

STOLE ANOTHER MAN'S SQUAW

A Cheyenne Buck Who Created Trouble at Pine Ridge.

DETECTIVE NELIGH'S STORY.

He Tells Why He Was Arrested at Nebraska City—School Board Affairs Discussed by Mr. Long—A New Convict.

Indian Affairs. Captain Bell, the retiring Indian agent from the Pine Ridge reservation, was in the city yesterday. He was just given away to his successor Col. Gallagher of Greenburg, Indiana, and glad enough he is to be relieved of the arduous duties which have devolved upon him from the time that McGillicuddy retired.

In conversation with a Bee reporter yesterday, Captain Bell gave an interesting account of the Indian trouble at Pine Ridge, which occurred, it may be remembered on October 2nd.

"The trouble is all over with now," he said, "and I don't suppose you shall hear anything more of it. The way it occurred was this: One of Buffalo Bill's Indians, on coming back to the reservation from his eastern trip found that a young buck of the Cheyenne tribe had stolen his wife. He immediately came to me and preferred formal complaint against the successful rival. I at once ordered the native police to arrest the young buck and bring him before me. Six of them went to his house and tried to arrest him, but he refused to come, saying that he would die before he would be taken. He was ready to fight and evidently prepared to fight. The police came back to me and told me of the situation. I informed them that if they could not do it one way they must attempt it another. They could bring him in alive if they must bring him dead. They accordingly increased their numbers, and went out prepared to capture the young buck. The Cheyenne had had his clothes smeared with war paint, loaded his carbine and mounted on his pony, had established himself on the crest of a hill, where he was ready to meet any attempt at arrest. His aged father had also armed himself and came to his son's assistance. A short bloody encounter ensued and when the smoke cleared away it was found that the horse of the young Cheyenne had been killed under him, he himself had been badly wounded and his father had been killed. During the excitement that followed he managed to make his escape to the bushes. Up to the time that I came away he had not been arrested, though vigorous search was made for him. I imagine that he was summarily dealt with when he was captured."

THE INDIAN POLICE. In answer to another question Captain Bell said: "The police employed on the reservation are all natives and are good, trustworthy men. Their salaries are very meagre, not over \$8 or \$10 a month, though this of course includes food and clothing. They are all uniformed—the captain in regular military style—and are very proud of their dress. Are they reliable? Certainly. I would rather trust one of them than the average white man. Just to illustrate this point I may mention that I received from \$4,000 to \$5,000 to disburse at the reservation. The money came by express, and instead of my taking it I sent an order for the express agent to bring it to me. He did so, and I would return with every dollar of the cash."

UNDER MEGILICUDDY'S CARE. "Under Megillicuddy's care," said Captain Bell, "the number of Indians on the Pine Ridge was listed at about 7,500. An enumeration which I made while I was agent disclosed the fact that there were only about 4,700 on the reservation. A good many people have asked me if I didn't think that this proved that McGillicuddy had been guilty of crookedness in securing rations after a pretense that there were 7,500 Indians at the reservation. Now I do not look at it in that way. When I took charge of the reservation, McGillicuddy told me that he was perfectly satisfied with the number of Indians there was greatly overestimated. He said that for months past he had been trying to induce the government to take a census in order to determine the exact number of Indians on the reservation. He showed me copies of letters which he had written to the department officials about the matter—all urging an immediate census, none of which had been of any avail. Of course he could not make an enumeration unless authorized by the government. This fact, it seems to me, completely exonerates him."

NELIGH'S ARREST. He tells his side of an interesting story. Detective J. J. Neligh, whose recent arrest in Nebraska City, at the instance of Julius Norman, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was mentioned in the BEK, was met by a reporter yesterday and questioned about the occurrence. He said: "I'll tell you the whole thing. Several years ago this man Norman was indicted for incest with one of his daughters. It was charged that he had had illicit intercourse with all three of them. Be that as it may, the feeling of the neighbors against him was very strong, and he had not a friend in his whole county. In fact there were at one time loud threats made of lynching him. From time to time he received threatening letters, announcing that the writer, who was, of course, anonymous, proposed to burn his houses and barns down, and commit other outrages. Norman then secured my services, to discover, if possible, the writer or writers of these letters. He paid me \$350, and told me to sift the case to the bottom, as money was no object to him and if necessary he would spend \$5,000 or \$10,000 to discover the writers of the letters. I worked on the case for several months and finally got matters in such shape that I knew the parties who had written the letters to Norman. One night not long ago, I with two of my men, met Norman on his farm in Otoe county and had a talk with him about the case. He asked me why it was that no one had attempted as yet to burn his houses or barns. I told him that I had investigated the matter carefully and was unable to find that anyone in the neighborhood had any intention of doing such a thing. Furthermore, I told him his case had been a peculiar one, and had not a friend in the county. I told him that the parties who had written the threatening letters had only committed a misdemeanor, and with the strongest kind of evidence could not be sent to the penitentiary. This angered him greatly, and he said they must go to the penitentiary. He suggested that I put up a job on these parties and decoy them into the neighborhood of his place some night. He would then see that some of his buildings were fired, and the parties could immediately be arrested before they had left the scene of the fire. Of course I declined to go into any scheme of that sort, and told him that I was not in the business of convicting honest men. He insisted upon it. He insisted that was what he had hired me for and

said that if I did not consent to it he would compel me to give back his money. I emphatically refused, and he immediately had me arrested on the trumped up charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

"I want to say," concluded Mr. Neligh, "that I was not thrown into jail, as stated in that telegram to the BEK. I was sick in bed at the time, and the sheriff merely came into the house, read the warrant to me, and told me to come up and give bail when I was ready. He had scarcely finished before a dozen prominent citizens came in and offered to go on my bonds. The feeling against Norman is so strong here that I believe I could have secured bail to the amount of \$50,000 if necessary."

ST. MARY'S OF THE HILL. A New Convict to be Erected in Belvidere.

Bishop O'Connor has purchased several acres of ground on the beautiful heights of Belvidere, immediately north of Fort Omaha, where a convent of the Sisters of Mercy will be erected at an early day. This will be the mother house of the order in Nebraska, and take the place of the convent of St. Mary's, on the avenue that terminates this city. The city has grown up around the latter, and the land, a part of which is unused, is too valuable to longer remain unoccupied. Some of it has already been disposed of, so that the convent has, to a large extent, been deprived of the privacy and seclusion sought by such institutions.

The site of the proposed structure is perhaps as beautiful a spot that may be found in a radius of a dozen miles. It comprehends the most available portion of the table land of the addition mentioned, several hundred feet above and above the city, and the country round about it, this view comprehends the bluffs and river channel to the north, the undulating plains to the west, the Iowa side and the entrancing beauty of the rolling Missouri and the city to the south. The proposed convent will be a beautiful structure and will aptly crown an eminence so commanding.

SICK IN A BARN. A Horrible Case of Destitution Discussed by the Police.

Charles J. Bloom died at the poor farm yesterday morning about 5 o'clock of an aggravated case of pneumonia. He was found Wednesday evening in a dirty barn on the corner of Eighth and Douglas lying on a pallet of straw, and without any of the necessaries of food, medicine or attendance. He was removed in the patrol wagon to the city jail, whence he was taken to the poor farm. Everything possible was done for him until he died. He sank rapidly and died at the time mentioned.

Bloom was too weak when found to tell much about himself, but enough was ascertained to know that he was about 25 years of age, and a stranger in the city. He could not say how he had come to be in the barn, probably having wandered there when his illness was approaching its height. Papers were found on his person which showed that he had taken out his naturalization papers in Michigan. The whereabouts of his relatives or friends is not known, and he will probably be buried in the potter's field.

GLANDERED HORSES. They Are Still Falling Before the Legal Butcher.

Dr. Gerth, veterinary of the State Live Stock commission, together with Messrs. Barnhart and Birney, of the same body, arrived in town Wednesday night and spent some time in consultation with Dr. Ramacciotti. They are on a tour of inspection throughout the state, and are almost daily in receipt of calls from cattle men requesting their immediate attendance or opinion as regards alleged cases of glander among the horses used by growers. They left yesterday morning for Blair and got there to Grand Island.

Yesterday morning Dr. Ramacciotti received notice that there was a case of glander among the horses used by growers near the government-quarter masters depot. There was also another case reported in North Omaha, and both of these the doctor said he would investigate today. Since Sunday last, the commission has endorsed the killing of two glandered horses. One of these was at 2616 Decatur and the other on North Sixteenth street. Both of the animals were killed.

Yom Kipper. Last evening at sundown commenced one of the most important days observed by the Jewish people, i. e., the day of atonement or "Yom Kipper." To the student of comparative religion, this day is a phenomenal spectacle. He beholds a race famous for their keen energy in worldly matters select one day from the year, regardless of markets or exchanges, commercial obligations or financial routine, on which all business is suspended and attention devoted to twenty-four hours to matters of religion and soul welfare.

The number who disregard the day is limited in all communities to a few, who, by the desecration of that day, manifest a decided spirit of aversion to the teachings of their own faith.

For the overwhelming majority of the faithful Israelites, the day, though solemn, is sweet; although a day of privation, worldly inactivity and earnest prayer, it is a day of joy and gladness, with genuine pleasure. The main mission of the day is to secure peace between man and man, between man and his Maker.

This evening the services at the synagogue will commence at 7 o'clock. Rabbi Benson will officiate on Saturday morning. The synagogue service will be a combination of Hebrew and English. The rabbi during the day will deliver three lectures.

The "services for the departed" will commence immediately after Dr. Benson's morning sermon. Mr. B. Keiser will render his valuable services during the day by reading morning and afternoon prayers.

A Beautiful Testimonial. Hanging up in one of the show windows of Max Meyer & Bros' jewelry store is a beautiful testimonial just presented to Senator Charles F. Manderson, chairman of the senate committee on printing, by the employees of the public printer's department. It is a formal expression of thanks from the printers for Senator Manderson's successful efforts to secure them a fifteen days' leave of absence every year. It is written entirely by hand, in different kinds of script and scroll work, and is so beautifully executed that the artist who made it is not the product of the engraver's art.

LONG'S STORY.

What He Has to Say About Matters of Education.

A reporter for the BEK yesterday morning called upon Mr. E. K. Long, of the school board, to ascertain what he had to say with reference to the questions propounded at the last meeting of that body by Mr. Blackburn. The questions, it may be remembered, were referred to the committee on teachers and text-books, of which Mr. Long is a member.

In answer to the first question as to how many basement rooms are occupied in the schools, Mr. Long said: "There are three basement rooms occupied in the Leavenworth school, three in the Long school, three in the Izard school and one in the High school."

To the second question as to how many rooms were not occupied and in what schools, Mr. Long gave the following: "At the Castellor school there are three unoccupied rooms, two in the Dodge school, and one each at the Cass, Farnam and Hartman schools. The only school in the city that is crowded is the Long school, and it has a new room nearly finished, and ready for occupancy next week."

The questions from the third to the eighth, inclusive, referred to the overcrowding of Leavenworth, Pleasant and Central schools; allowing children to attend schools far from home instead of those near at hand; why grades were removed from the Dodge school; by whose authority children were scattered all over the city; why the work was experienced in opening school and why teachers could not learn of their assignments until the day before the commencement of the session. To all of these, Mr. Long replied that the superintendent had been blamed for all this. There are no districts established, and it lies with him to regulate this matter. There is no other person to be held responsible.

As to why teachers of all parts of the city are forced to gather at Dodge school at the call of special teachers, his statement was: "A resolution to abolish these assignments has been introduced. Notwithstanding, however, there is a necessity for these meetings and Dodge school, I presume, as convenient as any. The instruction given by these special teachers is of the highest quality, because it is required to take all the teachers of one grade at a time."

With regard to ill-feeling among teachers: "The general opinion of the best informed people, comprising school masters, is that there is no truth in the insinuation. There is no ill-feeling, no lack of harmony, no jealousy. The teachers were never in better shape or more harmonious. It is better now than for any time in the last ten years. As for my pulling, they would indeed be poor teachers if they did not try to get better positions in this manner, when they cannot do it by good work."

"Could the committee devise a scheme of districting the city to avoid confusion referred to," was asked.

"I do not know," said Mr. Long, "the committee can do so, but the matter has been referred to another, the committee on judiciary, which will in time do the matter justice."

"Could not a better method be adopted?"

"This is not a matter for the board to act upon. It was left to the superintendent. The committee can and will devise a plan, which will not be binding on the teachers if the matter is left to it."

With regard to the management of special teachers, Mr. Long said that the matter was kind of a complaint. "They act independently, and run things in their own style. But plans could and should be made for the benefit of the schools and not for the individual teachers."

ITS NEW BUILDING.

The Y. M. C. A. Sends out an Important Circular.

The local branch of the Y. M. C. A. has issued the following circular bearing on its building scheme:

Dear Sir: The work of the Young Men's Christian Association, as an institution, has long ceased to be experimental. Its mission is to aid young men morally, socially, intellectually, physically and physically. To do this successfully it requires a home and building of its own, combining the facilities and convenience for its work.

Its friends and well-wishers in this city, representing all classes and both sexes, agree in the immediate necessity of a building for this purpose worthy of the name and worthy of Omaha as a business and commercial center.

By personal effort and solicitation the building committee have secured pledges aggregating \$28,000—sufficient to pay for lot, \$50,000 more is needed to erect a suitable, necessary and creditable building. Finding it impracticable to give and continue the requisite personal attention to this service, the committee, after careful inquiry and consideration as to its fitness and reliability, employed Mr. J. E. Ensign, of New York, to prosecute to completion the work so favorably begun.

It will be the duty of Mr. Ensign to call personally upon the citizens of Omaha, solicit subscriptions, explain and advise concerning the institution and the progress and nature of the building. He will report all subscriptions to the committee for collection by the treasurer.

Mr. O. F. Davis—and will be governed by and responsible to the committee in the work undertaken. We bespeak for him your courteous and generous response.

It is expected the foundation of the building will be placed in ground this fall and the building completed within a year. Building committee—Leavitt Burnham, chairman; O. F. Davis, treasurer; Geo. A. Joplin, secretary; Wm. Fleming, P. C. Himebaugh, P. E. H. Yates, Advisory committee—J. W. Yates, Geo. A. Hougland, A. J. Poppleton, G. W. Holdrege, Herman Kuntze.

Sloux City man, who telegraphs the marshal to arrest a party of four men who are coming down the river in a boat.

One of them, Puffer telegraphs, owes him a board bill of \$15. He asks that the fellow be arrested, and if he refuses to pay let the boat be attached. As Marshal Cummings is not a collection agency, and furthermore is not equipped for naval warfare, he does not feel in a position to attempt the arrest.

E. V. Brouse appeared in police court yesterday morning and swore out a complaint for the arrest of a man named A. H. Bosselman, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He claims that Bosselman induced him to cash a \$20 worthless check.

Judge Stenberg disposed of a large number of cases yesterday morning, some of which, however, were important. John Riley, the man arrested for stealing a team belonging to Collins, the Cuming street streetcar man, was released on bail.

A Boxer's Luck.

J. E. MacDonogh, of the O'Neill Tribuna who was in town yesterday says that Pat McNally, who figured here some time ago as a man who wanted to become a prize fighter, has achieved fame and is now about to pocket some wealth at Rapid City. He started as a policeman, and was raised to the position of marshal. Now he is to be run as an independent candidate for sheriff, and it is thought that he will be elected. The cause of this was a little while ago occurred about two weeks ago. A roaring blizzard from the mines, at that time, attempted "to ride the town."

He knocked out several saloon-keepers, and sent two policemen to bed. He then went to McNally, insulted him, and the latter immediately resolved himself into a private citizen by throwing off his coat and star and other insignia of office. He then went to McNally, insulted him, and the latter immediately resolved himself into a private citizen by throwing off his coat and star and other insignia of office. He then went to McNally, insulted him, and the latter immediately resolved himself into a private citizen by throwing off his coat and star and other insignia of office.

District Court.

Yesterday morning James Battin was held on bail on writ of habeas corpus by Judge Neville, the bond being placed at \$1,000, with N. J. Ethelm as surety. The case will be heard when General Cowin returns. D. M. Sells appears for Battin. On next Saturday the habeas corpus in which Battin's wife figures will be brought up.

J. H. Hungeate sues Annie Durkie for a lien upon lots four and five, in block three, Bedford Place, to the amount of \$245.85.

The evidence has all been introduced in the contempt case of James Bauer and arguments were made by counsel yesterday afternoon.

This morning the divorce case of Eleanora J. Hansen, will be heard before Judge Neville.

The Automatic Exposition.

Opened last evening at 1118 Farnam street to a large and intensely interested audience. The chief attraction, Bergman's wonderful Automatic City, representing all the industrial features and ornamental surroundings of a beautiful Swiss villa. Complicated machinery and Swiss workmen move, work and operate in marvelous harmony and truly life-like precision. This celebrated work is accompanied by Prof. Berger's cabinet collection, comprising representations of ancient, modern and oriental life, scenery and historical events, operated by the most ingenious and skillfully arranged automatic devices the world has produced. They are artistic, beautiful and wonderful beyond description. Exposition open day and evening. Admission to all only 10c.

Registry Work.

The work of the registry department of the postoffice in this city, for the quarter ending September 30th is as follows: Domestic letters, 3911; domestic parcels, 569; foreign letters, 357; foreign parcels, 24; free registration, 216. The registers are an increase over the registration of the corresponding quarter in last year of nearly 20 per cent.

Five Men With No. 2.

Yesterday morning Chief Galligan increased the number of men on No. 2 hose cart to five the force heretofore consisting of but four men. The new addition is John Murphy, who has for some time been doing temporary work at No. 4 during the absence of one of the members of that company. This raises the force of No. 2 to the same numerical strength as that of No. 3.

A Local Failure.

Bradstreet's agency yesterday reported the failure of Gustav Richter, grocer, at 2615 Farnam. He has given a bill of sale to Meyer & Raapke on a stock of goods worth about three hundred dollars. His liabilities are fixed at about one thousand dollars. Inattention to business is said to have been the direct cause of his trouble.

For Sale.

The furniture and rental of the Cozzen house and the house of the Cozzen family is now doing and has done for two years the second largest business of any hotel in Omaha.

A Call.

Prohibitionists are requested to meet at their room, No. 120, North Fifteenth street, on Saturday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Important campaign business. Chairman E. Vandercreek.

Kicked on the Fly.

Yesterday morning a man named Anton Meyer, in crossing Fifth street at the intersection of Jackson, was kicked by a horse which was tied to a wagon which was being driven along the thoroughfare and which was driven by a man named Habbing. No bones were broken.

NEW OUTFITS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

The Omaha Type Foundry and Supply House for Printers and Publishers. The Western Newspaper Union at Omaha is prepared at all times to outfit publishers on short notice with presses, type, rules, borders, inks, composition, galleys and rules, and other material in the line of printers and publishers' supplies. Better terms and more liberal prices can be secured than by sending to Chicago or elsewhere, by buying from a buying near home. Second hand goods in the printing line bought and sold. We often have great bargains in this particular. Send for THE PRINTERS' AUXILIARY, our monthly trade journal, which gives lists of goods and prices and from time to time procures unequalled bargains in new and second hand material.

THE EXTREME DEMAND.

After selling out our Celebrated Fancy Dress Shirt at 35c we were compelled to telegraph for another consignment of 120 dozen, and these will be placed on our counters during the coming week. We will also dispose of balance of our all wool scarlet Shirt and Drawers at 50c. When closed out these goods cannot be duplicated. We are positively the originators of low prices. Our Men's Suits, selling from \$10 to \$12, in 42 different patterns, cut in sacks, frocks and 4-button cutaways, nicely trimmed, cannot be bought anywhere else for less than \$16. Our \$13 to \$16 Men's Suits in 65 different patterns, made of corkscrews diagonals, chevots and cassimeres; all cut in the latest styles; cannot be duplicated anywhere for less than \$20 to \$24. Our Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made from the finest imported worsteds, for style, fit and workmanship could be excelled.

We challenge the world on our Overcoats for variety and low prices and where can you beat in price an all wool man's suit for \$6? A strictly all worsted man's suit for \$7? A Norfolk all wool boy's suit from 5 to 12 years for \$2.95? Our style of doing business is characterized in every respect by legitimacy, and all our goods are sold at strictly ONE PRICE.

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MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR. CHARTER OAK STOVES & RANGES. There is not a cooking apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door, but that the loss in weight of meats from twenty to forty per cent. of the most roasted. In other words, a rib of beef, weighing ten pounds if roasted in a solid door will lose three pounds. The same roasted in the Charter Oak Range using the Wire Gauze Oven Door loses about one pound.

CHARTER OAK STOVES and RANGES are SOLD IN NEBRASKA as follows: MILTON ROGERS & SONS, Omaha; P. KENNEY, Omaha; DALLAS & LEFSON, Hastings; E. C. BREWER, Hay Springs; H. AIRL & CO., Nebraska City; W. F. TEMPLETON, Nelso; J. B. STUBBINS & SON, Nelso; J. KASS & CO., Chadron; KRAUSE, LUBER & WELCH, Coleridge; OLDS BROS., Eureka; TANNILL & SWEENEY, Fairbury; GETTLE & FAGER, Franklin; N. J. JOHNSON, North Bend; J. McCARTHY, O'Neill; R. HAZLEWOOD, Okmola; J. S. DUKE, Plattsmouth; A. PEARSON, Stirling; J. C. GREEN, Stromberg; A. PARDEE & SON, St. Paul; TIMMERMAN & FRAKER, Verdun.

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