that splendid exordium. It is in these words:

Mr. President, the presentation on the 10th inst. by the distinguished senator from Colorado (Mr. Telier) of a petition signed by more than 2,000 inhabitants of the city of Manila was an unexampled and most remarkable circumstance, Whatever the future has in store, this document is historic. It is spread upon the records of the senate. There it must remain so long as our archives are preserved. To all coming ages its mute eloquence will speak "with most miraculous organ." Either it will have proved a quickening appeal to the ancient spirit of the republic or, in my opinion, its rejection must dedicate the twentieth century to a reaction prejudicial, if not

fatal, to free institutions Who are the signers of this petition? They are peaceable tradesmen, merchants, lawyers, doctors, teachers, mechanics and artisans at Manila. Whom do they represent? They claim to speak the sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people. Of what do they complain? Of the assertion over them by force of arms of an alien and arbitrary rule. What nation thus asserts its power against them? The republic of the United States of America. What is it they desire? Independence and self government. To whom do they present their appeal? Let the answer be made in the

words of the petition itself: "We have not hesitated, therefore, to present this appeal to the United States congress, trusting that the latter may better understand the real aims and aspirations of our people. Therefore the Philippine nation, bearing in mind not only the heroic history of America, but also her sacred traditions, her humanitarian dootrines and her demo-cratic institutions, asks of America to cease her persecution of men struggling to be free against greater odds and greater wrongs than those which

aspired the fathers of the American republic. We sk this of Americans in the name of Washington, in the name of Jefferson, in the name of Lincoln, in the name of justice and in the name of God

sternal, Judge of the world." Sir, I confess that this appeal moves me. What American can remain insensible to the unhappy plight of a small and relatively feeble people engaged in a hopeless contest with a vastly stronger antagonist for the sacred privilege of self govern-ment? Is not there something infinitely pathetic in the circumstance that we should today be using the very power conferred upon us by our liberties to subjugate a weaker nation invoking those very to subjugate a weeker nation invoking those very liberties against us and whom our own glorious example inspires to resist our aggression? Their summons in the name of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln to challenge justice in the court of heaven is a most solemn adjuration. Never here-tofore would the United States have hesitated to stake its cause on such an issue. Do we dare to

In my opinion, Mr. President, the prayer of this people should be granted. Not less advantage than justice, not less glory than duty, demands it. As tending to support this contention, therefore, I propose, as briefly as is consistent with the importance of the subject and considering that at-tention has been heretofore repeatedly called to them in this chamber, to review the circumstances of the origin of our interest in the Philppines, the conditions existing in the islands at hat time and the present situation there, as well as some of the arguments employed to justify both the conquest and the arbitrary government of the archipelago by the United States. I shall also endeavor to show that the present policy of the administration involves an adoption of the programme of imperialism and militarism, toward thich there has been for some years an accelerating tendency in Europe, an abandonment of the most glorious traditions of the republic and recreancy to her noble and peculiar mission among

the peoples of the earth.

In classic times, sir, long after the skeptic philosophies had ravished Olympus of its terrors and Helicon of its charms, it still remained the custom of the poets to invoke the aid of gods and muses whose existence, for both writer and reader, had become a tacit intellectual fiction. Today somewhat similar imputation attaches to those appeals to the nonpartisanship of their audiences which speakers on political subjects are prone to Yet, sir, such an appeal I now make. I do not believe the ancient shrines are all untenanted. Many an American heart still pays its rows to the spirit of citizenship in the republic while the altars of party "pale their ineffectual

Millions of voters in this nation, I believe, still bear a fealty to their country stronger and more sacred than any duty they recognize to any po-litical organization. Many of them at the last election, I am convinced, voted for the party in under a misapprehension. To some the clamor of party drowned the voice of country. To others the flaunting of party banners in the similitude of the national ensign worked a temporary confusion. These two classes are dangerous to the system they have aided. If they become convinced that they have been deceived, if once they shall realize that the new course is away from the old landmarks of liberty, their vengeance will be both swift and sure.

I cannot hope that my voice may reach any large number of these men nor that, even of those who hear, many will be convinced through my imperfect utterance, but happily mine is but one for justice and national honor, for the Americanglory of the country. They shall sing of industry rather than waste, of social equity rather than war, of self government rather than arbitrary

A Noble Peroration. The peroration is as follows:

Sir, this new policy is advocated by some men because, as they contend, we need the discipline of war. I deny it. I affirm, on the contrary, and I appeal in confirmation of my statement to all past and present history, that war in and of itself is an awful and unmatched calamity and ih no respect more so than in its effect on the character and morals of men. Mere slaughter is never glorious. Only the justice of the cause for which men have fought when liberty has been at stake has redeemed the horror of it. The noble senti-ment aroused by such a cause has glorified even the awful means by which it has thus far been found necessary to support and defend it. Those means have always been deplored by humane and just men who have been compelled to use them. How true this is may be seen in every single case where war is waged for greed or power and when the soldiers engaged in it are not sustained and animated by lofty enthusiasm or generous sentiment. They will either shun the service or they will become "subdued to what they work in, like the dver's hand." "War," declares Vereschagin who painted it so truly that Von Moltke commanded his soldiers not to look upon the artist's canvases, "war is the opposite of humanity." 'War," said General Sherman, "is hell." All its repulsive features are magnified by an ignoble cause. Writing from the unblessed fields of the South African campaign, a British officer has said: "One of the greatest calamities of war, espe-

cially a prolonged war, is the moral degeneracy that sets in among the combatants, and I fear that this is sometimes even more marked among the victors than among the vanquished, for, flushed with triumph, they believe they have a right to trample to any extent on a prostrate enemy. Years of civilization and peace teach men to respect the lives and property of others, but a few months of war seem to scrape off this veneer of virtue and return them to their primitive sav-

This is profoundly true, and when we read in the accounts of our operations in the Philippines how the American soldiers customarily speak of their pursuit of the enemy as "hunting niggers," how upon one occasion a company hemmed in 60 Filipinos at a bend of the Pasig river and shot them to death in spite of their prayers for quarter (and I have talked with a man who saw it) or how at another time a detachment of troops surrounded a native house where a wedding ceremony was being celebrated, set the building on fire and then shot the escaping guests of both sexes, I say when we read or hear of such ineffably tragic things as these, is it possible we can still prate about our "mission of friendship," our "benevo-lent intentions," our "Christian duty" or of the glory of such deeds of arms?

Out, out upon it for an infamous delusion. God speed the day when the American people, whose annals blaze with records of unequaled heroism and who again and always, if some great cause demand it, would freely pay with life itself the price of its defense, shall have the moral courage to do their civic duty-a rarer thing than to face, undaunted, the cannon's mouth-and with their sovereign voice declare that this unholy war for greed and empire shall be stopped and that no soldier of the United States shall ever again in all our history be sent to other lands to war on people fighting for their liberty.

Sir, the time has other duties. I shall not

willingly cease to dream of a twentieth century devoted to the demonstration, the first and only one in history, that a "government of the people, for the people and by the people" need not "per-ish from the earth." There is an inspiration in the thought that to our beloved country may be reserved the culminating glory of the ages in crowning with success the long experiment of righteous self government.

Gallery Applauded.

ciferous that the Hon. William P. Frye, tened round the legs by two narrow president of the senate, threatened to leather thongs, called jesses. This is have them cleared. I have no doubt to discover them more easily from that he would have liked to clear out their wild brethren while flyi Towne with the galleries. I heard gives notice that they are trained birds. about half an hour of Towne's speech | This has saved many a hawk's life If some senator had been making as hawk on his fist in the field, and the Towne was making on his side, the the screen or block in the hawkhouse. genial face of the senator from Maine would have glistened like a new moon.

The Honorable "Gas" Addicks. is nevertheless true that it seems utter. | zine.

ly impossible for all the good people in Delaware to wrest that tiny commonwealth from the grip of the greasy hand of boodle. Addicks, like Alexander Selkirk, seems to be monarch of all he surveys. Addicks is playing the star engagement as dog in the manger. Twice he has produced a deadlock which for two years at each time has caused Delaware to have only one senator. It would be strange indeed if for two years he should produce a deadlock that would prevent Delaware from having any senator at all, yet that seems precisely what is going to happen. Out in Nebraska the conflicting ambitions of Colonel Edward Rosewater, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Hon. David Mercer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mainer and an unnumbered throng of lesser statesmen appear quite likely to leave Nebraska without any senator. These two cases are sufficient arguments in favor of electing United States senators by direct popular vote, even if there were no other reasons. This reform is absolutely imperative for the best interests of the republican form of government.

Senator Turner of the state of Washington, who, by the way, is a Missourian, is rapidly developing into one of the strongest debaters in the senate. He is a tall, handsome man of the brunette style of beauty, with a large, capacious head chuck full of information leading questions of the day. Notwithstanding he is a man of affairs who has spent several years on the frontier, where competition in all lines is pitiless, Senator Turner has found time to dip into the best literature and knows how to use it effectively in debate. I have always regarded Lord Clive's declaration as to his own moderation in taking money from the East Indians as one of the most remarkable that ever fell from human lips. In his speech against the subsidy bill Senator Turner thus deftly uses that celebrated declaration of the great English soldier:

A Man of Parts.

so we are gravely proceeding to vote out of the So we are gravely proceeding to vote out of the United States an open, bold, bald, and we sift, to this favored in and we emphatic subsidy, a mere gift, to this favored in-dustry of shipbuilding and shipowning, and we are proceeding to do so for the period of 30 years, involving the government in payments to the sum total of \$270,006,000, at the very moment when it is reasonably certain that if ships cannot now be built and operated by us as cheaply as by any other people the time is not far distant when they can be so built and operated. I do not blame the shipping industry for making the most of this opportunity which has been tendered them. Lord the treasure vaults at Moorshedabad by the nabob his victory had raised to the throne and there, walking between heaps of gold and silver, crowned with rubles and diamonds, was told to help himself. He accepted between £200,000 and £300,-

Many years later, in England, undergoing examination before a parliamentary committee, he was reproached for this act and exclaimed: "By God! Mr. Chairman, at this moment I stand astonished

at my own moderation. When we remember that this bill was framed by those who are to be benefited by it, at the invitation of the leaders of the Republican party, and that that invitation was equivalent to throw ing the treasury of the nation open to them and inviting them to help themselves, we, in considering its provisions, may well be astonished at their moderation, although, whereas Lord Clive helped himself to only a million dollars, they have provided for helping themselves to two hundred and seventy millions. But the treasury of the United States to the treasury of Bengal is as the sea to an insignificant rivulet, and in this case there are many Lord Clives to be provided for. To complete the picture we must have a nabob of Bengal, recently crowned and drunk with power, but still grateful for assistance, to open the doors of the treasure vaults, and we have that indi-vidual personified in the Republican party. But as Clive's nabob of Bengal did not last long on the throne, neither will the Republican party if it indulges to any great extent in legislation such as that which we find in this bill.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

But notwithstanding Turner's great speech and Vest's great speech and all the other great speeches that have been and will be delivered against the ship subsidy bill, that infamous and colossal steal is absolutely certain to become a law of the land either at this session or at an extra session to be called for that purpose. The men who put up the boodle for the last presidential election and the one before are determined to have their pound of flesh. They have the country by the throat and will never release their hold until they get this \$180,-000,000 and several other grabs of like

Terms In Falcoury.

When under a year old the hawk is called a red hawk, owing to its plumage before its first molt being reddish. After its molt it is termed a haggard. The female peregrine is a falcon, while the male is a tiercel. The various parts of a hawk have their peculiar names. The legs from the thigh to the foot are the arms; the claws, the pounces; the wings, sails; the crop is the gorge; the upper bill, the beak: the lower, the clap, and the vellow portion between the beak and the eyes is the cere. When a hawk seizes its prey, it is called binding, and the game or bird flown at is the

The making of a hawk tame and gen-During the delivery of this peroration | the is termed reclaiming. Hawks when the applause in the galleries was so vo- in training have a couple of bells fasmyself, and one of the things that from the gamekeeper's gun. A leather struck me was the awfully bored ex- thong, called a leash, is attached to pression on the face of Senator Frye. | the jesses when the falconer takes the strong a speech on the other side as same leash is used to tie the bird on

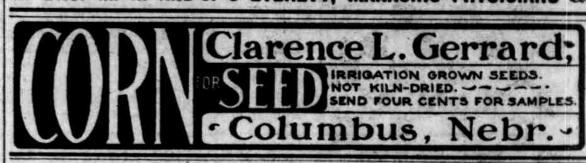
Always when the hawks are carried into the field for sport they are hooded to prevent them from fidgeting Macaulay says that at the close of about. These hoods are gaudy little the Seven Years' war all Europe in helmets coming down over the eyes arms could not wrest Silesia from the and fastening with a strip of leather iron grasp of Frederick the Great, and at the back of the head. Usually they while it is a far cry from that mighty are colored and decorated with a monarch to the Hon. "Gas" Addicks it feather in the crewn.—Cassell's Maga-



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