

LIVED IN NEBRASKA.

A CHECKERED LIFE THAT FINALLY ENDED VIOLENTLY.

An Old-Time Nebraskan One of the Victims of the Chandler Cyclone—A Man Who Is Well Remembered by Many of the Prominent Politicians.

John Dawson, of Lincoln, Neb.

Old-time politicians around the legislature, says a World-Herald dispatch, read the press dispatches from Oklahoma and had the memories of twelve years ago revived. The story of the cyclone at Chandler told of men and women killed in the wreck, of houses as burned and piled up masses of timbers. In the list of those who perished was "John Dawson of Lincoln, Neb." That inquiry among the men who are now prominent in the politics of the state as to who this was met with the response, "I never heard of him," is but another illustration of the old truth that a man is soon forgotten after he drops out of the running.

Ten years ago there was no better known man among the politicians of the state than John Dawson. In the eighteenth session of the legislature he was a member of the house and led the fight for Gen. John C. Cowin for the United States senatorship. Fewer men have forgotten the battles of the past, but old timers say that this was one of the most brilliant of the political fights of the state. In the front ranks of the Cowin men was John Dawson, leader, who had the devoted allegiance of his followers and the admiration of his opponents which is the meed of dash and brilliancy.

Dawson was an attorney who lived in Alma, and in that session he represented the district now represented by Hull upon the floor of the house. He had a large practice, and it is said he got a fee out of every good case for a hundred miles around his home. He was a native of Iowa and a graduate of the University of that state. The late T. M. Marquette said of him that he was the brainiest man and the most brilliant that came up to the legislature that year. He was an omnivorous reader and his energy is said to have been of that kind which never flagged.

Like many other men whose abilities and opportunities have seemed to conspire to make certain their future success, he failed to meet the expectations of his admirers. Habits of dissipation became the master of the man and his business suffered. He wandered away from his home and family and finally settled at Vancouver, in the far northwest, where his wife and children joined him, and he attempted to retrieve the fortunes which had waned. The history of this attempt is one that has had its counterpart in the memory of almost every man. Nevertheless in its details there is so much of human frailty and its penalties and strength of human love and its powers to call the erring heart back to paths of right endeavor that it deserves more than a passing line.

From place to place John Dawson wandered, trying to again get his feet planted on firm ground of professional success, and only found that life grew harder for him. Six months ago he went from Niobrara, where he then lived, to Texas, and then to Oklahoma. The end of it all is that the press dispatches contain a line giving his name among the list of dead. Dawson's family, it is understood, are living at Montezuma, Colo., this being one of the places at which he attempted to get a foothold in business. Ten or twelve years is a short time, but it is long enough for a man to be forgotten, and the story of John Dawson is but an added proof that the general rule is true.

Penalty for Defacing Coin.

Secret Service Agent Donnelly of Nebraska has received from the government a copy of the mutilated coin act, amended March 3, which reads as follows:

Every person who fraudulently or by any art, way or means, defaces, mutilates or impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales or lightens, or causes or procures to be fraudulently defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled or lightened, or willingly aids or assists in fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, falsifying, scaling or lightening the gold or silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current or are in actual use or circulation as money within the United States, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, knowing the same to be defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, or has in his possession any defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened coin with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, shall be imprisoned not more than five years and fined not more than \$2,000.

Will Pay Well for Evidence.

Lincoln dispatch: Chairman George W. Post of the republican state central committee has advertised a reward of \$1,000 in cash for evidence which will prove that the ballots on the constitutional amendments from York county or any other county have been fraudulently handled or tampered with.

Following are the gains in Douglas county on the amendments, as found by the canvass commission: First ward, 45; Second ward, 122; Third ward, 88; Fourth ward, 46; Fifth ward, 29; Sixth ward, 169; Seventh ward, 92; Eighth ward, 67; Ninth ward, 38; South Omaha, 24; Chicago, 6; Clontarf, 1; East Omaha, 7; West Omaha, north precinct, 7; south precinct, 2; Jefferson, 6; McArdle, 3; Millard, 11; Platte Valley, 12; Union, 9; Waterloo, 5; Florence, 6; Elkhorn, 4; Douglas, 5; total, 1,015.

Cliff Hagey Acquitted.

Lincoln dispatch: The trial of Cliff Hagey, charged with having murdered M. F. Kyster, came to an end when the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Kyster was a resident of Chambersburg, Pa., who, while on a trip across the continent, stopped over in Lincoln for a few days last fall. He fell in with Hagey and the two were together drinking all the day of the alleged crime. They went together to the house of two dissolute women named Clark. Kyster was found just after dark lying in the rear of the Clark house, and in a dying condition. He never recovered consciousness and died soon after being taken to the station.

National Banks of Nebraska.

Washington dispatch: Comptroller Ekins today gave out abstract of reports on the condition, March 2, of ninety banks in Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha and Lincoln. The principal items are: Loans and discounts, \$1,049,817; due from banks, national and state, \$289,494; reserve in banks and deposited with reserve agents, \$2,008,148, of which \$522,196 was in gold; total resources, \$18,608,830; liabilities, capital stock, \$6,275,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, \$1,369,778; due to banks, national and state, \$589,132; deposits, \$6,113,579. The average reserve held was 37.1 per cent.

PREPARING TO QUIT.

The Upper House Clearing the Way for Early Final Adjournment.

The senate on the 2d gave the first intimation that it was beginning to consider the problem of final adjournment. After a feeble opposition, the first of the big appropriation bills was taken up in committee of the whole. Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill are numerous, but they make but little difference in the aggregate of the amount carried by the measure. One notable feature of the session on the 2d was defeat of the bill which had for its purpose the wiping out of existence of the Burlington volunteer relief department and all kindred organizations connected with the management of railroads. Two bills were introduced at the present session directly aimed at their existence. One of these bills was introduced by Mr. Beal of Custer and is No. 325 on the files. It aimed directly at the evil sought to be corrected. It was entitled "An act to prevent assessments on employees by their employers, except by the request of said employees, for purposes of relief and insurance, and to provide that such voluntary relief and insurance organizations shall comply with the laws of the state relating to mutual insurance companies." It contained the following provision:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, transacting business or employing labor in this state to impose any assessment on the employees for purposes of relief or insurance, except by the voluntary request of the employees so desiring said relief or insurance, and it shall be unlawful for said employees to retain from wages of their employer any sum whatsoever, as an assessment, or contribution, or dues, for relief fund, insurance, and such other case of such retention or assessment shall constitute a separate offense. And whenever by the voluntary act and cooperation of such employees an association for relief or insurance shall be organized and maintained by dues paid in by those voluntarily becoming members of such organization, then such organization shall comply with all the legal requirements imposed by the laws of the state on all mutual insurance companies and no regulation shall be imposed upon the members thereof by the organization or by the employer of such members, which shall deprive any member in good standing of all the benefits or insurance for which he has paid dues. Nor shall the fact of the creation of such association or mutual insurance by such employees in any manner release their employer from any liability under the laws of the state for persons injured or damaged. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to seek to impose any contract, regulation or agreement upon their employees having for its result the release of such employee from any such liability.

Supplies for State Institutions.

The awards for supplies for state institutions were made by the board of purchase and supplies on the 2d. Bids for stationery for the Beatrice institution were rejected for the reason that they were at the same prices in all particulars. The proposal for meat at the same institution was rejected, the same being the only one submitted and out of proportion to other meat bids at other institutions. Proposals for hardware at this institution were rejected because they were not sufficiently specific. The proposal for drugs at the home of the friendless was rejected, because it was the only one submitted and the board desires competition. Proposal for flour at the Milford soldiers' and industrial homes was rejected, because there was but one bid for each institution and the board desires to let these various contracts under competition. New bids have been called for, to be opened April 15, at 2 p. m.

Paying Cash for the Bonds.

State Treasurer Mervese on the 2d paid the first installment of the refunding bonds issued in 1877, and which fell due on the 1st. Of these bonds \$123,000 are held by eastern parties, and must be paid as soon as presented. One of the express companies received a block of bonds amounting to \$35,000 for collection. A representative of the company called at the office of the state treasurer shortly before noon and presented the bonds for payment. They were properly identified and checked and the amount paid over to the express company. Another block of the bonds amounting to \$25,000 will be paid at once. Treasurer Mervese has been notified that the balance of the bonds held in the east have been started and are now on their way to Lincoln. They will arrive early in the coming week. The treasurer has the cash in hand to meet the demands for the entire amount held in the east.

Recanvassing the Vote.

The recount committee is hurrying forward the work, that the result may be known before adjournment of the legislature. On the 29th the counties canvassed were: Sarpy, Franklin, Saunders, Wayne, Keith, Sioux, Madison, Perkins, Scott's Bluffs, Gage, Dundy, Garfield, Wheeler, Blaine, Keya Paha, Hayes, Stanton, Thurston, Dakota, York, Sioux, Gosper, Webster. An increase of 195 was shown in Thayer county, and one precinct missing. Most of the counties show an increased vote.

Exposition Inauguration.

The Trans-Mississippi exposition committee held a meeting last week and decided on Arbor day, April 27, as the proper day on which to announce to the world that the great exposition is at last a certainty. It was decided to invite Hon. W. J. Bryan, Governor Sibley, A. H. Hanson, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the state officers, the members of the state legislature and other prominent men and speakers and officials from this and other states. Exercises of the day will be a grand civic and military parade in the city, and speaking, music and other festivities at the exposition grounds.

ALLEN ON THE TARIFF

NEBRASKA'S SENIOR SENATOR MAKES A SPEECH.

The Doctrine of Protection Attacked—He Asserts that Comparatively Few Laboring Men Favor It—Trusts and Combinations Severely Criticized.

Nebraska's Senior Senator.

Washington dispatch: Senator Allen, populist of Nebraska, made a long speech in the senate on the unconstitutionality of tariff taxes beyond those requisite for revenue. Although it was the first tariff speech the senate has heard this session, it did not attract marked attention. Mr. Allen criticized the trusts and combinations, which, he declared, reaped the main advantage of tariff taxes. The senator's remarks were in the nature of a legal argument showing the constitutional limitation of the taxing power of congress. In the course of his speech he said:

"We have a right to consider the character and occupation of the men making the claim for protective legislation. They are not the laborers themselves—those whom it is said protection is to benefit—but they are the manufacturers, the bankers, the attorneys and lobbyists, who appeal to us in the name of the wage-earner. There are very few of the laborers and producers who believe that the wages are raised substantially by a high tariff, and still fewer who desire that such a tariff shall be levied on the articles of necessary consumption of 95 per cent of the people for their special benefit. It is true there are occasionally a few wage-earners, ignorant of the principles underlying this, who, in consequence of being repeatedly told so, believe prosperity is dependent in some measure on a protective tariff, and they are induced by the crafty and greedy for whom they labor to importune congress to protect the particular branches of industry in which they are engaged. But these men are few indeed, and they are almost always incited to such appeals by those for whom they labor and in the interest of those who reap in their name the benefit of the high protective legislation.

In conclusion, the senator said: "I place myself on the solid, impregnable ground that under our constitution congress does not possess power to tax the people to enhance the private fortunes of the few and that the full measure of the taxing power is reached when a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, is imposed. Any other construction would lead to confiscation and incidentally to enforced repudiation, the two worst conceivable forms of anarchy and disorder in a civilized state; and such a deduction, when carried to its legitimate length, would lead to the subversion of all order, and the rights of persons and property. We cannot serve the people and the money power at the same time. Their interests are deadly antagonistic. What is for the common welfare is against the trusts and pools."

House Bill No. 267.

This measure has passed both houses and gone to the governor for his consideration and signature. It is as follows:

1. It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor for any corporation organized under the laws of Nebraska, or any corporation organized under the laws of any other state, or under the laws of the United States, or under the laws of any other territory or nation and doing business in the state of Nebraska, to give or contribute money, property, transportation, help or assistance in any manner or form to any political party or to any candidate for any civil office, or to any political organization or committee or to any individual to be used or expended for political purposes.

2. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$1,000 for the first offense. All fines recovered under any of the provisions of this act shall, when collected, be paid into the proper treasury of the county for the use of the school fund; and the corporate authorities of any county within whose territorial jurisdiction such fine was recovered and collected shall pay to the complaining witness in such prosecution, out of the general fund of such county an amount equal to one-fourth of the fine actually collected, upon the proper application of the party entitled to the same, in the manner usual for the presentation of claims against counties.

3. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense the offending corporation shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2,000, and the court may decree that the charter of said corporation shall be cancelled and set aside, or if chartered in any other state or any territory, or under the laws of the United States or of any other nation, and doing business in this state, it shall pay a like fine for such offense and forfeit its right to do business in this state, and it is hereby made the duty of the attorney general to proceed against the same.

The Blanket Ballot System.

At this writing the above measure is being considered in the house. The bill provides for a blanket ballot and for party emblems to be used on ballots for the greater ease of voters to whom the present system is somewhat unintelligible. Each party is given a column on the ballot and whenever a candidate is endorsed by more than one party his name appears in the list of each party by whom he is endorsed. The blanket ballot is simply a device to enable a voter to vote a straight ticket by one mark.

A New Departure.

The other county fair management has introduced an educational department into the premium list and will have it open to all schools and all scholars in the county. County fair dates are September 13 to 16 inclusive.

Winter Wheat Outlook.

Fall sown wheat is not promising in all quarters of Nebraska. A good deal of damage resulted from freezing and thawing indications are, however, that the fields will yield good results.

DIVIDING NEBRASKA.

Congressman Greene's Bill for Two Judicial Districts.

Washington special: A bill has been introduced in the house by Judge Greene to divide the state of Nebraska into two judicial districts, to be known as the eastern and west. This differs from the bill introduced by Judge Strode in the last congress, and reintroduced in the present house, providing for a division into northern and southern districts. Judge Strode's bill looks to the division of the state, giving each judicial district three congressional districts, the Second, Third and Sixth to be the northern district, and the First, Third and Fifth to comprise the southern, with terms of court to be held in cities as now prescribed by law. While Judge Greene's bill seeks to establish courts in Hastings, Kearney and Chadron, his division of the proposed districts being drawn in practically a straight line between Nuckolls and Thayer on the south to between Knox and Cedar on the north. Nothing can be done with either one of these bills in the house at this session of congress on account of the lack of organization of committees, there being no judiciary committee to consider and report upon the bills. Judge Strode's bill, which has been for some time before the attention of the bar of Nebraska, has received a large endorsement there of the legal fraternity, which will be used by Judge Strode in urging the bill for passage.

Cultivation of Sugar Beets.

The proposition of Mr. Emery and the promoters of the beet sugar factory to the people of Iowa is as follows: The undersigned agrees to cultivate acres of beets for the beet sugar plant to be erected at Des Moines, Iowa, to be cultivated as the company shall direct. That is, I agree to plant the ground to sugar beet seed to be furnished by the company and to use not less than twelve pounds of seed to the acre, to be planted in rows eighteen inches apart, and the beets to be thinned to six to eight inches between the beets. The company agrees to pay \$4 a ton delivered on the cars at the factory in Des Moines. That the freight on beets shall not exceed 25 cents for twenty-five miles, 50 cents for fifty miles and 75 cents up to any point within the state for the year 1897.

House Bill No. 267.

If a stand is had eighteen inches between the rows and six to eight inches between the beets, 35,000 plants will stand on an acre, and one-pound beets will thus produce seventeen and one-half tons to the acre, the only limit being that the company will refuse all beets weighing over two pounds trimmed, because if planted as directed the beets will not grow to exceed one and one-half pounds each, so that an acre will produce at least one car load of beets in Des Moines. The stand, worth \$80 to \$100 at the factory. Sign your name and postoffice and send same to John S. Emery, Des Moines, as soon as possible.

When the company is organized a contract will be mailed you to sign, with full instructions on how to prepare ground and raise beets. Nothing, however, will be done until contracts are signed. Respectfully submitted, JOHN S. EMERY.

Pure Food Bill.

The pure food bill, senate file No. 264, by Murphy of Gage, has passed the upper house. This bill provides that no person shall, within this state, manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any article of food which is adulterated. The term food, as used in the bill includes all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound. It shall not apply, however, to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles of food, if the same be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds and are not injurious to health. Any person interested is empowered to secure a sample of any article for analysis whenever he shall tender the value of the same. The fine for violation shall not exceed \$100 nor less than \$15, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days or both, and any person convicted shall also pay all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated article.

Nebraska Land Case Decision.

Washington dispatch: In the land contest of John D. Carter against Arthur M. Davidson, the McCook district, Nebraska, Secretary Bliss modified the land commission's decision and referred it to the board of equitable adjudication for settlement. Davis failed to make final proof on his timber culture application and Carter made a homestead entry for the land. Davidson contested the latter entry and proved that he had acted in accordance with the law except as to the final proof. The secretary decided that the entries of both entrymen would be best determined by the board and ordered the case before it.

The case of R. C. Vantleve, a letter carrier of Lincoln, against whom charges were filed in the postoffice department, has been referred to a postoffice inspector for inspection and report.

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TARIFF BILL PASSED.

AND IT GOES INTO EFFECT AT ONCE.

The Measure Passes the House by a Large Majority—Amendment Giving Immediate Effect to New Duties Agreed to After Debate—Who Voted for the Bill.

Went Through by a Big Majority.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—With this morning the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff bill went in force and the present law is a thing of the past, if the last amendment attached to the bill before its passage in the House yesterday, fixing to-day as the day on which its provisions shall go into effect, should be in the bill when it is finally enacted and should be held to be legal by the courts.

The Republican victory was complete. They presented an unbroken front to the opposition. All the rumors that dissatisfaction with particular schedules of the bill might lead some of them to break over the party traces proved absolutely unfounded. On the other hand, five Democrats, one more than was anticipated, braved the party whip and gave the bill the approval of their votes. These five Democrats are interested particularly in the sugar schedule. Three came from Louisiana and two from Texas. One Populist, Mr. Howard of Alabama, voted for the bill. Twenty-one other members of what is denominated "the opposition," consisting of Populists, fusionists and silverites, declined to record themselves either for or against the measure.

The vote on the final passage of the bill stood: Ayes, 205; nays, 122; present and not voting, 21; a majority of 83.

Speaker Reed added to the dramatic nature of the climax of this ten days' struggle in the House by directing the clerk to call his name at the end of the roll call, recording his vote for the bill.

After the amendment fixing to-day as the date on which this bill should go into effect had been adopted, against the protests of the Democrats, who contended that it was retroactive and, therefore, unconstitutional, three hours were taken up with short speeches, most of which were made for the benefit of the galleries and the constituents of the speakers. The Democrats had yielded the question of a long debate over the Grosvenor amendment in the hope that enough progress might be made with the bill to permit the House to reach the sugar schedule, but only two pages were read, leaving 140 unconsidered in committee of the whole. The motion to recommitt with instructions to amend the bill so as to suspend the duties on articles controlled by the trusts, upon which they based the principal hope of breaking through the Republican ranks, failed of its purpose. Every Republican voted against it. There was a great demonstration on the floor and in the galleries when the bill was finally declared passed.

The vote on the amendment fixing April 1 as the date on which the bill was to go into effect was taken and it was adopted, 150 to 130.

The bill was then passed. Five Democrats—Messrs. Meyer, Broussard and Davey, of Louisiana, and Kleburg and Shnyder, of Texas, voted with the majority.

One of the features of the closing hour of the debate was a brief speech by Mr. White, Republican, of North Carolina, the only colored man in the house, in commendation of the bill. In the name of 9,000,000 of his race, 90 per cent of whom were laborers, he endorsed the bill.

Nominations to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Andrew D. White of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany.

William F. Draper of Massachusetts, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy.

Chandler Hale of Maine, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy.

Samuel L. Gracey of Massachusetts, to be consul at Fu Chan, China.

Anson Burlingame Johnson of Colorado, to be consul at Amoy instead of Fu Chan, China, as originally gazetted.

Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, to be commissioner of patents.

Oliver L. Spaulding of Michigan and William B. Howell of New Jersey, to be assistant secretaries of the treasury.

Captain Robert Craig of the signal corps, to be major.

TO ADVANCE POOL CASE.

The Federal Supreme Court Urged to Hear the Joint Traffic Case Soon.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the United States supreme court this morning Solicitor General Conrad, acting for the government, entered a motion to advance on the docket the suit against the Joint Traffic association, comprising the principal trunk lines of the country.

James Carter appeared for the traffic association. He announced concurrence in the motion to advance, saying that his clients were very anxious to have the case heard before adjournment for the summer.

The court announced through the chief justice that the motion would be taken under advisement.

A Bowling Green Bank Closed.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., April 2.—State Bank Inspector Austin has closed the Citizens' bank of this place. It is solvent, and will probably be opened for business within sixty days. The cause of the trouble is that owing to the hard times it is impossible to collect.

Journal and Advertiser Units.

New York, April 2.—The New York Journal and the New York Advertiser have consolidated under the name the New York Journal and Advertiser, abandoned the United Press and will hereafter be a member of the Associated Press.

Running Sore

"My daughter, 9 years old, had a running sore below her right ear for three months. I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle made some improvement, and when the third bottle had been taken the sore was nicely healed. A year has passed since then and there has been no return of the sore."—W. E. MAESTRUS, Arnold, Nebraska. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price, \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Modest Youth.

Tommy—I wouldn't be as stuck up as girls is for anything.
Jimmy—Me neither. They think they are just as good as boys.

A COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT.

The Police of Syracuse Make an Important Capture.

On Monday the 15th, Harold Marquise, of Utica, N. Y., was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., on a warrant sworn out by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. charging him with forgery. On the 15th of December Marquise visited a photo-engraver in Syracuse, saying he was the representative of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., and arranged for the making of a full set of plates for the production of sheets, labels, etc., of the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. News of this reached the home office, and no time was lost in arranging for his arrest when he should return for the plates. He returned on the 15th and was accordingly arrested and is now in jail in Syracuse awaiting examination.

This arrest proves to be an important one. In addition to various plunder, such as medicine books, typewriters, rugs, great demand that they are easily sold at any drug store in the United States. His scheme was to work the country druggists and sell his imitations at a discount of from 2 per cent to 5 per cent, explaining the reduced price by the fact that he had picked them up in small lots and at a discount from dealers who were over-stocked. By working fast and making long jumps, he would have secured many hundreds of dollars, in a short time. The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are most fortunate to have caught the rogue, before he had fairly started, and to have thus kept these spurious goods out of the market.

He that stumbles and falls not, mends his pace.

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 20 cents a pound." A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice. w.n.

Building and marrying of children are great wastes.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

A man never hates a lie so much as after he has been caught telling one.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

E. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all druggists.

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a makeshift or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

DR. McCREW

SPECIALIST

WHO TREATS ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

Weakness & Disorder of MEN ONLY

30 Years Experience.

20 Years in Omaha.

Has Analyzed, Examined and Examined Free.

14th & Franklin Sts.

OMAHA, NEB.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use the 44 for muscular diseases, inflammation, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all other ailments of the muscles, tendons and joints.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, 25 cents per bottle. 50c. per dozen. Sent on request.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON D. C.

20th & Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

Special Agent in Charge of the Pension Bureau.

Has Analyzed, Examined and Examined Free.

14th & Franklin Sts.

OMAHA, NEB.

CURE CONSTIPATION