WHAT THE TARIFF REALLY IS.

A Measure That Protects the Farmer as Well as Manufacturer.

WESTERN VIEW OF THE M'KINLEY LAW.

A Policy That Builds Up Home Industries. While Competition Regulates Prices-Fallacy of Democratic Criticism.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20 .- To the Editor of There was recently handed to me

for perusal an apparently plausible argument upon the tariff problem, written, I believe, in the interest of free trade, for its author, in dosing, remarks: "I am convinced that almost cebody is benefited by the tariff, except clique of millionaires who have got rich by this polite form of begging, while everybody else is ntundered for their benefit." In an article which forces its author to a

conclusion so clearly erroneous, one is apt to afer that the opening declarations must be equally indefensible, and they are. "How strange it is," he writes, "that any American citizen should say, when asked his views ppon the tariff question, 'I don't understand it;" " and again, before beginning his argument, he says: "But first, I want you to stroli with me down into the valley of humiliation and blush a while for having ever been compelled to confess that you didn't understand the tariff question."

Indeed! William E. Gladstone, the ablest statesman in England, looking at the problem from an English point of view, set up an elaborate argument against the American system. Following immediately upon its publication came an equally exhaustive article from James G. Blaine, in which every promi-pent feature of Mr. Gladstone's reasoning was attacked, and, from an American stand-

oint, completely upset.

Congressman Morrison of Illinois, after months of study and of careful consideration, presented a bill for the modification of the presented a bill for the modification of the tariff which, to a majority of his associates, seemed wofully at fault, and the bill and its author were both set aside, as additions to

Roger Q. Mills came forward later with ancertainly prefer their continuance, and application to the great purpose of public education to the great purpose of public education to the great purpose of public education, roads, etc.

The committee on commerce and manufactures, in reporting favorably upon President place in the republic was begun. The bill was behended, dissected, revised and reconstructed by the senate and house, but it prove assumed an aspect which promised improvement upon the schedule in force, and was therefore put away as another conspicusity." was there fore put away as another conspicu-

When the last session of congress began, with a republican majority in all its branches, and a republican president in office, it was well understood that the party whose fore-sight and judgment for twenty-four years had given to American industries their mag-bificent development would endeavor to re-vise the tariff upon the basis of "greatest good to the greatest number." Whether or hot the McKinley schedule will work out the benefit that is hoped for, time only can tell.
No man, nor set of men, in a nation where interests are so diversified as they are in ours will ever be able to "understand" this wide reaching problem sufficiently to tell, in advance of a test, what measure could be adopted that would satisfy all the desires of every element in our national family. No man, nor set of men, can frame a bill for regulation of tariff whose provisions would not be assailed. It is easy to understand the simple matter of charging animporter a fixed some be assailed. It is easy to understand the simple matter of charging an importer a fixed amount for the privilege of bringing to one country for sale the products and wares of another, but this part of the question has about the same relation to the problem, as a whole, that an alphabet bears to a language.

The people of New England, and of other manufacturing districts, whose prosperity depends upon the success of the industries about them, are certainly consistent in demanding that measure of protection which is

manding that measure of protection which is essential to their permanency and success. The lumbermen and others who are dependent upon them in Michigan and Wisconsin may be bind to the interests of New England, but they are fearfully in carnest when the tariff on lumber is threatened. The raisers of tobacco in Virginia and Kentucky are willing that the duties on lumber and re willing that the duties on lumber and woolens, and a multitude of articles they cannot produce, should be removed or re-duced, but the tariff on tobacco must never

for the protection of farmers, has been almost

They see glaring injustice in advancing the tariff on glass, but they rarely alude to the 50 per cent that was added to butter and

They talk of alleged oppression in an increase of duty on woolens, but are always too busy to explain to the farmers that the tariff on barley is more than doubled and that duties on all other grains have been proposed for the price of the portionately raised.

They foretell disaster from the tariff on a They foretell disaster from the tariff on a number of protected commodities, but they rarely refer to the most conspicuous of all the changes, one made in the interest of a multitude of farmers who are raising tobacco, where the duty on Summatra leaf has been raised from an average of 55 cents to exactly & per pound. Nor do they state to the farmer that duties on beans have been raised from 10 per cent ad valorem to 45 cents per bushel; on bacon and hams from 2 to 5 cents per pound; on apples from nothing to 25 cents per bushel; on beef from 1 to 2 cents per pound, and on cattle and horses in like These are the articles which entermost

largely into active competition with our own agricultural products, and the farmers are

entitled to protection.

Now the impatient free trader will say:

"This tariff is oppressive to the mechanic."

And so it goes. The farmer wants the fruit the tariff; the mechanic wants his meat and his flour and his tobacco without duties; the professional and commercial fraternities could easily be suited by having all articles free Each class of our great population is blind to the advantage of the others, forgating at times that presenting on the second getting at times, that presperity for one is dependent upon the other's good fortune. It is therefore essential to advancement,

and universal good feeling, that we close our ears to selfishness, our eyes to the night-mares of disturbed imaginations, and stand upon a more patriotic level, with a higher conception of national prosperity.

And first, let us understand that an advance in rates of duties is not necessarily in

And first, let us understand that an advance in rates of duties is not necessarily, indeed is not usually, equivalent to a corresponding advance in values.

It is true that manufacturers and merchants, for the purpose of personal gain, may raise the prices on wares, and charge the alleged necessity for it to the tariff, but the advance will be temporary. Let the duties be sufficient to prevent foreign cheap labor and three per cent. capital from freezing them out, and competition among American manufacturers will keep values where they belong.

The chief enemy of low prices is the "trust," and congress can regulate combinations of that sort if they become oppressive.

It has been the mission of democrats, for a quarter of a century, to criticize republican quarter of a century, to criticize republican administrations; to tear from their creditable achievements the glory to which they are entitled. These political opponents have denounced every plan and condemned every act that republicans originated or accomplished, and yet, in spite of it all, the records of the world would be searched in vain for a parallel, or even an approach, to the asteunding development which has come to our material resources, since the election of Abraham Lincoln.

grims when four little colonies conceived the idea that some sort of union, one with the others, would be of infinite advantage to all. Protection, as they understood it, meant more than the festering of industries. Life and preperty, and the jewel of their compact, liberty, were all involved. The basis of the confederation was simple, but just, and held the people of New England together till their charters were revoked by King James.

After the revolution, when the colonies were in absolute financial distress, the hardships entailed by England's opposition to the development of manufactures, became more years, from the close of the war, over \$50,000,000 in specie were paid to English manufacturers and merchants, a greater portion of which could have been kept in the colonies had home productions been permitted. Necessity will sometimes compet what milder agencies may have failed to accomplish, and it proved to be true in American experience at that period of colonial history.

An article upon "American Manufactures" was published and given wide circulation by

An article upon "American Manufactures" was published and given wide circulation by people of Pennsylvania, which began as fol-lows: "Every man must be convinced that a people who have recourse to foreign markets for almost every article of their consumption can be independent in name only, and are incapable of becoming either great or prosper-

In his first message to congress President Washington called attention to the advisability of giving official, and therefore tangible encouragement to American industries, and almost the first bill passed by the new legislative assembly provided a tariff for protection, for revenue, and for the payment of the public debt.

There had existed a bond of federation be-

tween the thirteen colonies, prior to the revolution, but each had reserved the right of individual government. When they accepted the constitution and thereby became members of the union, this prerogative was abandoned, but the national government was under moral obligation to take no advantage of that surrender of rights, hence the enact ment of tariff regulation was an effective il-lustration of good faith.

Previous to the passage of the tariff bill, the colonies had been drained of specie, to make up the balance of trade against them. Almost immediately after the bill became a law, the situation began to change, and with in five years, exports had more than doubled At the close of the first decade, the balance

had been augumented to \$115,000,000. A sur-plus of revenue began to accumulate, and Thomas Jefferson asked: "Shall we suppress the imports and give an advantage to for eign over domestic manufacturers?" And then answered the question himself, by saying: "The patriotism of the people would certainly prefer their continuance, and appli-

The rapid development of American indus-tries was gall and wormwood to the English manufacturers. One of the lords, in parlia-ment, declared that it would be "well worth while to incur aloss upon the first exportations, in order by the glut, to stifle in the cradle the rising manufacturers in the United States." Congress at that time was equal to the occasion, and upon being con-vinced that: "The foreign manufacturers and merchants would put into use all their in order to refresh the memory of those who have forgotten how inseparably the principle of protection has been connected with our national policy since the first federation of the colonies before the revolutionary war.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, as the case may be, the McKinley schedule has been passed by congress on the eve of election. If selfishness and demogogery could be eliminated from our politics, it would make little difference when a bill of this sort should come, for it would be dispassionately considered. ered. Democratic papers and speakers, know-

American people They tell the mechanic that because the duty on tin has been raised that everything cannot produce, should be removed or reduced, but the tariff on tobacco must never be disturbed, except to be raised. In the west, where farming is the chief occupation, men are clamoring for heavy reductions on everything that the east produces, but the man who would hint at removing the tariff on potatoes and grains would be labeled by the farmers as an enemy. All sorts of arguments have brought into service by democratic speakers to prove to the farmers and mechanics how disastrous the outcome must be with McKinley's revisions in force. And they are cunning about it, too.

They refer to the increase of duty on tin as an outrage, but they fall to inform the industry has prospered beyond all precedent, yet the price has been remarkably low. The duty that is now imposed is simply a wise protection. Capital has been largely invested, machinery perfected, trade worked up, and the popularity of the nails established. Now that the article has been invented it in that line will immediately be advanced to that extent. Because a traiff of 2½ cents has been put upon nails made from wire, they would have us believe that in a very little while we shall pay 5 cents a pound, by the wind have us believe that in a very little while we shall pay 5 cents a pound, by the manufacture of wire nails is of recent origin, and the industry has prospered beyond all precedent, yet the price has been remarkably low. The duty that is now imposed is simply a wise protection. Capital has been largely invested, machinery perfected, trade worked upon nails made from wire, they would have us believe that in a very little while we shall pay 5 cents a pound, by the keg, instead of 2½, that we now are paying. Yet they all know better, or ought to. The manufacture of wire nails is of recent origin, and the industry has prospered beyond all precedent, yet the price has been remarkably low. The duty that is now imposed is simply a wise protection. Capital has been largely invested, so will be a divised to the price of the produces. brought as low as they can profitably be furnished for, does anyone desire to see foreign manufacturers adopt the idea, and by means of their pauper labor destroy so promising an American industry! Not by any means, and the tariff is a safeguard, but not a

ionaires Nebraska and Kansas will have by ionaires Nebraska and Kansas will have by spring. The advance of 5 cents a bushel on corn, in these two states, would bring hearly \$8,000,000. Fifteen cents a bushel on barley. \$2,000,000 more. Potatoes, at 10 cents advance, about a quarter of a million, and so on. Such a statement is of course, ridicu-lous, yet it is exactly the sophistry and de-lusion that is being talked all over the coun-

try by opponents to the McKiniey bill.

In the matter of tin, American manufac turers have been handicapped from the start. English syndicates have controlled the principal mines and have handled the bulk of the product. Whenever it has suited their pur-pose to raise the price they have done so, and whenever it has seemed—advisable, from policy or necessity, to reduce it a little that, too, has been done. It has now become known to a certainty that tin can be mined in this country in limitless quantities. With a margin for protection of only I cent per pound, however, our capitalists have not been will-ing to risk much money or time in the devel-opment of tin manufactures, because they could be easily frozen out during the years of beginnings, by foreign competition. But the increase in tariff has changed the conditions. Congress has finally given to this industry the same sort of encouragement that has been extended to others of our great material in-terests when they were too feeble to stand alone. Never in the history of legislation atone. Never in the history of legislation has there been such an awakening of interest in a particular direction, as the additional duty of a cent and two tenths per pound on tin and terne plates has brought about, \$7,000,000, to be invested in Bultimore, \$5,000,000, in Chicago, and the McKinley bill only three weeks on the market.

We are told that farmers are oppressed by the tariff on machinery; that reapers and

We are told that farmers are oppressed by the tariff on machinery; that reapers and plows, and things of that sert, are sold abroad for half what they sell for here. Is the tariff responsible for this condition of things! Not by any means. Manufacturers sell their wares for cash to dealers abroad, and it is certainly true that the same class of dealers in this country can buy them at equally low prices. The difficulty lies in the manner of sale. Machines are shipped from the factory to a distributing agent, where they are handled at considerable expense by an agent of the company or a wholesale an agent of the company or a wholesale dealer. In either case a profit must be made. They go from these distributing stations, after having been three times handled, to a local dealer or agent in some smaller town, where they are brought into contact with the farmer. This dealer has a margin of from 25 able achievements the glory to which they are entitled. These political opponents have denounced every plan and condemned every act that republicans originated or accomplished, and yet, in spite of it all, the records of the world would be searched in vain for a parallel, creven an approach, to the asteunding development which has come to our material resources, since the election of Abraham Lincoln.

This nation was born of oppression, and nursed at the breast of suffering. Liberty of conscience, of thought and of action, the crown and the glory of our citizenship, is a heritage that was only made possible by a century and a half of sacrifice.

There came a time in the days of the Pil-

operations cost money, so that the difference between what the farmer ultimately pays for a resper, for instance, and what the manufacturer actually receives, is at least equal to the discount to dealers abroad. Sewing machines that are sold at retail for from \$40 to \$75 apiece to the user, can be purchased in quantities from manufacturers at from \$15 to \$30. If the tariff was removed tomorrow to \$30. If the tariff was removed tomorrow from many of the articles produced in this country, the difference in price would be scarcely perceptible. I have said that when an industry reaches that point where it can cope with any competition tariff should be removed from that particular interest, but I am nearly convinced, now, that it is better to let it remain as a safeguard, while home competition, one manufacturer with another, is accomplishing what we all desire—reduction of prices.

is accomplishing what we all desire—reduction of prices.

Only a few years ago Axminster carpets were worth \$8 a yard, and were all handmade. An adequate protection encouraged not only American capital but American genius, and before very long an American had invented machinery to take the place of hands, factories had been erected, prices becaute fall and now we are making 50 000.

began to fall, and now we are making 50,000,000 yards a year and are practically independent of foreign supply.
Let the tariff remain, not as a burden, but
as an indication to the three hundred manufacturers of these wares that the government is protecting its offspring.

A multitude of instances might be quoted

A multitude of instances might be quoted to prove the advantages of protection, but if our people will investigate matters of this nature for themselves, and not be influenced by plausible sophistry, which seems to be promising \$1 for 75 cents, or profit and prosperity without labor and sacrifice, a much more healthy and desirable condition of public sentiment will be developed.

more healthy and desirable condition of public sentiment will be developed.

Foreign nations are in arms over McKinley's bill. Does any one suppose that they are worrying lest American interests shall suffer? Oh, no. They are alarmed over two natural consequences which are likely to follow. 1. A great falling off in their trade with America, which has been their most profitable market. 2 They have found profitable market. 2. They have found American competitors, in outside fields, to be the most formidable of all they encounter, and they are quick to perceive that if manufacturing establishments are increased, and new industries are brought into being, the genius and push of American producers will make them hustle to hold their own, even in

make them histle to hold their own, even in fields where they are supreme.

Had it been left for me to frame, there are some things in the McKinley bill that I might have left out, and I am sure that there are a good many republicans, particularly in the west, who are not in harmony with all of its provisions. But there were opponents to the Mills bill among democrats, there were many registeral friends who were decidedly many personal friends who were decidedly opposed to the "horizontal" reduction that Morrison proposed, and it is certain that no one, however wise or considerate he may be, can prepare a schedule for upwards of nine hundredarticles, that would be pleasing to all The present arrangement of tariff was discussed in committee, overhauled and amended cussed in committee, overhauled and amended in both branches of congress, and has now been promulgated as the plan best suited for present conditions that congress could devise. As a republican who believes in the party that can be honored for its achievements, I am willing to abide by its action till intelligent judgment can be passed on the measure, through the light and the test of results.

WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER.

What Does it Mean? "100 Doses One Dollar" means simply that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, because it gives more for the money than any other preparation. Each bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month, while other preparations taken

according to directions, are gone in a week. Therefore, be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. the best blood purifier. OVER TWELVE THOUSAND.

Result of Two Days' Registration in This City. The following shows the number of voters registered in this city on Tuesday, October 7, and Wednesday, October 15. In the first column appears the registration of Tuesday. while in the second is that of Wednesday. the third showing the total for both days In the fourth column appears the total regis tration in each ward, which results below in the grand total for the city: FIRST WARD.

1	FIRST WARD.			
	First District 95 Second District 113 Third District 169 Fourth District 247 Fifth District 109 Sixth District 46	114 113 221 254 100 50	209 226 300 591 212 96	
1	Ward Total		_	1,634
	First District 131 Second District 127 Third District 117 Fourth District 165 Fifth District 88 Sixth District 112	235 286 127 292 157 161	366 413 244 457 225 273	
	Ward Total THIRD WARD.			1,978
	First District 87 Second District 172 Third District 84 Fourth District 74	241 233 162 192	328 405 246 266	-
	Ward Total			1,245
	First District 123 Second District 173 Third District 133 Fourth District 141 Fifth District 149	224	345 330 300 353 365	
	Ward Total			1,78.1
	First District 41 Second District 145 Third District 204 Fourth District 183	53 249 283 290		
	Ward Total			1,448
	First District 58 Second District 92 Third District 85 Fourth District 46 Fifth District 176 Sixth District 146	85 126 123 159 294 230		
	Ward Total		*	1,621
	First District 162 Second District 91 Third District 123	230 -148 143	392 239 266	
	Ward Total			837
	First District. 72 Second District 205 Third District 83 Fourth District 125	197	199 474 191 261	
	Ward Total			1,125
	First District	231 135 150	354 207 264	
,	Ward Total			825
1	Total in the City Total in South Omaha	*******		12,496 893

Grand total...... 13,389 Cease your coughing and enjoy refreshing slumber, which Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will insure you. "Are you going to the races?" "Yes, and bet on the winning horse." "Not the hand-come Abdullah; he is lame. Didn't you know?" "I'll whisper in your ear; he'll win. They're using Salvation Oil."

Trouble of a Boot-Legger. Joseph Gandy, a tough looking citizen who devoted one year of his valuable time to the service of the state at Lincoln for entering another citizen's house in the night, was arraigned before United States Commissioner

Scipio Dundy yesterday, charged with illegally supplying the natives of Salem, Neb. with various kinds of "bug juice" during the county fair.

The accused denied the charge, but three citizens of Salem testified that they had bought whisky of Gandy, who carried several small bottles of the article in his boot-less. small bottles of the article in his boot-legs. He was bound over to the next term of court for not having a government beense, and now languishes in the county jail.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the

nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

Mr. John Ormsby and wife and Mrs. William Castle of Chauron are visiting Sergeant Thomas Ormsby of the city police force.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Smith have re-turned from their wedding tour.

8 REASONS. 1309

WHY WE SUCCEED IN OUR ENTERPRISE

Because we do as we advertise. Because we sell goods at less than the cost of material.

Because we guarantee a genuine tailor-made suit at ready-made prices

Because we guarantee a perfect fit. Because we alter goods to fit the purchaser free of charge.

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ALL ALTERATIONS DONE FREE OF CHARGE TO INSURE A PERFECT FIT.

CEE WHAT VOIL CAN CAVE

f	SEE W	HAT YOU GAN	SAYE.
5	SUITS.	BUITS. FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS, made sult for\$32.50 \$65 custom made overcoat for\$32.00	
34	\$70 custom made suit for\$32.50	\$65 custom made overcoat for \$32.00	\$16 custom made pants for\$8.2
	\$60 custom made suit for\$30.00	\$60 custom made overcoat for\$28.59 \$50 custom made overcoat for\$24.50	\$15 custom made pants for\$7.5
1-	\$55 custom made suit for \$27.50	\$50 custom made overcoat for \$24.50	\$13 custom made pants for\$6.5
it	\$50 custom made suit for\$25.00	\$45 custom made overcoat for \$20.00	\$12 custom made pants for\$6.0
A	\$45 custom made suit for \$20.00	\$40 custom made overcoat for\$17.50	\$10 custom made pants for\$5.0
if	\$40 custom made suit for \$18.50	\$40 custom made overcoat for\$17.50 \$35 custom made overcoat for\$14.00	\$ 8 custom made pants for \$4.5
s	\$35 custom made suit for \$15.00	\$28 custom made overcoat for\$12.25	\$ 7 custom made pants for\$3.7
d	FILL	DECC CHITC FOR CALE O	D LIDE

FULL DRESS SUITS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Open evenings until 9 o'clock. Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock. ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS,

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Can be secured by the small investment in one cake of SAPOLIO when you have a house or kitchen to clean. From the paint to the pots and pans, and including the windows and floors, it is the very best labor-saving soap for scouring and cleaning. All Grocers sell it.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS ALL OVER EUROPE.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

Now that its manufacturers are drawing the attention of the American public to this first and, ever since its invention, the best of all cocoas, it will soon be appreciated here as well as elsewhere all over the world. All that the manufacturers request is simply one trial, or, still better, a comparative test with whatever other cocoa it may be; then VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA itself will convince every one of its great superiority. It is because of this superiority that the English paper Health, says: "Once tried, always used."

To avoid the ordeste of Tea and Coffee, use constantly VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA,
which is a STRENGTHENER of the NERVES and a refreshing and neurishing beverage. [62]

NO GURE! NO PAY. DrDOWNS

1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

Seventeen years' experience. A regular graduate in medicine, as diplomas show. Is stilleastring will the greatest success all Nervous. Chronic and Private diseases. A permanent cure guaranteed for Catarris Spermatorrhom, Loss Manhood, Seminal Weskness, Night Losses, Impotency, Sphills, Stricture, and a diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee 800 for every case i undertake and fato cure. Consulvation free. Book (Mysteries of life) sent free. Office hours —9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 0 a. m. to 12 m.



ABANDONING FT. M'KINNEY.

Some of the Dangers to Be Appre-

hended from the Move. A private letter from Buffalo, Wyo., says "The order contemplating the removal of the dead officers and soldiers found in the Fort Mckinney cemetery, to the Custer bat-tle ground cemetery, looks as if steps were being taken to abandon the post, a misfortune to this part of Wyoming, and seemingly not a military necessity. On the contrary, in case of an Indian outbreak it would result in loss of lives and property, and a set-back to the state not to be overcome for some time.

"The Indian medicine man, who is believed by the Indians to be the Christ, is formenting trouble, and runners from all the Indian tribes are visiting him on Snake river. All tribes are being disaffooted, and by him, they are taught, that their future salvation depends upon the overthrow of the whites. While this may not dismay the American nation the few and scattered settlements of whites in this country have reason to feel alarmed and to look for and expect our protection of

troops, in this vicinity, where removal would make certain, in case of an outbreak, loss of life, and whose presence might avert the Major Edgar R. Kellogg, Eighth infantry, has been detailed as additional member of the general court-martial convened at Fort Wash-akie, Wyo.

First Lieutenant Affred E. Bradley, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened at Fort Omaha, Neb. Second Lieutenant Hiram McL. Powell, Second infantry, has been detailed as additional member in his treed. his stead. Captain Allan H. Jackson, Seventh in-fantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial con-

vened at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

Ayer's Pills, being convenient, efficacious, and safe, are the best cathartic, whether on land or sea, in city or country. For constipation, sick headache, indigestion, and torpid liver, they never fall. Try a box of them; they are sugar-coated.

A Thirteenth Street Track. A meeting of the South End personal rights seague was held Saturday evening. R. O. Trottner acted as chairman. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cavan, M. P. O'Brien, Chris Specht, Kaspar and others. A resolution was passed asking the street railway company to extend a motor line on South Thirteenth street to the city limits, and the following committee was appointed GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude

Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other ciseases that lead to insandy or consumption and a premature grave.

If Full particulars in our pamphiet, which we desire to rend free by mall to every one. If The Specific Medicine is sold at fi per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mall on receipt of the money, by addressing

THE GOODMAN DRUG CO... THE GOODMAN DRUG CO.,

1110 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA, NEB. On account of counterfelts we have adopted the yellow wrapper, the only genuine.



to circulate the petition and present it to the company: I. Hascall, F. Kaspar, W. Kolbe, J. Cavan, M. Morrison, H. Back and John Rush for the north end of the street and R. O. Trottner, J. Stransky, F. Pras, W. Heavy, H. O. Hansen, A. London, representing the south end of the street. About three hundred have signed the petition.

Postmaster Clarkson's Commission. Major T. S. Clarkson received his commission as postmaster yesterday. He stated to a BEE representative that he should not assume charge of the postoffice until November 1, as it will take until that time for him to arrange his private affairs.

The new offices of the Great Rock Island route, 1602 Sixteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha, are the finest in the city. Call and see them. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates,

The Casey—A. S. Clayton, St. Joseph; E. D. Ensel, Holdrege; S. W. Caldwell and wife, Pittsburgh; George S. Alexander, San Fran-cisco; George H. McElvain, Bushnell, in.

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THE SPECIALIST. PRIVATE DISEASES. STRICTURE

Permanently cured without pain or instruments; no cutting; no dilating. The most remarkable remedy known to modern science. Write for circulars.

SYPHILIS CURED IN 30 TO 50 DAYS. Dr. McGrew's treatment for this terrible blood dis-case has been pronounced the most powerful and successful remedy ever discovered for the absolute cure of this discuse. His success with this disease has never been equalled. A complete CURE GUAR-ANTEED. Write for circulars.

LOST MANHOOD

and all weakness of the sexual organs, nervousness timidity and despondency absolutely cured. There lief is immediate and complete. SKIN DISEASES.

FEMALE DISEASES and neuralgia, nervousness and diseases of the stom-sch cured. The Doctor's "Home Treatment" for ladies is pronounced by all who have used it to be the most complete and convenient remedy ever of-fered for the treatment of female diseases. It is truly a wonderful remedy. No instruments; no pain. Hours for Ladies from 2 To 4 ONLY.

DR. McGREW'S

marvelous success has won for him a reputation which is truly national in character, and his great army of patients reaches from the Atlantic to the, Pacific. The Doctor is a graduate of the conracine. The Doctor is a graduate of "REBULAR" medicine and has had long and careful experience in hospital practice, and is classed among the leading spectalists in modern science. Treatment by correspondence. Write for circulars about each of the above diseases, FREE.

Office, 14th and Farnam Sts. Entrance on either street.

OPIUM Morphine Habit
No pay till cared. DR. J. STEPHINE, Lebanon, O.

Makes New Fresh Blood and Pro-duces Flesh.

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