SUICIDED BY TAKING POISON.

Walter Hunter Leaves Home to Kill Himself Among Strangers.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK IN LINCOLN.

Fifth Ward German Republicans Proclaim Themselves for Richards -Did the Probibs Fire Their Own Hall?

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 26 .- [Special to Tun BEE.]-Walter Huster of West Lincoln was found dead in the fowa botel, on O, near Seventh street, this morning, and the halfconsumed package of supposed poissa on a chair near by told how he had come to his end. The cause of his suicide is yieled in mystery. He was a married man and his wife was a most estimable woman. He owned the pretty little cottage he lived in and is not known to owe anybody a dollar. He was of sjovial disposition and a member in good standing in the order of Modern Woodmen. For some time he has been engineer at Fitzgerald's brickyard, but work has grown slack of late and he, with a number of other workmen, were paid off for the season on Friday. Hunter received \$30, and after going home and informing his wife that he was going up town, he left. That was the last time she

Nothing more can be learned concerning his whereabouts until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he went to the Iowa hotel, run by James Maloy. He told Miss Anna Maloy, who was acting as clerk that he was feeling sick and wanted a room. She asked him where he was from and he informed her. She offered to send for a physiclan or a carriage to take him home, but he would not near to either offer. Snethen assigned him to a room in which there were two beds, one of which was occupied by a sick man named George Hartman. It was noticed that Hunter drank an immense quantity of water and it is estimated that after he was assigned a room he drank before his death about two gallons and a half of the fluid. At S:30 p. m. he was seen by the landlord carrying the last pitcher full of water to his room. He looked very pale, but was as

During the night the sick man, Hardman, was awakened once by the heavy breathing of Hunter, but thought nothing of it, and again sank back into a heavy slumber. He did not awaken until after 8 o'clock and was astonished to see Hunter with his clother still on and sprawled out in a peculiar condi-The hands were resting on the bed the head was thrown back, the eyes still been and his toes touched the floor. In this attitude Hunter had died. When Hardman discovered that he had been occapying a room with a dead man he jumped into his clothes in a great fright and rushed down stairs where he informed Landbord Malay of the death of Hunter. On galary to heave the death of Hunter. On going to the room Hardman's story was found to be true. On the chair near the head of the bed was found the white powder and the wrapper on it showed that the deadly article had been purchased at Wilson's drug store.

Coroner Holyoke was notified and on ex-amining the contents of the dead man's pockets found a gold watch, but only \$1.33 in money. On his person was also found a let-ter directed to his wife. It read as follows:

Friday Night.
My Dear Wife—When Heft home yesterday 1 bid you goodby, and now I will say goodby for the last time and God bless you and the baby when it is born. Write to your and my folks. I want you to bury me in the clothes that I have on. Goodby, this is the last-

Here the letter abruptly ends without even

This morning Mrs. Hunter, a tall, fine appearing woman of about twenty-six years, went to the police station and with tears in her eyes begged the officers to help her in her bunt for her husband whom she said had been missing ever since Friday night. Only a few minutes before her appearance word had come to the police station concerning the death of news to her. Like one dazed she accompanied Officer Malone to the lowal hotel and there identified the body as that of her hasband. She went almost wild with

grief and had to be removed.

The deceased was a man about thirty-three years old, and has been married about five years. He has lost two children but other-wise his wedded life has been a happy one. About five or six weeks ago he suddenly con-ceived a notion to go to Kansas City, and threw up his position as engineer in the packing house to do so. He returned in about a week and went to work for Fitzgerald. It is said that a position was open again for him at the packing house had he wished it. This afternoon Coroner Holyoke held an

inquest over the remains, when the foregoing facts were elicited. The supposed poison was a perfectly white powder and was wrapped in a piece of paper bearing an advertisement for Chinese rat poison. This had led to the belief that the powder was Chinese rat powder, but when a box of that rodent destroyer was secured and compared with the white powder it was discovered to be different entirely in its appearance. In the white powder were minute crystals looking like strychnine, and the fact that Hunter had been afflicted with great thirst also encouraged the belief that strychnine was in the powder. Wilson, the druggist, denied selling any powder whatever to Hunter.

The jury brought in a verdict of death by TWO HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

Two barns near Fifteenth and W streets were burned to the ground last night and with them two valuable horses and considerable hay. The work is thought to have been that of an incendiary. Flames were first discovered in William Kramer's barn and before the owner could get to the structure it was a blazing mass. He managed to rescue only two of the horses after they were badly burned, but the other two could not be gotten out, and they were roasted to death. The flames soon spread to the barn belonging to J. M. Jones, which was close by, and before the fire department was notified it was too far gone to be saved. Both barns were insured, but in each case the insurance is less than the damage done. No reason can be as-signed for incendiaries setting fire to the

RED RIBBON HALL SCORCHED. The old shell known as Red Ribbon hall which was slightly scorched in the rear end which was slightly scorched in the rear end by a fire two or three weeks ago, again caught fire just before daybreak this morning, and an ugly hele was burnt through the end of the building. Persons in the vicinity tele-phoned to the fire department and the old structure was again saved. Fifty dollars will repair the damage done. The prohibi-tionists, of course, try to saddle the blame on the anti-prohibs, while the latter indignantly reseat the assertion and infimate that the prohibitionists set fire to it themselves so as to have additional exto it themselves so as to have additional ex-cuses for collecting thousands of dollars for the cause in the various parts of the state. A policeman is authority for saying that only a few days ago a prominent prohibitionist re-marked that it would be no loss if the building was burned, as it is well insured.

THEY FAVOR RICHARDS. The German republican members of th personal rights league of the Fifth ward met last evening and repudiated the action of the state executive committee is indersing James E. Boyd for governor, and declared by reso lutions that they would not be bound by such action. A vote was then taken and it was dis-covered that seventy-eight of the members in tended to vote for Richards and only nine for Boyd. Action was taken to fight the pro hibitary amendment.

ODDS AND ENDS,

Alexander Jettes' saloon on South Tenth street was closed yesterday afternoon under a mortgage for \$5,490 held by Joseph Scheeider & Co., of St. Louis. Sellers, Harris and Telier, the three colored men arrested on the charge of false registra-tion brought by Bullock, were arraigned in the county court late yesterday afternoon and discharged.

Hoods Sarsaparilla is in favor with al classes because it combines economy and strength. 100 doses one dollar.

The Cincinnati unions will offer a new city

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Mr. Alexander Addresses Another Letter to Mr. Kilpatrick. Mr. W. H. Alexander has written the fol-

lowing in reply to Mr. Kilpatrick's letter on

the tariff question OMARA, Oct. 24.-Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick, Omaha, Neb. Dear Sir: The article upon the tariff and the McKinley bill which appeared over my signature in a recent issue of THE BEE, has attracted more attention, if one may judge by the numerous expressions of approval which have come to me, than I had supposed would be given to it. It is not conclusive evidence of excellence, however, in an article of that nature, when it simply finds favor with friends, without exciting adverse comment from those who hold different views. I am somewhat flattered, therefore, by the extended discussion of its principal features which you have been pleased to indulge is. You have treated the article so candidly and its author so courteously, that the correspondence has seemed more like social intercourse than public discussion. It has become fixed as a custom that whenever one person sets up an affirmative argument, and another atempts to disprove it, or break its force, the right to reply is assured, and while your criticism has in no sense skaken my faith in the principles attacked, I shall take advantage of the opportunity to close the dis-

It is pleasing to learn that you admit the viscom of publishing my article just before dection, though in that matter I only followed a habit which we republicans have of toing things at about the time when they seem to be needed.

Your first letter being somewhat general its application, I shall only take up two or in its application, I shall only take up two or three of its points. After referring at length to manufactures, you use this expression: "Many of these industries are merely an extension of the work of the farmers." Taking this statement for a text, you caumerate a multitude of things which, in an early day, were made by the farmer, for his own use. Thanks for the suggestion. From necessity, rather than from choice, farmers, and a good many others, in colonial times, manufactured most of the articles used in their homes and upon the farms, the used in their homes and upon the farms, the alternative being to purchase wares placed upon the market by the mother country at extertionate prices. After a while, under the festering care of a government that imposed tariff upon goods manufactured abroad factories and shops began to appear. Men of a practical and mechanical turn of mind deoted their time and energy to manufactures and it soon became clear to the farmer that articles which had required much time and patient labor for production could be gotten nore cheapty from others, and that the ar-icles were better made. This condition of bings permitted the farmer to attend excluthings permitted the farmer to attend exclusively to his agricultural parsuits, while his patronage enabled the manufacturer to proceed with and develop his haustries. Societies were formed in every colony pledged to purchase only the goods manufactured at home, when they could be made to answer the purpose, and this community of sentiment was a tower of strength. ment was a tower of strength.

ment was a tower of strength.

From that time to this, the two interests have been dependent, one upon the other, though separately conducted. A tariff that protected the manufacturer, encouraged greater effort and outlay, while the rapid increase in capacity demanded more laborers, and they in turn made greater demand upon the furner for agricultural products and so the farmer for agricultural products, and so the great economic principle of "greatest good to the greatest number" was set in mo-

The time came when not only the manufac turer but the farmer needed protection, and it was granted, the welfare of the one going hand in hand with the other's prosperity. And these two classes, working together, con-stitute two-thirds of our population. The re-maining third are either in the professions or maining third are either in the professions or merchandising, and their success and maintenance depends upon the good or ill fortune of those in whose behalf they are supposed to labor; hence, if the farmers and mechanics are cared for properly the problem is solved. You may call the tariff a tax if you choose to, but I am sure that a tax which has been constantly bringing down prices of food and of raiment, and of household and farming utensils; which has developed good taste and advanced civilization by encouraging genius and vanced civilization by encouraging genius and by standing at the back of American progress as a bulwark that cannot be broken will be

cheerfully and promptly assumed.

As an American whose ancestry runs back through the two wars with England to colonial times, I have inherited a full meas-ure of loyalty, and am theroughly in accord with the idea that protection, not only to American industries but to American agriculture, has been the moving force, the tremendous lever, which has raised this re-public to a higher plane, in a given time, than any other nation has reached. These views are natural to me, just as I suppose opposite opinions are in a measure held by you because your earlier education and business experience were acquired in a country where free trade views prevailed. Whether either or both of us shall yet see reason for a change of sentiments cannot now be determined, though I hope you will receive the blessing before long and be able to give to the Amer-ican idea of protection the benefit of your excellent mind.

excellent mind.

Again, you say, after quoting my remarks concerning the makers of cotton in New England, the tobacco raisers of Virginia, and the lumbermen of Michigan, that "at turns out, finally, that this grand protection party has thrust upon the people a law which no one thinks is for the greatest good of the greatest number." I cannot agree with this conclusion. I stated that selfishness, not conclusion. I stated that selfishness, not belief, prompted the people of different localities to ask relief from tariff on goods other than their own productions, and added, that if selfishness could be eliminated from our natures the problem could be dispassionately considered, and this I believe to be true.

I come now to that part of your second letter where you take a position which, to me, seems absolutely untenable, that "the object of a high protective tariff is to enhance the price of the article produced." The object of a tariff for protection is to enable the people of a country to develop its resources without encountering the certainty of being crushed or a country to develop its resources without encountering the certainty of being crushed in the effort by foreign manufacturers, who, having held a monopoly, are willing to sacrifice profits long enough to overwhelm a competitor who has dared to enter the field. Moreover, it is clear to any observing man that the effect of high tariff is not to enhance values. When stock rails were being sold in this country by English manufacturers of me this country by English manufacturers of up wards of \$200 per ton, American railroad builders had no alternative but to buy them. The rapid development of mines, the consequent energy and ingenuity displayed in the invention and building of machinery for working steel in this country under the in-spiration of protective tariff produced this rapid decline in the price of rails: 1867, \$160

per ton; 1879, \$106; 1875, \$75; and so on down to the present low figure. Plate glass, not many years ago, in ordinary sizes, brought \$2.60 per foot, but American skill and American capital, backed by protective tariff, has so developed the industry in this country as to furnish the finest grade at from 30 cents to \$1 per foot. Cut glass that the finest grade at from 30 cents to \$1 per foot. Cut glass, that was once an imported luxury that only the wealthy could have, is now manufactured in America to such an extent as to supply almost the entire demand and at prices that bring it to a poor man's table. Goblets that cost but a few years ago \$2.40 per dozen are now being retailed in Omaha for 75 cents, and a very good article can be bought by the jobbers in Pittsburg at 28 cents per dozen. In 1870 there were but eighty-eight silk mills in this country, whose product was \$12,500,000. Within ten years eighty-eight silk mass in this court in years product was \$12,500,000. Within ten years the number had increased to 382, with a cap-the number had increased to 382, with a capthe number had increased to 382, with a capital of \$19,000,000, giving employment to 31,000 operatives, and turning outgoods to the value of \$41,000,000, and prices are lower. Prior to the passage of the tariff act of 1811, in the state of Massachusetts there were 7,000 manufacturing establishments. Under the fostering influence of protection the number has increased to 25,000, with half a million employes, whose wares are \$16,000.

allion employes, whose wages are \$161,000, I cannot particularize any further without abusing the courtesy of The Ben, nor is itessential. In my former article it way my purpose to impress two facts upon people's at-

1. That the protective policy had been the means of developing the resources and industries of this country beyond all precedent. The latter part of this proposition you admit; the former, in the light of revealed facts, seem equally clear.

2. That a direct result from the action of

brains, the exercise of energy, the investment of capital, which elements, together, have accomplished this development, has been healthful, spirited competition, not only between manufacturers, but between dealers, between manufacturers, but between dealers, and from this same competition there have come greater variety of wares and even

decreasing prices. Of course prices fluctuate, as one cause or another effects the market, and these changes are usually of brief dura-tion, but the general lendency from the earlier times to the present has been toward reduction. England maintains her free trade policy. The time has been when she con-trolled the manufacture and sale of very much trolled the manufacture and sale of very much that is essential to the comfort and happiness of mankind. Under that policy she has ground Ireland's prosperity out of existence, but the situation has prompted development of industries in other nations, and now when she finds herself confronted by a prospect of still greater competition, and the loss of a great deal of traits her cry has one out against it. The her cry has gone out against it. The Mail Gazette in a recent issue, complains because German manufacturers, under protection, are securing a prestige which be-tokens a curtailment of English trade, and all English papers condemn the McKinley bill, because it foreshadows still greater competi-tion from America. France had a great deal to offer concerning retallation when the bill first appeared, but the Paris Journal, whose first appeared, but the Paris Journal, whose circulation is nearly a million, has this tosay: "After all, what can we make reprisals on! We already tax wheat 27 cents per bushel; we cannot fix cotton, for we must have it. Olls are as high as the people will stand the tariff," and concludes that: "To make the proposed lightwe must have the materials to fight with, and we haven't them. French silk manufacturers, by common agreement, say "no" to retaliation, for \$1,300,000 Worth

of their wares are at stake. In conclusion, for I have written too much already, let me say, that the farmers who raise most of their food, ought certainly to do well, if the mechanic, compelled to buy all other articles for household use that the farmer buys, and food and fuel besides, can lay up noney. In the principal manufactur-ing states of the east, there are almost a bil-tion and a quarter of dollars in savings banks, belonging to more than three million deposi tors, a great majority of whom are farmers and mechanics. Thrift has a great deal to do with successful farming, and in nine cases out of ten, special disasters excepted, the man who buys carefully, takes care of what man who buys carefully, takes care of what he has, and realizes the advantage of stop-ping the leaks at the bung, as well as at the spigot, will have little to complain of beyond the common ills of life. Sometime, in the more congenial atmosphere of our offices or homes, I shall be very glad to discuss these matters further, for in our rather brief ac-maintages, I have discovered by your a fundquaintance. I have discovered in you a fund of information and sociability which pleases me exceedingly, and from which I shall hope to derive much pleasure and profit Respect fully, WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER.

Beauty is said to be only skin deep, but to possess and preserve a beautiful skin, pure, vizorous blood is essential. This is best se cared by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla in small but frequent doses. It is the most reliable of

WOOSTER AND THE ALLIANCE. The Gentleman Has Something to Say

About His Recent Expulsion. SHIVER CHEEK, Neb., Oct. 24. To the Editer of THE BEE: Will you kindly permit me space for a word of explanation in regard to the following, which appeared in the Farmers Alliance of the 18th headed: "One by One the Roses Fall-Van Wyck

and Wooster Gone. and Wooster Gone.
"SILVER CREEK, Oct. 7, 1890.—J. M. Thomp-sen, Secretary State Alliance—Sir: I here-with enclose the resolution of Silver Creek alliance, No. 494, expelling Charles Wooster, for the information of other alliances of the

or the interaction of Silver State:

"Resolved. That the members of Silver Creek alliance, No. 404. dehereby expel Charles Wooster for mistemeaner."

"M. L. Hammone, Secretary." Any well informed member of the allianous eading the above would have a right to sup pose that charges had been preferred, that had been summoned to appear and make my defense, and that after due conviction this

esolution of expulsion was my sentence. Nothing of the kind was done. Aside from something underhanded, outside work which I have reason to believe was inspired from Lincoln, the resolution is all there was of it. Not one-fifth of the members of the alliance were present at the time of its passage, the proposed action was denounced by several that were present and the resolution was not passed by a two-thirds vote, as our law requires in cases of expulsion. One man was present and voted who was not

I knew nothing whatever of it until a week after. Had I been present the cowardly in-grate, this man Hammond, who does not know a misdemeasor from a woodchuck and who is despised by all his neighbors, would not have dared open his mouth.

It remains to be seen whether the honor

able, sober-minded members of the alliance will allow such execrable work to go un-rebuked. Under its present arrangement the alliance is being used as an engine of destruc-tion, so far as its leaders may be able, to all those of its members, who do not fall down and worship the independent Moloch, and appeal to all conservative members of the all liance to say if in this I do not speak the

I think it is about time theeyes of themembers of the alliance were opened to the true character of this man Burrows. Egotistical, cynical, deceitful districtful venomous with out noble impulses or manly aspirations, the place and power, utterly unscrupulous as be methods, and with the dark ways of the mid night conspirator, he seeks the utter ruin and destruction of all those who stand in his path. Upon what meat doth this our Caesar path. Upon what meat doct the feed that he has grown so great?

CHARLES WOGSTER.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

They Discuss Matters Pertaining to the Recent Discharges.

A largely attended meeting of telegraph operators was held at Goodrich hall yesterday afternoon to consider matters pertaining to the recent discharge by the Western Union of members of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers.

Vice President W. B. Musser of the Cen tral Labor union presided at the open meet ing, and delivered an address to the operators. He urged them to stand together for mutual protection against the tyranny o nonopolies and the abuses and assaults of greedy employers. He advised the brother-hood to seek a representation in the Central Labor union, and thus become affiliated with and be in a position to ask and receive the support of the other organizations of the Central Labor union, which represents over 16,000 organized laborers in Omaha.

Several of the operators also addressed the meeting, explaining that the telegraphers who were discharged by the Western Union were members of the brotherhood, and that there was no other excuse for their release. They asserted that the organization had no interests or objects immical to those of the telegraph companies, and that the action of the Western Union was unwarranted and

unjust.

After the open meeting the Brotherhood of Telegraphers held an important business session. Several new members were received. It was also decided to stand firm by the principles of the brotherhood and to resist any attempted abuse of its members. Delegates were chosen to attend the next meeting of the Central Labor union and to make formal application for membership in

that organization. mittee was appointed to arrange for a ball for the benefit of the protherhood and

THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.

Fourth of a Series of Sermons on the

Lafeof Christ. Rev. John Gordon, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, presched the fourth of a series of sermons on the life of Christ last night. The subject chosen was "Jesus as a Physician," and the text was Luke iv. 23: "And He said unto them Ye will surely say untome, Physician heal thy-Rev. Gordon spoke as follows:

"When the fame of Jesus began to find its way back to Nazaroth His old friends bears chiefly two things about Him: That He had became a prescher of remarkable oratorical gifts, and that He was winning great fame as a physician. Many considered Him cateffy as a great physician. No one could deny that many wonderful cures were wrought by Him. Besides this successful treatment of bodily diseases, He ministered to diseased minds which, in the then prevailing rude state o the medical art, most physicians considered beyond their skill. In all these efforts He was uniformly successful; no case was so stubborn that it refused to yield to His treatment. His practice was largely amongst incurables; those who were given up by other physicians fell into His hands and He heated them.

"One can readily imagine the excitement there would be here were a physician with such a record to appear. The hopelessly diseased would throughis office; the cars would be full of cripples and lucurables seeking him, and his name would quickly become a household word,
"How it glorifies the whole ministration to

suffering of our physicians and nurses to re-member that our Lord, with His own blessed hands, touched running sores, handled lep-rous bodies, straightened crooked limbs, went in and out of rooms where the air was putrid with fever germs. Himself bore their sickness and healed their diseases. There was something about Him that made the sick know He would not say themnay. Suffering and need are quick to read faces.

and need are quick to real faces.

"Those people who, when they heard Jesus was coming, lined the streets with beds on which lay sick people, did Him more honor than though they had lined them with troops and covered them with flowers. There He comes, up the street, a little tired, travel-worn, dusty, caser eyes glued to His face, bony hands stretched out, weak voices crying, 'Help, Doctor, help' Now He has gone along, the line of beds either side the street are empty, the former occupants are kissing are empty, the former occupants are kissing

His beautiful hands and clinging to His feet,
"Notice again that we have in Him a
Savior for the body as well as for the soul,
and that we find in Him salvation for the
body as well as for the soul. We do not know just what is the relation of sin and disease. The drift of modern thought has been in the direction of considering it more intimate than generally supposed. The scientific mind is inclined more and more to scientific mind is inclined more and more to consider much the theological mind calls sin to be disease. That this may be the case may be admitted, but there is also some disease that is sin. That there is a recondite connection between sin is incontrovertible. While there are some diseases which are confessedly produced by sins, it is also true that all disease is a result of the accumulated sin of the past distributed upon the race. The Great Physician recognized this; sometimes He healed bodies by first healing souls; sometimes he healed souls by first curing bodies. His is a great sulvation that means to save the body as well as the soul and which, in the great resurrection day, will save these bodies great resurrection day, will save these bodie of ours, lifting them up out of the dust and carrying them where no man shall ever again say I am sick.

"So, finally, Jesus is the Great Physician. We are sick, sick unto death, the world is a great hospital. The French call their hospital Hotel Dieu. The passport that opens its door is a sore, a disease, or a misery. God's sick people go there to make a cure. "I commend to you my Physician. He al-

ways cures those who place themselves in His hands. Go to this Great Physiciau. You will know His house by the invalids passing up the steps. I see the great Syrian general, Naman, who came to him a leper, going home cured. The paralytic is hastening away carrying his bed; the lame man has thrown away his crutches; blind men see the face of God; deaf men hear His voice saying, "My Son."
"Whether you call it sin or disease I have

no time to stop about words, it is the one black, shameful thing, and He, the Great Physician, cures that thing. Make Him your

Citizens of Omaha at home and abroad should remember that the remaining days of registration are Friday, October 31, and Saturday, Novem

S. A. Orchard. Carpet, furniture and drapery.

The only railroad train out of Omaha run expressly for the accommodation of Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Chicago business is the Rock Island vestibuled limited, leaving Omaha at 4:15 p. m. daily. Ticket office, 1602 Sixteenth and Farnam sts., Omaha.

Citizens of Omaha at home and abroad should remember that the remaining days of registration are Friday, October 31, and Saturday, Novem-

Scriously Surned by Kerosene. Saturday evening about 8 o'clock Mrs. J W. Inlow, living at 1620 South Tenth street, accidentally let a lighted lamp fall, spilling the oil, which ignited and soon set her clothing on fire. Other memors of the family and neighbors were brought to her assistance at once by her cries for help, but the flames had burned her hadly before they could be extinguished. The lady was very seriously nurned about the lower limbs and her arms and hads. She lies in y very critical could. and hands. She lies in a very critical condi-tion with only moderate chances for recovery. Prompt assistance rendered by the neighbors prevented the house from being burned a well as saved the lady from a horrible death She is the wife of a Union Pacific conductor.

The Majority

Of so-called cough-cures do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pecteral, on the contrary, while it cares the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver. No other medicine is so safe and efficacious in diseases of the throat and

"Four years ago I took a severe cold, which was followed by a terrible cough. I was very sick, and confined to my bed about four months. I employed a physician most of the time, who finally said I was in consump-tion, and that be could not help me. One of my neighbors navised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and, before I had finished taking the first bottle was able to sit up all the time, and to go out. By the time I had finished the bottle I was well, and have remained so ever since."-L. D. Bixby, Bartonsville, VL

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, DR. J. C. AYHR & CO., Lowell, Mass. Bold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

GOODMAN DRUG CO.,

DR. KENSINGTON



In the country, carry the stock and variety of Men's Shirts and Drawers we do, Our storerooms for surplus stock, are crowded with winter underwear and other furnishings, purchased in large quantities in anticipation of the increased duties which must now be paid on imported woolen goods. Having saved this increased duty, we are enabled to mark all our immense stock at exceptionally low prices. This low scale willcontinue as long as our present stock lasts

The following lots which we place on special saleforthis week, will be found extraording

Men's fancy striped Camel's Hair shirts and drawers, silk bound at 35c each. Plain Camel's Hair, silk bound and silk stitched, with ribbed ends at 50c each. Fancy heavy Cashmere shirts and drawers, finished shoulders, neat stripes at 65c. Superior natural wool shirts and drawers, of excellent finish with ribbed ends at 75c. All the above are grand values.

Our hosiery is sold at about one half the prices other stores charge. Our assortment is immense. In this department we offer this week the following two big bargains.

Fine wool seamless socks at 15c a pair. Others are selling these at 3oc.

Very fine merino, full regular made, of handsome shades at 20c.

In gloves we carry a full assortment; all the desirable styles for driving and street wears Nothing but what is of reliable stock and of good make is sold at our glove cuonter, as we ware rant every pair. Our prices are positively below everybody else.

Within the past few days we have received an entire new stock of hats. We venture to say that during last week we opened more hats than a good size hat store would get in in a year. We had an immense run in this department, and were obliged to stock up again, and now we are ready for another run. Latest shapes and prices, lower than ever.

Open until 8 p. m. Saturday, 10 p. m.

Nebraska Clothing

Corner 14th and Douglas Streets.



"Manifestthings require no proof.'

Men's Suits I

for coming cold weather will soon become a necessity.

We have prepared ourselves for the in evitable demand and beg to call attention to the excellence and finish of the garments in this line of goods which we are now offering Take "Time by the forelock" and be ready for the cold wave.



MANKOOD RESTORED.

"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, cures all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headenbe, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power of the Generative Organs, in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excresive use of tobacco. optim, or stimulasts, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Commupilon and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pociet, Price S1 a package, or 6 for \$5 Sent by mail to any address. Circular free. Men tion this indeer. Address

Address

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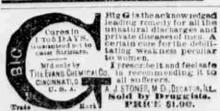
Kuhn & Co., Cor. 15th & Donglas Streets.

J. A. Fuller & Co., Cor. 14th & Donglas Streets.

A. D. Foster & Co., Council Buffs, Iowa.

DRUNKENNESS DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

DON'T BE A WORM! OUR NEW BOOK ERIE MEDICAL CO. DON'T BE A FOOL!



AKMANHOOD

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEME

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