

OMAHA BULLS AND BEARS.

The Board of Trade Holds Its First Open-Board Session.

CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS DONE.

Arrest of a Successful Victim on a Big Scale—Cowboy Johnson Pleads—Death Ends a Law Suit.

The Open Board.

Yesterday morning the Omaha board of trade held its first session as an open board, the intention being to emulate the example in the legitimate style which now obtains in the best established commercial organizations in the east.

The hall was cleared of the chairs which have occupied the floor for some time past. In their stead in four sections of the apartment stood high tables excellently ornamented and surmounted by richly colored marble slabs. Members of the board and other citizens dropped in to witness and when President Meyer called the board to order, among those present were: Messrs. Upton, Shriver, Brady, Wakefield, Sheely, Hillman, Troxell, Merriam, Peck, Cahm, Hartman, Bruner, Hitchcock, Medway, Wakefield, Gibson, Martin, Griffiths, Broatch, Kosters, Evans, Cottner, Specht, Marshall, Lobeck, Gibson, Clark, Taylor, McWhorter, White of Plattsmouth, and several others. Seven of the members brought to the chamber samples of seed and grain. The first of these was Mr. White of Plattsmouth, who lugged in a good-sized bag of barley which he deposited in a drawer in one of the tables. Mr. Merriam of the first session of the open board was next with seven bags of No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 rye, No. 2 white oats and one of wheat. B. F. Troxell appeared with a quartette of tin boxes, containing samples of seeds the identity of which puzzled some of the members. By the experienced eye of the BEB many of these were known to be millet, alfalfa, redtop and orchard grass. Examination of these samples consumed some time, and the regret was general that Joseph Gardner, who was expected, had not shown up with samples of flour. While standing around the tables some of the members who had seen how things were done in eastern boards, took a couple of handfuls of the samples and scattering them over the heads of a number of the lookers-on, among whom was President Meyer, suggested that it was about time to open the session. Mr. Meyer placed Mr. Merriam in the calling board, and the work of the first session of the open board was commenced.

Mr. Nattinger commenced by modestly hinting to the members, some of whom supported themselves on the tables and others against the walls, that he thought they had "got their beer by" one who was up to the business. But he received all kinds of assistance from those who knew and those who did not know all about the matter.

He first asked for October corn, whether there was any to be put up for sale. But none was offered. He then asked, amidst breathless silence and the curiosity of the on-lookers, for offers of November corn. Mr. Merriam offered 5,000 bushels at 55c, which were bid for by Mr. White. Troxell and captured by Mr. White of Plattsmouth at 55c. Some more of the same corn was put and bought by McWhorter at 55c. Mr. Merriam then offered 5,000 bushels of December corn at 34c, which was bought by Mr. White. There was then a call for October wheat, but none of it or that, either of November or December was offered. Mr. Peck offered October oats at 27c, but no buyer could be found. The same was the case with oats for November. Of December oats Mr. Merriam offered twenty-five cars at 27c, and ten of these were bought by Mr. White at that price. May oats were passed and finally the board took a turn with provisions. The Hugh American Provision company offered 500 barrels of pork at \$11.50 and these were instantly gobbled up by Mr. Meday of the Hammond Packing company. Another offer of 250 barrels at the same price was accepted by the latter buyer. Mr. White then took a hand in offering, and put on the market ten cars of No. 2 corn at 33c cents. There was a little bidding on this offer. Mr. Peck offering 33c cents, Mr. Merriam 33c, Mr. White expressing a willingness to accept 33c. The corn was knocked down to Mr. Merriam at 33c.

This brought the day's sales to a close, and though the president announced that they had been light, still they were quite satisfactory. He stated that to-day's market would be placed in the chamber, which would tell the rate of the markets in the east, although up to the opening of the board, these were marked on the black board provided for that purpose.

The session will open at 11:30 sharp in the morning. It is expected that before the end of the week, the members will have become so familiarized with the workings of the board, that they will be able to do as much business at home as a menagerie of our own of bulls and bears.

CARLOAD LOTS.

Why the State Railway Commission Say They Should Not Be Abolished. Commissioner Griffiths, of the Freight Bureau of the Omaha board of trade, has received the following from the State Railway commission at Lincoln. It is the advance argument which that body will make in Washington about the middle of next month, before the interstate railway commission, in favor of a continuation of shipments to the west from the east, of goods in carload lots, for the abolition of which the commission has been petitioned by eastern jobbers.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. If, by the change of classification or otherwise, the differences in charges made by the railway companies on car loads, less than car loads of the same class of freight, is distinguished, the jobbing and manufacturing business of the country will surely be located in western cities.

It is not just or right, or to the interests of Nebraska, or any other western state that the net proceeds of all the labor and all the products should be sent out of the state to build up other states and their cities. As great safeguards as possible should be thrown around the industry of the west, so that each may enjoy the benefit of its own resources, that they may be built up and remain in a prosperous condition. This is the course pursued by our government in taxation, and by all other nations, and to a great extent, it should be followed by all states. The state of Nebraska is purely agricultural—more so than any other state in the union—there being no coal or mineral products of any kind—and no timber—in fact, nothing has been contributed by nature, except the rich soil and warm sunshine working hand in hand with the husbandman. The earnings of the farm are expended for fuel brought from other states, wearing apparel, articles of consumption and agricultural implements. When it is considered that in the future, all these tributes must be paid to other states, the question arises, "On what must we depend to build up our industry and retain the wealth created within our borders?" Certainly cities must be built up as they are the safety deposits of wealth. They are the trade centers where the jobbers and manufacturers are located, and without these enterprises, there will be no cities. How can jobbers be maintained and manufacturing promoted within the state? It can only be done by a favorable condition of railway rates—there is no water or other transportation facilities—therefore, on the railways alone depends the future of Nebraska.

How can jobbers and manufacturers be promoted by making the rate on car loads lower per hundred pounds than on goods in less than car loads. The jobber buys and ships sugar, syrups, coffee, fruit, agricultural implements and all other articles in large quantities, handles them at his place of business and distributes them in small quantities to adjacent towns. The manufacturer brings his coal, lumber, iron, steel, paints, glass and other articles in car loads, employs thousands of men in manufacturing merchantable articles to supply the home demands throughout the state. The railroad companies have, heretofore, made marked differences between car loads and less than car loads rates. These differences were the result of long years of experience and it was the result of fair business conclusions after long contact between the railroads and the public, being for the best interests of both. Based on this practice of railroad jobbing and manufacturing have started up, and their promoters have struggled for years to develop them; they hired their faith on the protective practice by which they were favored, not reasonable or just that they should be destroyed, and fall as victims to the selfish greed of Chicago, St. Louis, New York and other eastern cities.

Jobbing and manufacturing establishments are a necessity. Merchants in small towns in Nebraska cannot conveniently order goods from New York and eastern cities because the time consumed in filling the order (about two weeks) is too great, while an order sent to a local trade center is received within forty-eight hours. If the retailer were compelled, by the absence of home establishments, to order from distant cities, he would be compelled to carry large stocks, or not have the goods to meet the wants of his customers. In most cases this would drive the present retailer out of existence in a business way, because it would take much greater capital to conduct trade, and he would be unable to establish credit in his own city. The local jobbers practically carry all the retail trade of the state. Several times during the year, to make long, tedious and expensive trips to purchase goods, consequently the margins must be greater, the consumer must pay more, and the present very satisfactory manner of transacting business would be completely upset, and damaging results. The railroads have adopted the practice of making a differential in the rates in favor of car loads, and an economical measure—if their expense is increased (assuming that the present system of rates is reasonable), the rates per hundred pounds must be advanced. Shipments made in car loads are loaded at point of shipment directly into the car by shippers, and unloaded from the same car at destination. The freight makes better time in transit, is not transferred, and is therefore in better condition. Thus, there is a saving to both transportation and the shipper. A car load of straight freight of single commodity will average 24,000 pounds, while car loads of mixed freight will only average 18,000 pounds. The weight of a car being fixed at 20,000 pounds, the difference in a train of straight and mixed freight is very striking. In the one the weight of the goods predominates in the freight, while in the other the cars. While this great difference is not of so much importance on short hauls, it is very large item of expense when it is considered that the haul from seaboard points to points in Nebraska average 1,500 miles, and from Chicago 600 miles. The present differential between fourth and fifth classes between Chicago and Nebraska points is but 6 cents per 100 pounds. While this ought to be just and fair to points in Nebraska, it should be increased to at least 10 cents per 100 pounds, rather than diminished from 6 cents to a lower figure.

Respectfully submitted, For the Board, O. P. MASON, Secretary Board of Transportation of Nebraska.

Board of Trade vs. Discrimination.

The interstate commerce law in its third section provides: "That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to its provisions to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular locality, or to subject any particular locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever." The policy of the common carriers between Chicago, Omaha and common Nebraska points, as illustrated by the freight tariffs now in use, appearing to us to be in violation of the interstate commerce law, the rates established by the tariffs referred to, clearly discriminating against the business interests of our city, whilst strongly favoring the further development of Chicago, as a distributing center for our own state, we hereby earnestly request our bankers, capitalists, merchant-manufacturers and citizens generally to assemble with our board of trade, in mass meeting, at the board of trade hall, on the evening of Thursday, 20th inst. at 7:30 o'clock, there to agree on measures necessary to obtain our rights under the national law, and secure guarantees for proper protection in the future.

H. H. MEDAY, JOHN A. WAKEFIELD, EDWIN H. MANTON, Committee of Board of Directors, Omaha Board of Trade.

W. F. GRIFFITHS, Commissioner, Freight Bureau, Omaha Board of Trade, Oct. 17, 1887.

The Courts.

The case of Jim Stephenson against the cable railway, requesting an order restraining the defendant from laying track in front of the plaintiff's place of business, corner of Harney and Tenth street, was on trial before Judges Wakeley and Groff yesterday. Messrs. Donne and Pritchett appeared for the plaintiff and General Cowin for the company. It is said by the defendant that the Omaha Horse railway company is backing Mr. Stephenson inasmuch as its attorney represents the complainant, and Mr. Marsh of the Horse railway was a very prominent witness for the injunction.

A PECULIAR WILL. In the county court of the will of Moses O. Talcott was refused probate on account of informality, the principal reason being that there was only one witness. It was a small instrument, written on a piece of paper, and very crudely worded. The deceased formerly lived on a farm near Waterloo in this county.

Dr. S. R. Patten, dentist, Room 313, Range building, Omaha, Telephone 56.

Conductor and Policeman. Conductor P. H. Keeshen of the Union Pacific road, was returning home Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, after his day's run, when he was assaulted by a drunken plumber who mistook him for a policeman. Keeshen received several blows before he was able to retaliate, which he did greatly to the other's regret, knocking him down with a blow under the ear, when by-standers intervened. Mr. Keeshen then went to his home, 1018 south Twenty-second street. The would-be bruiser also went to his home, which is on the same street, and a few minutes later returned to the place of the encounter with his shoes in his hands looking for and offering \$5 to any policeman who would tell him where that—"policeman" went. But he couldn't find anybody who knew where the blue-coat had gone.

Pleasant Party. A large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Zimmerman were present at their residence on Pierce between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Sunday, on the occasion of the sixteenth birthday of their daughter Louise. The party was an exceedingly enjoyable one.

MYOINHAN'S CHASE.

It Results in the Capture of a Slick Confidence Man.

Louis P. Berghoff came to this city last August. He presented himself at the wholesale boot and shoe house of Kirkendall, Jones & Co., representing that he was about to launch out in the merchandise business in this vicinity, and inquired whether they could refer him to a favorable locality. He was recommended to Shelby, Iowa. He went there, came back here, and informed the firm that he had decided to establish himself there, and that the outlook for a lucrative business was extremely flattering. He then ordered a bill of goods to the extent of \$500, submitting a written statement of his assets, and paying \$100 cash. He turned up at the Kirkendall, Jones & Co. office, where he wanted \$500 worth of goods, giving Kirkendall, Jones & Co. as reference. He obtained the goods. At Sloan, Johnson & Co., Gilmore & Ruhl, Max Meyer & Co. and M. E. Smith & Co., he also secured bills of goods by similar representations. Then he returned to Shelby and opened up his establishment with a great flourish of trumpets. His business prospered in such a way that within a month he was enabled to return to this city and make a cash payment on the goods he had purchased to each of his creditors. Then he ordered more goods and went back to his bonanza at Shelby. But instead of proceeding right along with the amassing of a fortune, he contrived to be mysteriously loaded up his entire establishment on wagons and disappeared with it. His action was reported to the Omaha firms and immediate steps taken for the rascal's arrest and recovery of the goods. He was traced to Centerville, D. T. Here he was arrested, but subsequently released by the stupid sheriff, who claimed that he had no legal grounds on which to hold Berghoff, his information having only been obtained through a private telegram. Of course, he skipped the country. The services of Detective Myoinhan, of Omaha, were here called into requisition, and he has had a long, arduous and exciting chase, all over the east, into Canada, and not until Monday last was he arrested. This took place at Chicago, by members of the Pinkerton force, into whose waiting arms he fell as he jumped off the sleeper on the Michigan Central. Berghoff is now safely ensconced in the county jail, and is evidently fated for a trip down the road. He is a handsome man, of fine address, and unquestioned business ability, yet noted as one of the shrewdest and most successful confidence men in the country. Detective Myoinhan has the credit of a fine piece of work.

THE FRONTIER SHAKE DOWN.

Preliminary Hearing of Johnson for Impersonating a U. S. Marshal.

T. C. Johnson, the big Broken Bow cowboy, who was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Showalter and brought into this city Saturday, charged with impersonating a United States officer and extorting money from Major Bash, the United States paymaster, was arraigned before Commissioner Anderson yesterday morning. He was represented by Parke Godwin, and pleaded not guilty. A rigid investigation was entered into. Johnson, himself claims that the whole affair is a put up job on him; that he has some very bitter enemies in and about Broken Bow, and on divers occasions they have made dire threats against him. He further claims that several of these parties are in collusion with certain authorities, and that the robbery of Parker is a piece of their combined malicious work. However, there are witnesses who will testify that Johnson and another man, name unknown, did actually go through the form of arresting Parker under the guise of United States marshals, but upon extracting something like \$500 from the robber, released him on condition that he would keep a close mouth and leave the country. Parker, however, has testified that he gave up his money to Johnson, or his "pal," in fear of extreme bodily harm, and that he recognized on him in an out-of-the-way place and made him a prisoner. He was onto their game, and knew that their sole purpose was to rob him, no matter how desperate the means they should be compelled to employ. He had it in mind to gain his release, but he never intended to leave the country. He is one of those desperate characters whose life has been one continuous series of crime on the frontier, to whom revenge is always sweet. He "had it in" for Johnson and his pal, so he testified in his trial at Cheyenne, and resolved to get even if it cost him a long term, or even his life. He was arrested, though, by Marshal Cook, a bona fide officer, before an opportunity offered, and realizing that it was all up with him he peached, and Johnson was arrested, but his partner is still at large. Parker, it will be remembered, was convicted of highway robbery at Cheyenne for the robbery job and sent to the territorial prison. In consequence of the importance of his deposition and the evidence of several parties at Cheyenne and Broken Bow, Johnson's preliminary trial was continued until Saturday next.

DEATH ENDS IT.

The Doren Habeas Corpus Brought to an Unexpected Termination.

An unexpected termination has been attained in the habeas corpus case of Doren in the district court, caused by the death of the little girl who was the occasion of the suit. The plaintiff was the father. The child was about two years of age. Since her birth, the father and mother had disagreed, the former claiming improper conduct on the part of the mother. Yet, the mother placed the child with the sisters of charity, who are conducting the half-orphan asylum now reported to be located in what was formerly known as the Cosmopolitan on South Thirteenth street. After the child had been placed with the sisters, the father called and demanded that it be delivered to him. The sisters, having received the little girl from the mother, declined to comply with the demand, whereupon the father took the matter to the courts, the case being given a preliminary hearing by Judge Groff. The result of this hearing was that the sisters were ordered to retain the child until a final order should be issued, the court holding that it appeared the child would be more tenderly cared for by them than by either of its parents. Both of the latter have, however, from time to time been permitted to see it. They were told of its illness when it was brought to the asylum, and though the little one was tenderly cared for, her death occurred on last Friday night. This settles a

THE BARBERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Barbers' Association of this city now holds meetings every Monday night, though working under a temporary constitution. They intend to send a delegate to the national gathering of barbers which is to be held in Cleveland, in December, when a national association of tonsorial artists will be organized. The constitution will then be framed in conformity with that of the national body.

Stole His Hay.

Stephen Bowes, of the military headquarters, resides on the corner of Thirty-first and Marcy streets. Sunday night some parties deliberately drove into his yard and stole several bales of hay. Mr. Bowes and several residents in the vicinity think the guilty parties are campers residing in Redick's grove.

A General Denial.

OMAHA, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of the BEE: The allegations set forth in your issue of the 14th inst. in your Sunday issue are false in every particular, as I will show at the proper time and place. A. M. CLARK.

Dangerously Injured.

James Richards, proprietor of the planing mills, corner of Eighteenth and Mason streets, was struck in the groin yesterday morning by a heavy plank and it is thought is dangerously injured.

Private Diseases.

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TWO OF A KIND.

Corra Hartman and Nellie Roth Again Before the Police Court.

Corra Hartman and Nellie Roth, the two little incorrigibles, were before Judge Berka yesterday morning. They are a couple of as complete specimens of total depravity as could be furnished by the Seven Dials of London. The girls, aged fourteen and fifteen respectively, for months have been the consorts of low and vicious men, sleeping in box-cars, sheds or the open air, as the case might be, and leading lives whose shamelessness is really incredible. Despite their depraved condition, both retain much of their former comeliness, for in fact both have been lovely children. Now they smoke, drink, chew and swear with the gusto of deck hands on a canal boat, and are evidently past all redemption. This time they were up for street walking, and Corra Hartman was called up first. As she stepped forward, a lady, Mrs. H. M. Cook, of California street, made her appearance before the magistrate and told the judge that if he would give her one more chance she would take her girl over a home and employment and do everything within human power to reclaim and reform her. The court was reluctant, knowing that desperate cases required desperate remedies, and that Corra is an extremely desperate case, but he finally yielded and turned the child over to Mrs. Cook, with the admonition that if she ever appeared before him again her destiny would be the reform school. The Roth girl was not so fortunate and she court remained her to the female department, pending her removal to the reformatory.

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THESE NEVER WAS

Placed before the public such a stock of boys' and children's clothing as we are showing this season. More than one-half of our second floor is devoted to their display and the prices we have marked them at were never known in the history of the trade.

We are showing boys' suits, at \$1.60 that our competitors say are cheap at \$3.00. They are strong and nice winter suits, plaited and well gotten up.

For \$2.25 we have a splendid fancy chevrot suit, elegantly made up, which would be cheap at \$4.50.

But the greatest of all bargains is our all wool cassimere suit at \$2.50. This is beyond a doubt as good a suit as was ever offered at double this price. We placed 250 of them on our counters last week and had to telegraph for more. We have again all sizes.

In finer grades we show a large variety of silk mixed cassimere chevrots and worsteds elegantly trimmed and made.

Boys' overcoats we offer from \$1.35 for as good a coat as you can buy elsewhere for \$3.00 up to the finest grades of chinchillas and cassimeres, which, in style and make, are the product of the most skillful and artistic cutters and tailors.

All goods marked in plain figures and at strictly one price.

Nebraska Clothing Co., Corner Douglas and 14th, Streets, Omaha.

OMAHA Medical and Surgical Institute. DR. W. J. HORNE, Surgeon.

C. S. RAYMOND, Diamond Merchant, Sterling Silver, Fine Watches, DOUGLAS AND 15th ST.

DR. HORNE'S Electro-Magnetic Belts! The Greatest Triumph of Electric Science—Scientifically Made and Practically Applied. DISEASES CURED WITHOUT MEDICINES.

CHRONIC and SURGICAL DISEASES. BRACES, Appliances for Deformities and Trouses.