HOW TO HELP THE POOR.

Rev. C. W. Savidge Answers This Opportune Question.

OMAHA'S CHARITIES REVIEWED.

The Solution of the Vexed Problem to Be Aided By the Coming Organization of the Charity Bureau.

Chances For Charity.

"How to Help the Poor" was the subject taken by Rev. C. W. Savidge for his morning discourse yesterday at the Seward Street M. E. church. The text was taken from Mark xiv:7—"For ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will ye may do them good." "The question of how to help the poor is opportune at this time, said the speaker. The cold blasts of winter are already whistling around the hovels of the poor, and the doors of those who are living in comfort are beseiged by men, women and children asking alms. Again, I have another reason for bringing this subject before you to-day. It is being thought upon and talked of at the present time by very many in this city. Lawyers and business men and large hearted, philanthropic women are being consulted on this subject we have taken this morning. This is a very proper place to bring this question. To help to solve this problem has been a part of the work of Jesus. Not only is the guilty soul to be led to the Redeemer, but it is our mission to do good to all, as far as we can. As Methodists we ought to live up to the rule of our church which says, "It is expected of all who continue in these societies that they shall continue to evidence their desire of salvation by doing good; by being in every kind merciful after their power, as they have opportunity doing good of every possible sort, and as far as possible to all men; to their bodies of the ability which God giveth, by giving food to the hungry, by clothing the naked, by visiting or helping them that are sick or in prison; to their souls by instructing, reproving or exhorting all we have any intercourse with, trampling under foot that enthusiastic doctrine, that 'we are not to do good unless our hearts be free to it.'"

Jesus started this movement for the poor a good while ago, and his true disciples are walking in his footsteps. St. James says: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." And in John 3:17: But who so hath this world's goods and seeth his brother have need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him."

Christ appears personified in the poor and the sick. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of these the least of my brethren, ye did it to me."

St. Jane, of Chantal, the daughter of a princely house in France, was wont to give the poor the reverence due to sovereigns, for she beheld in them, she declared, the King of Kings. May we never permit the divorce of charity from christian faith. We shall be more holy and more happy if we do more for the poor and suffering about us. O'Zanam, the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul society, said with his dying breath: "We have grown to two thousand visitors in Paris alone, and we visit there five thousand families." We, too, shall be happy, both living and dying, if we go about doing good. We then, of all others, do well to entertain this question to-day.

But you ask, "How shall we help?" If I attempt to aid the poor as many do, I shall be a damage, an absolute injury to them rather than a blessing. Formerly, when the knight rode out from his castle, he scattered money as he went and the people bowed and worshipped the hand that shed down the golden rain. But when the giver of the gold had passed they crept back to their wretched huts and lived little better than the beasts of the field. This was a very poor way to give charity, but do we do any better? For a few years past the people of this city have danced for the support of the poor. A grand charity ball has been given and thousands of dollars have been gotten from this source. Now, mark this: When the dance was over and the money was placed in the hands of worthy persons for distribution, the poor, doubtless many of them unworthy of charity, crowded in, demanding the money as their right, and policemen were necessary to restrain them from violence.

In many of our cities soup kitchens are started, and free lodging houses are opened both by public and by private means. But the majority of those who have been engaged in these lines of effort have become very much discouraged. Take an example from the city of New York where the soup kitchens and free lodgings were in full blast. The streets were thronged with the ragged, needy crowd. They filled all the station houses and lodging places provided by private charity and overflowed into the Island almshouse. Street begging became a custom. Ladies were robbed even on their own doorsteps by these mendicants. Thieving and drunkenness increased, nor would these paupers work. On one occasion the almshouse authorities were discharging a band of able-bodied paupers and having need of some light out-door labor on the Island, they offered these men what is thought good country wages, $15 a month and board. They unanimously refused, preferring the free lodging and lunch of the city. Workingmen came from such distances as Boston and Pittsburg, partly, no doubt, to "see the sights of New York," but hoping also for aid from public and private charities. We are told that in some cases young men were arrested in criminal houses who made their headquarters in these soup kitchens and then sallied out to enjoy the criminal indulgences of the city. Poor families abandoned steady industry, got their meals at the kitchens, and spent the day in going from one charitable organization to another. Thus we might go on, but we need not take your time. The ablest philanthropists in our country believe that the woodpile ought to be next the soup kitchen, and, better still, the relief houses should be under the care of the police. If we would do the poor good we must be careful how we help them.

I believe we can help the poor through intelligent, organized effort. A movement is now on foot in this city which I think will greatly aid us in solving this troublesome problem. This organization is called "The Omaha Bureau of Charities." It is not the formation of a new society for the dispensing of charity—on the other hand, it would not aid those already organized—and is really a board of record, where the names of all who are aided can be found, and where facts relating to each needy case may be obtained. This bureau of charities will have a president, probably two vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer; also a paid agent, whose business will be to personally investigate the needy cases. Friendly visitors, who are willing, will have opportunity to aid in this work. The board of directors will probably consist of twenty-one well-known business and professional men, who will meet monthly and may be consulted oftener. The different churches and charity organizations will be represented in the bureau, and through the workings of the bureau we can all be saved from imposition and fraud.

The design of this organization is to weed out the unworthy and help the deserving. A meeting is to be held in the City Hall Monday evening, November 28, for the organization of this body. I have spoken of, and I hope the Christian people of this city will be well represented. By working in this line we shall save thousands of dollars which are now worse than wasted. You are doubtless familiar with many charitable bodies in our city which will be aided by the movement I have spoken of. You are not only familiar, I say, with these organizations, but they commend themselves to you and you are aiding them.

Thirteen years ago the city mission was organized and it is still doing its work on Tenth street. It teaches poor women and girls to sew and gives them the garments they make. These poor children are taught on the Sabbath of Jesus and heaven. In this same place the bootblacks are given a good breakfast every Sabbath morning.

We are all familiar with the noble work done by the Women's Christian association at 2718 Hurt street. Their object is to provide temporary assistance to destitute women and children until permanent homes and means of support can be given them. They have bought the house and lot they occupy and have paid $1,500 on the same. This society is worthy of our money and prayers.

Then I have been greatly pleased to hear of the work of the ladies of Unity club. These ladies, I suppose, do not believe that Jesus was divine, but if we, Methodists, are not diligent the Unitarians will outstrip us in the labor of love. This body has opened a day nursery for children, where poor mothers can have their children cared for for a small sum while they are away at work. I understand that the city has given this club a house and lot for this humane purpose.

A Young Woman's home, under the auspices of the Women's Christian association, has been opened at 1910 Dodge street. They pay $150 per month for the building. This line of work first began in New York and Boston in 1866. The object is to labor for the good of working women in every way, to find new avenues of employment and to shield them by judicious means from imposition and wrong. Prices of board are regulated according to accommodations. All the privileges of a home will be furnished at a very low price. More or less will be constantly done in the way of intellectual improvement. Religious privileges will also be enjoyed. In our cities these homes have been a blessing to thousands.

Let us make up our minds to put forth sensible, organized effort, and when we go to visit the poor even on our own account let us go to find out the causes of their distress. These causes, in the main, are idleness, intemperance and sickness, and while temporary help must be given, these causes should be removed if possible, and we should instill into them ideas of self respect and give to them principles of temperance, health and thrift. There is no need of beggery in our American cities. Labor is wanted everywhere—especially educated labor. "Stagnation is the last station this side of damnation."

Let us give our influence and help in the line of the education of the poor. Tuckerman says: "Every child who is a beggar almost without exception will become a vagrant and probably a thief." Let the hands and mind be taught and we shall lift them up.

I now speak briefly of the greatest cure. These poor people in our city need the faith and religion of Jesus. God will hold us responsible, I believe, for neglecting the poor of our own city even more than those on the other side of the globe. While we act as the agents of these efficient organizations in our midst, let us supply the wants of the deserving poor and at the same time tell them of Him who, "though He was rich, yet for their sakes became poor that they through His poverty might be rich."

NAST AND HIS PICTURES.

The Famous Caricaturist Entertains an Appreciative Audience.

For two hours last evening Thomas Nast, the great caricaturist, entertained a delighted audience in the Grand opera house. Owing to the coldness of the evening, unfortunately, there was not the house the distinguished artist deserved, although the attendance was good. Shortly after 8 o'clock the curtain rose and Mr. Nast, clad in a gray Norfolk jacket and a pair of brown pantaloons that looked impervious to paint or crayon, appeared on the scene and in a business-like manner commenced his lecture. Nast has a short, thickset frame, but is not stout, as his caricaturists would make one believe. He is as quick and active as a boy of ten, and the dispatch with which he dashed off his pictures was a source of continual wonder to the audience. He has a peculiarly striking countenance, full of intelligence and a glance distinguished for quickness and keenness of perception. In the middle of the stage was placed the easel upon which were drawn the pictures. Mr. Nast does all his own talking, and is a most agreeable substitute for the alleged English humorist, Pelham, who formerly made such melancholy attempts to entertain the audience, while Nast was busy at the easel.

Mr. Nast commenced his artistic lecture by saying: "While some men call man a laughing animal, others choose to consider him a tool-making animal. Ordinary artists consider him as the delightful creature who buys pictures, but I like best to consider him as the only animal that laughs. I'll draw you his picture."

Turning to his easel, Mr. Nast drew what appeared to be a bowl on the top of a stool. But feet suddenly appeared at the bottom of the picture, hands appeared at the side and, by a few lightning strokes of his crayon, the bowl merged into the body of a corpulent man, while, a few seconds later, the whole was crowned with the jolliest of laughing faces. The grin on the face was communicative, and a roar of laughter and applause swept over the house.

"Among criminals and banditti," said the artist, "the hearty laugh is rarely heard, and as you get lower in the scale of life the more gravity you find in an animal. I will draw you a countenance with a more woebegone expression than that worn by Edwin Booth in the opening scene in Hamlet."

And again turning to his easel, with a few strokes of his brush he rapidly sketched a monkey with a face of such profound gravity and in such a great contrast to the laughing face pictured beside it that roars of laughter again echoed over the house.

He next said the American people were the most jocular under the sun. In the English newspapers and books of humor, the greater portion of the witticisms are American. He next sketched an English cockney with the British lion at his side, and then appeared the lank figure of Uncle Sam with his face lit up with his usual bland smile, and at his side the typical American eagle. Not liking the position of the lion's tail, he lengthed it out to the eagle's mouth, and with two or three strokes of his brush changed the sleepy expression of the lion to one of intense agony. Mr. Nast was too modest to tell the audience, but it is nothing more than justice to say for him that Nast was the first person to endow Uncle Sam with this personality that is now the model the world over for caricaturists in delineating the typical American.

Mr. Nast next spoke of Cæsarism, about which there has been such a furore in the papers, illustrating it with his usual cartoons. He spoke of looking over the funny column of a paper recently and thinking of the possibilities of American humor. Our countrymen know of no subject that is too grave for fun. A man who had died suddenly was spoken of as being "blotted out;" another person accidentally shot by his son, as a "perforated parent;" the drowning capacity of Lake Erie was spoken of as being five boys and a dog; to the death of a servant girl killed while lighting a kitchen fire with kerosene was appended this verse:

Only a servant girl,
Simple and green,
Only a can of kerosene;
Only a lot of matches and wood;
Only a grease spot
Where the servant girl stood.

Mr. Nast told next how he happened to become a caricaturist. His first inspiration was drawn from the acting of the comedian Burton, whose comical attitudes and facial expression he would afterwards reproduce on paper at his room. Nast then drew a portrait in colors of Burton in one of his favorite attitudes, and with a few sweeps of the brush changed the expression from fright to perfect contentment, and then to merriment. His next sketch was also in colors, representing himself as a boy of fourteen applying for the position of an artist. Next followed a brief history of caricature and its power in politics. Fortunately for the world, nearly all caricaturists have had truth, liberty and good sense on their side.

Next followed "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," in which a pair of boots were all that were visible of the man above the water, while his hobby-horse stood toppling on the banks of the stream. Dashing his brush through this comical picture a few times, the audience watched him curiously to see what he was attempting to produce, when turning the painting upside down there was disclosed a beautiful picture in colors of Niagara Falls. This was greeted with a loud outburst of applause.

Ben Butler's face was next produced in less than one minute, after which followed sketches of Boss Tweed and a brief history of the notorious Tammany ring.

Mr. Nast then proceeded to paint a "Winter Scene at Night," five minutes being the time in which to paint and frame it. And in less than four minutes there was before the audience a beautiful landscape.

His final picture represented himself in nightdress marching off to bed with a candle in his hand, and over the top of the picture were inscribed the words "Good Night."

Two Crooks Locked Up.

John Wilson and Thomas Kelly belong to that class known to the police as "crooks," and yesterday Officers Mostyn and McCracken concluded that the valuables of citizens would be better protected with these two worthies behind the bars, and they were locked up at the central station.

BELOW ZERO.

The Cold and Snow Interferes With the Railroads.

"How cold is it?" asked one of two men who stood and looked at the thermometer on Farnam street, near Eleventh about 11 o'clock last night.

"Cold enough," was the ready response. "The bulb has been driven into the telegraph pole."

It was not, however, as bad as that, but it was pretty cold. The night was clear and crisp, and the stillness was not broken by the howling and piercing winds. At 11 o'clock the thermometer marked two degrees below zero, and pedestrians found it necessary to bundle up with storm top coats and ear mufflers and step along lively to keep from freezing.

All the railroads in and out of the city were more or less hampered by the intense cold, and the presence of snow drifts along their respective lines. Trains did not pretend to run on schedule time and came and went as the circumstances would permit. The evening train from the east on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was several hours behind, and passengers ticketed to Omaha had to pass the night in the Bluffs. The overland train due from the west on the Union Pacific at 5 o'clock, was reported twelve hours late, the deep snow in the mountains forming an almost impenetrable barrier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last night, at Boyd's, Baureis and Puls' German dramatic company produced Paul Lindau's beautiful society comedy, "Maria und Magdalena." The story is extremely interesting, and the manner in which it is told by the dramatist causes it readily to appeal to the sympathy and appreciation of the audience. Of its kind it was, perhaps, the first which has so strongly appealed to the patrons of this company, and it may be said that its reception was not in excess of either its merits or the manner in which the piece was produced. From the beginning to the close the play was admirably enacted. The ladies and gentlemen were beautifully and appropriately dressed, in fact, in keeping with the actors and actresses who have appeared in the leading society dramas on the English stage. Baureis and Puls' company last night scored a success in every sense of the word and their work warmly recommends them to the German people of the city.

The National League.

The called meeting of the Irish National league of Omaha, and the friends of the cause it represents, did not attract a large crowd to St. Philomena's hall yesterday afternoon. Less than a dozen persons were present. The severity of the weather and the lateness of the call combined to make the meeting a failure. An informal discussion took place regarding the subscriptions made to the fund to aid the struggle for home-rule in Ireland. The committee reported a considerable sum on hand—$1,300—but owing to the fact that the bulk of well-to-do Irishmen in the city had not been called on, it was decided to make another effort before closing the subscription. This camparatively small subscription is due solely to the failure of committees heretofore appointed to circulate the paper and perform the duties for which they were appointed. It was decided to hold another meeting next Sunday afternoon, and to ask the city council for the use of the city hall for that purpose. Some prominent speakers will be asked to address the meeting, and a live committee appointed to collect a Christmas purse, to aid the league in Ireland, that will be creditable to the Irishmen of this city.

Talking on Prohibition.

The Metropolitan Prohibition club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Congregational tabernacle. Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather and lack of sufficient notice, there was a very small attendance. Dr. Wilson was chosen temporary chairman. Remarks were made by Rev. James Wilson, Rev. Cochran and others. Rev. Wilson spoke of the workings of the cause of prohibition in his church, and the different societies organized for that purpose and pronounced them failures. He knew of only one drunkard being reclaimed by them. He thought that christianity and prohibition were inseparable. Rev. Cochran in his remarks thought that the main solution to the temperance question was the granting of woman's suffrage. It was suggested by Dr. Wilson that the different churches organize prohibition clubs at the various churches, as he thought many persons could be induced to attend such meetings at their own church when they would not elsewhere. It was decided to hold a business meeting at Dr. Wilson's office on Tuesday evening.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES!

—AT—

Importer's Prices.

MAX MEYER & BRO.

BUFFALO BILL.

Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.—Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the Carbolic Smoke Ball. I would not be without one. For a sudden cold or throat trouble it is invaluable—in fact worth ten times its weight in gold. Yours truly,

WM. F. CODY, (Buffalo Bill.)

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Croup, Lung Troubles Colds, etc., instantly relieved and speedily cured. One ball generally sufficient. Mail orders—Smoke Ball by mail $2 and 4 cents postage. Debellator for the blood $1 additional. A FREE TEST given at our office parlors. Sold by all druggists.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL COMPANY,

Over 114 South Fifteenth Street, Omaha, Neb

Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute.

N. W. Corner of 13th and Dodge Streets,

For the treatment of all CHRONIC and SURGICAL DISEASES—BRACES, APPLIANCES for DEFORMITIES, and TRUSSES.—Best facilities, apparatus and remedies for successful treatment of every form of disease requiring Medical or Surgical treatment. FORTY NEW ROOMS for PATIENTS—BEST HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS in the west. Write for circulars on Deformities and Braces, Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Piles, Tumors, Cancer, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inhalation, Electricity, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney, Bladder, Eye, Ear, Skin, and Blood and all surgical operations. DISEASES of WOMEN a SPECIALTY. BOOK on Diseases of Women, FREE. Only reliable medical institute making a specialty of PRIVATE DISEASES.—All blood diseases successfully treated Persons unable to visit us treated at home by correspondence. All communications confidential. Medicine or instruments sent by mail or express, securely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred. Call and consult us, or send history of your case, and we will send in plain wrapper, our BOOK TO MEN FREE upon Private, Special and Nervous Diseases, etc. Address,

Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute, or Dr. McMenamy, Cor. 13th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb

Owing to the rapid growth of Omaha and our success in effecting cures, our business has been so large that the old Medical Institute on Tabor street, Council Bluffs, could not accommodate all coming to it for treatment. We have therefore moved to our new brick building, corner of 13th and Dodge streets, one block south of the old institute building, and have now the largest and most complete Medical Institute or hospital in the west. Forty newly furnished, well warmed and ventilated rooms for patients, three skilled physicians always in the building. All kinds of diseases treated in the most scientific manner.

We manufacture Surgical Braces for Deformities, Trusses, Supporters, Electrical Batteries, and can supply physicians or patients any appliance, remedy, or instrument known. Call and consult us, or write for circulars upon all subjects, with lists of questions for patient to answer. Thousands treated successfully by correspondence. We have superior advantages and facilities for treating diseases, performing surgical operations, and nursing patients which combined with our acknowledged ability, experience, responsibility and reputation should make the Omaha Medical and Surgical Institute the first choice.

Nebraska National Bank.

U. S. DEPOSITORY, OMAHA, NEB.

Paid Up Capital, - $250,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

H. W. YATES, President.
LEWIS S. REED, Vice-President.
A. E. TOUZALIN, 2d Vice-President.
W. H. S. HUGHES, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
W. V. MORSE, JOHN S. COLLINS,
H. W. YATES, LEWIS S. REED,
A. E. TOUZALIN.

Banking Office—
THE IRON BANK.
Cor. 12th and Farnam Sts.
A General Banking Business Transacted.

J. B. HAYNES,

—OFFICIAL—

STENOGRAPHER,

Third Judicial District,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LOST MANHOOD, Youthful, Imprudence, Nervous Debility caused through errors and bad practices CURED. GOLDEN SEAL CO, 19 Locust st. St. Louis

The Old Reliable Specialist of many years' experience, treats with wonderful success, all LUNG, THROAT, CANCER, PILES, FISTULA.

RUPTURE cured without pain or hindrance from business. All Chronic Diseases, far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any Private or Blood disease can be cured for one-third the cost at our Private Dispensary.

LADIES By his treatment a Pure, Lovely Complexion, free from sallowness, freckles blackheads, eruptions, etc., a brilliant eyes and perfect health can be had.

That "tired" feeling and all female weaknesses promptly cured. Floating Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression Und Indigestion, Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and ulceration, Failing and Displacements, Spinal weakness, Kidney complaints and Change of Life, Consult the Old Doctor

EYE AND EAR Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelids or Globe and Par or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess, Dimness of Vision of one or both eyes, and Tumors of Lid.

Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, Internal or External Deafness, or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

NERVOUS Debility, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blurs before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easy Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, Safely, Permanently and Privately Cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fevers Sores Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Etc., Permanently Cured When Others Have Failed.

Consultation free and strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send ten cents in stamps for pamphlet and list of questions upon private, special and nervous diseases.

Terms strictly cash. Call on or address,

DR. POWELL REEVES,
No. 314 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb

DRS. S. & D. DAVIESON,

1707 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Of the Missouri State Museum of Anatomy, St. Louis, Mo., University College Hospital, London, Giesen, Germany and New York. Have devoted their attention

SPECIALLY TO THE TREATMENT OF

Nervous, Chronic and Blood DISEASES.

More especially those arising from imprudence, invite all so suffering to correspond without delay. Diseases of infection and contagion cured safely and speedily without use of dangerous drugs. Patients whose cases have been neglected, badly treated or pronounced incurable, should not fail to write us concerning their symptoms. All letters receive immediate attention.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And will be mailed FREE to any address on receipt of one 2-cent stamp, "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Physical Exhaustion," to which is added an "Essay on Marriage," with important chapters on diseases of the Reproductive Organs, the whole forming a valuable medical treatise which should be read by all young men. Address

DRS. S. and D. DAVIESON,
1707 Olive Street St. Louis, Mo.

We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.

We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.

Alcott & Link, Hudson, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

SHORT-HAND Writing thoroughly taught by Mail. Best and shortest system now in use. Circulars Free. Prof. A. N. GAEBLER, Box 404, St. Louis.

WE EXPECTED

Our big special sale of overcoats would cause a commotion, but we must confess we never anticipated such a rush as we had all last week, and especially Saturday. Our 35 salesmen were busy from morning till late at night, to wait on the throngs of customers that crowded our store, and we regret that we were not better prepared, as even that large force of salesmen was not sufficient to attend to all, and a good many had to go away. Saturday's business made big holes in our overcoat piles, but we are not through yet. Over one hundred cases of suits and overcoats from our great New York purchase, are still on the way and coming in daily, and we propose to get rid of them as fast as they come in.

Last week we have convinced thousands of customers that they never bought overcoats so cheap as we offered them. This week we will show how low good suits can be sold. Suits that were made by one of the best houses in the country. This is the greatest opportunity men of moderate means ever had to procure good first class garments at about one half the real value. We cannot describe them all, but we mention a few of the larger lots and which are especially big bargains:

$4.75 300 good heavy Cassimere Suits, warranted strictly all wool, lined with good heavy serge. No all wool suit of such quality and such make was ever offered for less than $7 to $8. Our slaughter price is $4.75.

$6.50 This is the price we have placed on about 200 fine black, warranted real worsted, Corkscrew Suits, some lined with silk serge, some with good double warp Italian, well gotten up. This will make a good dress suit for men of moderate means, and will give good satisfaction. It is in every respect as good a suit as is sold by other houses for $10 to $12. Our slaughter price is $6.50.

$9.75 This lot contains about 250 plain, double and twist, and silk mixed cassimeres, some fine cheviots, elegantly made and trimmed, every one worth $15.00, and that is the price which other dealers would ask for them. Our slaughter price is $9.75.

$13.50 Nearly 400 fine tailor made Suits, the choicest of the great purchase; cassimeres, beautiful fancy worsteds and diagonals. The material is the product of some of the best mills in the country, and some imported. These suits were manufactured for the finest city trade, and have been made up to sell at retail for from $18 to $25. Our slaughter price is $13.50.

Several large lots of Pea Jackets and Vests, chinchillas, plush and astrachan, lined with fine cassimere and Italian goods, which are usually sold for $10, $12 and $18. Our slaughter price is $4.25, $4.75, $9.00 and $11.75. A few extra fine imported astrachans with elegant satin lining, and fully worth $28 to $30, we offer at $16.90.

We wish to call the attention of ladies to a small but especially attractive assortment of fine children's overcoats, which fell into our hands with this great purchase. These are made of the best of material in Cassimere, Chinchilla and Astrachan, elegantly trimmed with fur and plush, and of exquisite designs. These garments were manufactured for the cream of city trade, and in every respect first class. There are only a few small lots of them, and as the sizes are somewhat broken we have marked them at about one third their real value,

We are daily in receipt of numerous mail orders from out of town parties, and wish to say that we cheerfully send goods by express C. O. D., with privilege of examining when parties are willing to pay express charges, both ways in case goods are returned, and we require a deposit to cover such charges. We sell goods with such a small margin of profit that we cannot afford to puy expressage.

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

Nebraska Clothing Company,

Corner Douglas and 14th, Streets, Omaha.

HIMEBAUGH & TAYLOR,

ICE TOOLS. Plows, Markers, Hooks, Grapples, Slide Iron.

Wire Rope, Buffalo Scales, Scale Repair Shop.

OMAHA.

Display at their warerooms, 1305 and 1307 Farnam Street, the largest assortment of Pianos and Organs to be found at any establishment west of Chicago. The stock embraces the highest class and medium grades, including

STEINWAY, FISCHER, LYON & HEALY PIANOS

ORGANS BURDETT, STANDARD, LYON & HEALY

Prices, quality and durability considered, are placed at the lowest living rates for cash or time payments, while the long established reputation of the house, coupled with their most liberal interpretation of the guarantee on their goods, affords the purchaser an absolute safeguard against loss by possible defects in materials and workmanship.

LYON & HEALY,

1305 & 1307 FARNAM STREET.

Fine Watches C. S. RAYMOND Diamond Merchant 307 DOUGLAS AND 15th ST. Sterling Silver

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. Snedtiker's Method. No operation; no pain no detention from business. Adapted to children as well as grown people. Hundreds of autograph testimonials on file. All business strictly confidential. Consultation free.

PROF. N. D. COOK,
Room 6, 1514 Douglas St., Omaha, Ne

TYLER DESK CO
ST. LOUIS, MO.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE DESKS, BANK COUNTERS, BANK, COURT HOUSE, GOVERNMENT WORK and FINE OFFICE FITTINGS. Best Work and Lowest Prices Guaranteed. 100 page Illust'd Catalogue, Finest ever printed, sent free. Mention Bee.

SteckPiano

Remarkable for powerful sympathetic tone, pliable action and absolute durability. 30 years' record, the best guarantee of the excellence of these instruments.

WOODBRIDGE BROS.

SCIENTIFIC MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS 1420 DODGE STREET

GLUCK & WILKINSON.