

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning October 20.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A swarm of bees made it lively in the kitchen of Zetty's restaurant, Friday noon. The blundering bees made tracks.

A policeman remarked Saturday City Clerk Jewett will have to go to Lincoln to call the roll.

Peter Slesch, a farmer at Millard, and for nearly a hostler at the Goss Hotel, Friday received notice that he had drawn \$3,336 in a German lottery.

Tom Murray is making a desperate effort to put all the material lying in the street into his new building before the thirty days allowed by the court are up.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. E. J. McGuirk and Miss Hannah Donoghue, at St. Philomena's cathedral, Wednesday, October 22nd, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Commissioner Behm, Kaufman and Leeder, indicted for bribery appeared in court Saturday morning and gave bail in the sum of \$500 in each indictment for their appearance for trial.

The people of the south part of the city are complaining of the mail delivery. Mail received at the Omaha office at 11 a. m., it is not delivered until nearly noon on the following day.

In the district court before Judge Wakely Saturday the jury in the case of Perry et al. vs. Berthold et al. announced that they were unable to agree and they were discharged.

Marriage licenses were issued in the county court Friday as follows: Svend P. Thorsen and Miss Matilda Beckman, Emil Thompson and Miss Elga E. Olsen, Patrick H. Tobin and Miss Elizabeth Smith.

In police court Saturday four men were fined \$3 and costs each for intoxication. Two vagrants were discharged with orders to leave the city immediately. Frank Jackson was held pending examination for petty larceny.

The executive committee of the Blaine and Logan club request all persons having torches belonging to the club to return them to the headquarters. A large percentage of the torches used in Thursday's parade have not been returned.

A pleasant surprise party was given on Friday evening last at the residence of Mr. Thomas Erics, on Sherman avenue, in honor of Frank Roberts, who was so recently married to Miss Lizzie Edwards. The evening was spent in dancing, after which an elegant supper was served.

On Sixteenth street, between Webster and Bent streets are two bad holes which have been cut in the pavement for the purpose of putting in sewer pipes and have not been repaired. Several carriage springs have been broken by sudden drop of the vehicles in these holes. It would be a good scheme to have them fixed up.

The contract for grading down the new court house lots has been let by the county commissioner to James Duffy for 10 cents per yard, the dirt to go to the county. The work is to be completed in twenty days. O. H. Brown has the contract for grading Farnam street, west of the city limits, for 14 cents per yard, and will commence operations at once.

Himebaugh & Merriam, of the Union elevator, Friday received their first carload of new corn. It was shipped by A. L. Johnson, of St. Edwards, Nebraska, and is soft and fit for market. It is a great deal earlier than last year, the first car in 1883 being received in December. When this year's crop gets started it will make business lively as there is a big lot of it to market.

General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, arrived here yesterday from Washington on an official inspecting tour. He registered at the Paxton hotel and then called at the U. S. signal office, remaining there until train time when he continued his journey to Salt Lake City. The general was much surprised at the rapid growth of this city since he last visited it about a year and a half ago, and had many a pleasant word for the enterprise, public spirit and high intelligence of Omaha people.

On Thursday a man named H. H. Bulger was arrested at Fremont by Postal Inspector John Stein, for sending obscene matter through the mails. It is said that Bulger had been living with a woman named Brown and that she had got tired of him and left him. This angered Bulger and he kept sending her mail matter filled with the worst obscene stuff. She got tired of this and turned the matter over to the post office authorities who caused Bulger's arrest. He was examined before United States Commissioner Anderson Friday and was held under \$200 to appear before the United States grand jury. It is said that the woman Brown is endeavoring to reform and if such is the case she should be given the hand of charity.

Friday evening a number of the older employees in the Union Pacific shops went to the home of Mr. S. H. H. Clark, late general manager, to wish many returns of the anniversary of his birth, which yesterday was the 45th. Commissioner Anderson made a neat little speech which was responded to by Mr. Clark, with a voice full of emotion. An hour or more was spent in social intercourse and talking over old times when Mr. Clark did not occupy so exalted a position as at the time of his retirement. The visitors then sang several old songs, the last one being "Auld Lang Syne." Upon taking their departure Mr. Clark informed them that the doors of his house would always be wide open for them.

10,000 bushels Choice Winter Apples for sale in car lots or less. You r' bu ness solicited.

J. G. WILLIAMS & Co., Nebraska City, Neb.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Dear Sir:—We, the members of the Blaine and Logan club of Louisville, Neb., believing that the public expression by democratic orators, of such sentiments as were uttered by you in your speech of October 24 will have a tendency to swell the republican ranks and greatly aid us in placing at the head of the nation the brilliant statesman and gallant soldier, do hereby extend to you an invitation to speak again in this place before November 4th. Upon your consenting to come we promise you a torchlight procession and will bear the expense of your trip.

CAPT. A. D. DELZENNE, Blaine and Logan Club. LOUISVILLE, October 18.

B. H. Douglass' "Dough" Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by their selves and are the result of over forty years experience in compounding cough mixtures.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

He Passes Through Omaha Yesterday on His Way to Australia.

A Brief History of His Case—Prospects of Success Still Held Out Before Him.

One of yesterday's trains from the east brought to this city a man whose name has been upon the lips of every lawyer living within the last twenty years, and whose wonderful experience in English courts has furnished the theme for many an evening's conversation about the hearthstone. What this man's name is a matter upon which the opinion of the world is almost evenly divided, but he is better known among reading people as the Tichborne claimant. This gentleman arrived in Omaha about 6 p. m. yesterday and remained about the depot until the Denver train at 8:25 carried him out of the city. He was on his way from London, England, to

his old haunts in Australia, preferring to go through the United States to his destination than take the Indian route. He is traveling almost alone, being accompanied only by a gentleman who came over on the steamship with him and whose destination is a ranch on the Big Horn in Wyoming. The claimant is apparently about 40 years of age, and his whole presence speaks that of a man who has passed through many of the hardships of life. He is now gray and the furrows in his face indicate much mental suffering and bodily pain. He was not in the least reticent and was willing the object and purpose of his journey should be made known. An eastern paper commenting on his arrival in this country has said that many of the spectators of his case which for interest, intricate legal points involved, and contrariety of testimony has no equal

IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.

"With the release of the claimant to the Tichborne estates from the convict prison at Portsmouth, the most celebrated case that has occupied the English criminal and civil courts during the past century enters upon a new phase. Before proceeding to explain the further developments that have taken place in this sensational case since the day when the gloomy doors of Newgate opened upon the burly form of the man whom one-half of England firmly believes to-day to be Sir Roger Tichborne, while the other half is equally positive that he is the erstwhile Wapping butcher, Arthur Orton, it will be needful, in the interest of American readers, to review with all possible brevity the Tichborne case as it was developed in the courts of law here something over a decade ago. On April 20, 1854, young Roger Tichborne, heir to the Tichborne estates and title, then twenty-six years of age, set sail from Rio, in the Bella, which

VESSEL SUBSEQUENTLY FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Young Tichborne appears, from the evidence of members of the family and others, to have been a lad of curious disposition, extremely backward in his education, and somewhat eccentric in his general behavior. He was brought up principally in France, and in 1845 entered Stonyhurst Roman Catholic College. In 1849 a commission was purchased for him in the 6th dragoons, but he appears to have had no great liking for the profession of arms, and in 1853 sold out and left with the purpose of making a protracted tour abroad. As has been said before, there is no doubt that he took passage in the ill-fated Bella on the 20th of April, 1854. It is quite certain that this vessel was lost, as was generally supposed, with all hands. After a year or two had elapsed and no sign came from Roger Tichborne, the family were forced to the conclusion that

HE HAD UNDOUBTEDLY PERISHED,

but, strange to say, his mother, Lady Tichborne, continued to insist and believe that her son was still in the land of the living. From time to time, it is believed, Lady Tichborne advertised in various papers for news of her lost son, and it would appear that in 1865 one of these notices came under the observation of a man named Cabitt, who thereupon in the August of that year inserted a notice addressed personally to Roger Tichborne, if he were still in the land of the living, requesting him to come forward. In response to that letter, he received a communication a month later from the man, who has now come to be known as the claimant, declaring his identity with the long missing heir to the Tichborne estates and title. Some correspondence took place, and finally an interview was arranged, when the claimant showed such an intimate knowledge of the history of the Tichborne family estates and other cognate matters that Cabitt was convinced that he was the man he professed to be. Subsequently Bogie, who had been a personal attendant of the undoubted Tichborne, met and instantly recognized the young man as his old master. This was in July, 1863, and a month or two later the claimant, accompanied by his wife and child, sailed for England, where he arrived on the 25th of December. Three days later he was seen and at once recognized by a man named Bailly, who kept the Swan hotel at Alresford, who had known him, Roger Tichborne, as a young man, and by a number of other old residents on the Tichborne estate. A few days later he went to Paris, where the dowager Lady Tichborne was then residing, and that lady, with the slightest hesitation, at once

RECOGNIZED HIM AS HER LONG LOST SON,

and made a declaration at the British embassy to that effect. The claimant returned to England and took up his residence in Essex lodge, Croydon, where his mother went to reside with him, and made him an ample allowance up to the day of her death, which occurred on the 12th of March following. The death of Lady Tichborne was a genuine misfortune for the claimant, as had that lady lived and gone into the witness box and sworn that he was her son Roger, it must have produced a powerful effect upon the jury. As it was, the other members of the family refused to recognize him as the long lost peer, and treated him as a rank impostor. Several wealthy people, however, who had heard of the case, became interested in the man, and funds were soon forthcoming to enable him to take proceedings for the recovery of the Tichborne estates.

WORTH SOME \$125,000 A YEAR, which had been for some years held in trust for the next heir to the title, then an infant of but a few years old. An ac-

tion was commenced with this object in view in the court of common pleas, and the case came on for trial in the latter end of 1871. After the case had lasted 103 days, Sergt. Ballantine, leading counsel for the plaintiff, elected to be non-suited, and the plaintiff was ordered into custody for perjury. In this case, dozens of people who had known Roger Tichborne as a younger man, swore that the claimant was none other than he, while, on the other hand, a powerful array of witnesses declared their conviction that the claimant was certainly not Roger Tichborne, some of them averring that they were positive of his identity with Arthur Orton, the son of a Wapping butcher, who was known to have emigrated to Australia somewhere about the time that the claimant stated he first went to that country. After spending the morning in Newgate prison, the claimant was released on very heavy bail, and in the following year he was put on trial before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Lush, on a dual charge of forgery and perjury. This trial lasted no less than 100 days, and ended in the claimant's conviction, which was followed by a sentence of fourteen years penal servitude, seven years being inflicted on the forgery count, and a like term for the offence of perjury. It will be remembered that subsequently Judah Benjamin moved the courts to have the sentence reduced to seven years, pleading that the offences charged were identical, the sentences should be

CONCURRENT INSTEAD OF CUMULATIVE.

The judges denied Mr. Benjamin's motion, and the claimant, who was recently released, has served his full term, less the remission of three months in each twelve, which is granted to all convicts whose conduct is good while in confinement. In the short space it would be impracticable for me to enter into the question as to whether the long trial proved that the claimant was an impostor, or whether it was demonstrated clearly that he was the man he claimed to be. The whole expenses of the prosecution were paid by the government, and it is understood that the affair cost the country no less than \$1,500,000. The master of the vessel in Scotland Yard was pushed to its fullest extent to convict the accused. The theory of the prosecution was that the claimant was not Sir Roger Tichborne, but that he was Arthur Orton.

The above is a most brief summary of the case which at the present time is as fresh in the memories of men as when it was before the court of England.

THE WORLD WIDE TOPIC OF THE PRESS

the theme of lawyers and subject of conversation. The claimant is known by the name of Tichborne and assumes it to himself. He is now keeping a splendid saloon in London near Trafalgar square known as the "Tichborne Arms." This place was fitted up by friends and he is now becoming rich.

He related several curious circumstances which went to prove that he was the real missing heir. Among them was the finding of Arthur Orton in the asylum at Paramatta, whose identity with that of the alleged Tichborne was the great point upon which the crown rested its prosecution. He was not only recognized in the asylum by his brother, but was able to give, in his then mental aberration, the date, time and circumstances under which the claimant, they having been close neighbors in Australia. Many other incidents of his trial were mentioned by him but space forbids.

He said he was going to his old home in Australia after evidence which at present it would not be prudent to divulge. He, however, has lost all hope from the courts, the rights from which he has long ago slept upon.

During his confinement his friends, prominent among whom were the late Lord Rivers, Guriford Onslow, member of parliament for Guriford and Mr. Quartermann East, since then high sheriff of London, have been directed in their efforts to establish him in the

LINEAGE OF THE TICHBORNES.

Their only hope now is an appeal to parliament. In conclusion, said he: "My friends are not a little hopeful that some members of parliament will be found to reopen the matter in the house of commons, but in this direction am afraid they may be disappointed. Still, I do think that the weight of public opinion will put such pressure upon the authorities that the Arthur Orton now in Paramatta lunatic asylum will eventually be brought to England, and, if this be the case, I do not see how in common fairness the government can refuse to further investigate a case in which it is clearly shown that the claimant is not the man they, at least to their own satisfaction at the trial at the bar, proved him to be. If a man's own mother's recognition of him is not sufficient to prove his identity, I must confess I do not know what is.

A LADY'S MISTAKE.

A Leading Democrat taken for a small Boy at the Council Bluffs Demonstration.

While over the river Saturday night participating in the democratic demonstration, a well-known Omaha gentleman met with an amusing adventure that reminded him of his smallness of stature, (he being less than five feet) and which occasioned considerable fun for his friends who witnessed the episode. In company with two others, he was walking up street, when he suddenly felt a hand laid upon his shoulder, and at the same time he was pushed hurriedly to one side, to make room, evidently, for some one who regarded the Omaha visitor as a small boy who was occupying more sidewalk than he really needed. The little visitor hurriedly turned around with a view of demonstrating with whoever had thus ruthlessly pushed him aside to give some self-important dude perhaps, the right of way. But he was taken back to some extent to find the pusher to be none other than a well-dressed good looking lady, who seemed in an unusual hurry. When she caught a glimpse of the bearded face of the little fellow from Omaha the lady seemed to be taken back, also, but after blushing a rosy hue, she suddenly increased her rate of speed, and with alacrity dodged into the first dry goods store before the reduced man from over the river had time to get her pardon offering so small, and for being in her way.

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THE TRIPLE CROWN, OR, THE GLORIOUS MITRE.

Inaugural Sermon of Dr. Harfield At the Jewish Synagogue Saturday.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—The subject chosen for to-day's sermon is THE TRIPLE CROWN; OR, THE GLORIOUS MITRE.

from the following text: "Then all the elders of Israel gathered themselves together, and came to Hamel, unto Ramah, and said unto him, behold, thou art old and thy sons walk not in thy ways; now make us a king to judge us like all the nations."

Ramah was an insignificant village, situated in the western part of Benjamin, midway between Jerusalem and Bethel, noted only as the home of Samuel.

It was here where a delegation waited on the prophet to ask his consent and cooperation in the selection of a king; from which time the name Ramah might have been seen on the pages of Jewish history side by side with Shechem, Hebron, Gibeah, Jericho and Jerusalem. Thus it is ever, an event, even an occurrence, will raise the most insignificant to the pinnacle of renown. It is none the less so with men than with places and things. Abel would not have been known to sacred history were it not for his good qualities in contradistinction to the selfishness of his brother. No other special feature have marked Enoch's career than that of being in God's path, and were it not for his goodly progeny, the name of Noah would be unknown to us. Abraham was but the son of a manufacturer of idols, and if he had not proved himself an iconoclast, his lineal descendants would never be distinguished among the many cosmopolitan races.

Joseph Jacob fought with false Esau's angelic representative and overcame him at midnight hour and the name of Israel hath outlived very time itself, and now basks in the noonday sun of enlightenment; and, though his children claim no superiority, they will not brook epithets of inferiority. In modern time, profane glory points to a Cromwell, a Napoleon, a Montrose, a Washington, and a Washington. Because the latter dared to conquer himself by telling the truth, he dared to meet an irrepressible armament and vanquished it. Thus it was, also, at the time to which the words of this text refer. Because Saul, being cognizant of the reality of his stature, had absented himself lest it be insupportably construed, he was halted the first king by acclamation. Palestine had hitherto shown obedience to one crown—Kether Torah—to the majesty of the law, and her inhabitants, feeling its cypriety by the stringency of its demands compared with those of surrounding monarchies, would have a king—Kether Malchut—akin to crown. The theocratic crown was deposed, the burthenome heavenly yoke shaken off, and the delegation at Ramah the result. But the thing was displeasing to Samuel inasmuch as it served to discover their rebellious propensity; yet notwithstanding, what was the nature of God's reply to the prophet's entreaties? Did his just ire kindle toward annihilation? No, my friends, he simply said: "Hearken unto their voice; howbeit, yet protest solemnly unto them, and show them the manner of the king that shall reign over them." Their most promising son was to become the guardian, their love-lit daughter, his patient servants, and a tenth part of their own property was to fill his private coffers. His crown would be composed of the most priceless gems—principally power, faith, and they from whom they were plucked would be compelled to fawn his every move. Such would be the demands of their king.

It is to say, the dethroning of the law of right and justice would beat the cost of personal liberty, and contention and anarchy would reign supreme.

For two thousand years our race has had no king, but his demands might still be discovered in the abjectness of our allegiance to King Mammon. Woe unto such who still claim him as sole king; woe unto such who put their trust in his process, for, verily, when the cry of "vi l'on de masan" cometh, that cry when the time shall come that they cry "woe unto us that we must die," he will be powerless to aid!

King Mammon has been good to all mankind, nevertheless, but his regal emblem being derived from the theocratic crown, he must necessarily be considered as a tributary, and, hence, as one of God's messengers. He has been lavish toward our race since its dispersion and his gifts often proved a life taker in the fanatical middle ages. He found many followers in this country and bestowed special favors upon their brethren in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and New Orleans and he did not forget those at Omaha. In order to demonstrate their gratitude they devoted some of their time and money toward the erection of houses for worshiping, adorning and exalting the Great Giver of Life. Our brethren in these and kindred cities flourished since then, spiritually as well as physically, and their palatial homes were all the more so since like Solomon's carriage, they were carpeted with love, and peace, the Aaronic crown—the Kether Kehuno—the crown of Friendship, arrayed in those spacious halls, and the father blessed his children with the benediction, and the child kissed its mother in happy contentment, for so HANSELHI VEVA-BRIAH RENAYEM, "a relieving amendment was introduced between two conflicting laws," and the standard of the priestly crown was planted on the hearth of every Jewish home again, through which the medium majesty of the loyal crown once more assumed the purple, and, it may safely be said, no country on the face of the globe now enjoys more personal and religious liberty than this.

A delegation waited on Samuel at Ramah and the prophet, a delegation of elders waiting on Religion at Omaha. Religious zeal assumed supremacy over fascinating gain; you would in the words of the text have a king to judge you like other nations. There is where he wrong lay! They would have had one. But you, my friends, you did not desire a house of worship simply because the surrounding denominations were daily transplanting you.

You longed for the priestly crown because "Jewish religion was getting old and too feeble at Omaha and his sons walked not in his ways."

You have nobly succeeded in this, your praiseworthy enterprise, and you have spared neither money nor energy. Man's strong arm planted the supporting pillars, woman's taste decorated its interior and the child's prayers paved its aisles with love. You have engaged a minister, too, for a king must have his ambassador, to tell you the will of the Supreme King, his Master, as declared in His law.

But let me tell you, this King, Priestly Religion, is very exorbitant to his subjects.

He demandeth constant attendance upon His parish and will permit no retrogression, in the event of which, He becomes a jealous power, visiting the iniquity of the father upon the children. He will take your children into His residence to minister to His incessant wants, and your most promising maidens and youths to sing his praise; but in requital will weave for them a garland, through His ambassador, which shall vie in resplendency with the triple crown, for they shall have quenched their thirst with knowledge and appeased their hunger with wisdom to understand the will of their Father who is in heaven.

Then, the one who shall, reversely be the good subject, serving Him shall be good mayors, "a faithful servant," and he shall have a kettiferose, "a glorious mitre," which shall vie in brilliancy with the triple crown, for he will carry with him through his earthly pilgrimage the respect of his associates, the world's esteem, and above all, the knowledge of having done his duty, his whole duty, he will have a kettiferose, "the crown of a good name!"

To effect this lies with you alone; you, my friends, the parents. You are to sacrifice some of the precious time employed in waiting on King Mammon and employ it in serving the holy ring here. He is not too exacting, twice a week will suffice. If you will call on Him He will return it; will accept no cards and no regrets. He must have personal calls, if it be only for fifteen minutes of time, and rest assured, He will not press upon you to spend the evening.

I need not remind you of the household adage "Like parent, like child"—if you will not attend divine service, your children will have the best excuse in the world for absenting themselves. They will say, "My parents do not think it worth their while to attend, and why should I?"

It depends upon you alone, you who built this holy edifice, whether Omaha is to be read on the page of American Jewish History as was Ramah. Like Ramah it is situated midway between the Metropolis and Bethel's Golden Gate—it depends upon you whether, in the city, the weary Jewish traveler shall find an ever-open Abrahamic door to spiritual refreshment.

Many of those who breathlessly entered these portals during holy—do not say because they were holidays—I do not see here to-day; but perhaps it is because they are hiding from their own goodness like Saul of old.

Perhaps they are ministering to the wants of some poverty-stricken soul. If so, may heaven speed them, and when these doors will be opened for the reception of the holy Sabbath many their praises and prayers be heard from their accustomed places and the calm of the Sabbath rest around them.

In conclusion, permit me ladies and gentlemen, to offer my acknowledgements for the honor you have done me in a selection; and Thou, O thrice crowned King of the kings, direct me how to minister to this congregation to Thy satisfaction, and how to weave for them the Glorious Mitre of a Good Name—Amen!

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ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis Unions 11, Boston 7.

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