THEY MUST GO---IF PRICES WILL DO IT.

Fire Sale of Shoes.

Crowded daily—Bargains for Monday and the balance of the week. Don't miss this golden opportunity, but attend the only Fire Sale of Shoes.

114 SOUTH 16TH STREET.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS

THEY MUST GO.

As advertised Monday and Tuesday,

LADIES'

Fine Shoes

98c

PAIR.

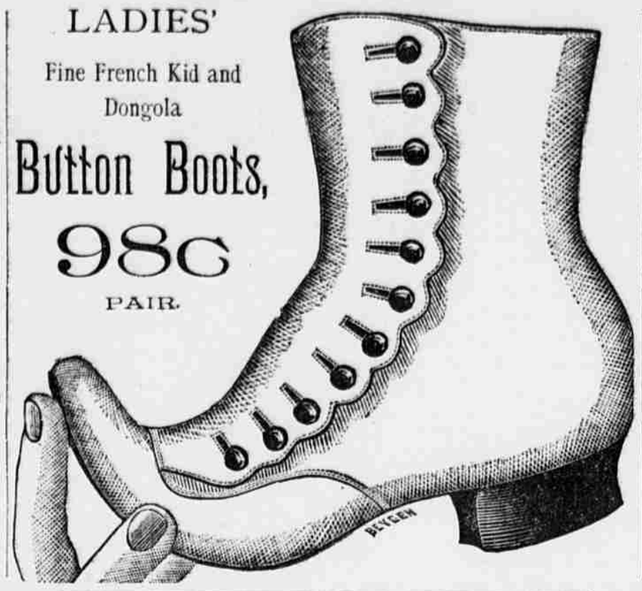
LADIES'

Fine French Kid and Dongola

Button Boots,

98c

PAIR.



411 pairs of Ladies' fine Kid Button Boots, all go Monday and Tuesday at 98c pair, worth from $2 to $4.

We still offer all our Ladies' Burt Shoes at $3.00 pair. Worth $6. Don't miss this bargain. Only 2 pairs sold to any one lady.

A FACT Bargains of a lifetime, as advertised—store crowded daily. Special bargains for **MONDAY**

Ladies' fine kid button boots $1.48, worth $3. Burt's fine shoes all go at $3 pair, worth $6. Ladies who wear narrow shoes should attend this sale. Burt's Kangaroo shoes, for gents' wear, only $3.50; worth $6.50. Ladies' fine Oxford ties at HALF PRICE.

SPECIAL.

Boys' canvas lace Shoes	only	49c pair
Boys' lawn tennis Shoes	only	35c pair
Men's alligator Slippers	only	75c pair
Men's canvas lace Shoes	only	75c pair
Men's canvas lace Shoes, rubber soles only		75c pair
Men's patent leather Oxford Ties	only	$2.00 pair
Men"s kangaroo congress	only	$1:98 pair
Mens calf low shoes	only	$1.48 pair
Children's pebble goat button	only	73c pair
Bops' pebble goat Button	only	97c pair
Children's no heel button	only	19c pair
Ladies' tan goat Oxfords	only	75c pair
Ladies' point goat house Slippers	only	49c pair
Ladies' side lace Shoes	only	$2.00 pair

Gents' Fine Shoes at a sacrifice. Hauthaway, Soule & Harrington's fine shoes always sold for $7.50, our price for your choice $5 a pair.

A. W. Capp & Co's fine colt skin, kangaroo and French calf all go at $4 a pair; worth $6 and $7.

Gents' tan goat Oxford ties, $2.00 a pair; worth $3.50.

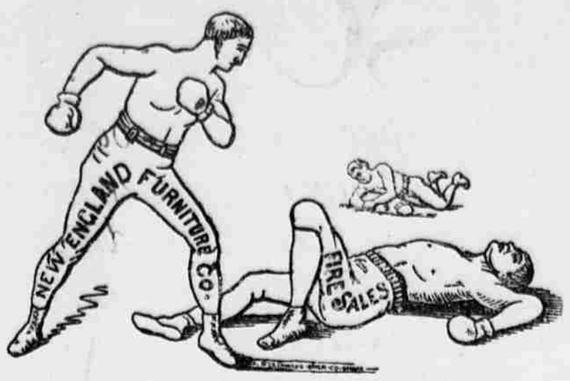
We mean business and must sell this entire stock in 60 days.

Fire Sale of Shoes and Slippers.

114—South Sixteenth St.—114.

(Old Boston Store.)

Store Open Evenings. One Price to All.



Completely Knocked Out.

Competitors Paralized by Our Low Prices.

New England Furniture Co.

1315 DOUGLAS STREET.

KNOCKED OUT PRICES.

$50 00	Bed Room Suits	$35 00	$12 00 Dinner Sets $ 6 50
28 60	Bed Room Suits	18 00	8 00 Tea Sets 5 00
16 00	Bed Room Suits	11 50	4 00 Tea Sets 2 00
6 00	Beds, 6-ft high	3 00	1 25 Water Sets 65c
3 00	Beds	1 50	6 00 Gasoline Stoves 4 00
3 00	Wool Top Mattresses	2 00	10-piece Toilet Sets 3 00
2 50	W. W. Springs	1 25	Fancy Imitation Cut Glass Tumblers 45c
16 00	Dinner Sets	10 00	

Third Week of Our Great Removal Sale.

By warranting our goods to be just as represented and selling them at exactly the prices advertised, we are enabled to sell more goods than any other Furniture Store in the city. During the past week a gentleman was heard making this remark: "I can buy more goods of the New England Furniture Co. for $5 than I can get at any other store for $10. OUR NEW LOCATION, 1315 Douglas Street is the most central of any in the city of Omaha, five different car lines pass within four doors of our store.

SPCIAL NOTICE—We take old furniture, stoves, carpets, etc., in exchange for new goods, and allow our customers from 25 to 50 per cent more for them than can be realized out of them by selling them to a second dealer. Our second hand dep't is on the 4th floor, entirely separate and distinct from our new goods. Goods delivered free to any part of the City, South Omaha, Florence or Council Bluffs. Free, to every purchaser of $5 worth of goods or more, a genuine heavy French plate mirror with solid oak frame.

THE NEW ENGLAND FURNITURE CO., 1315 Douglas St.

SAVE YOUR MONEY Buy Buying Your Goods at the NEW ENGLAND

The Best Washing Machine on Earth.
—Sold on Trial—

This Elegant Bed Lounge $7.50.

WALKS AMONG THE BARRACKS.

The Canteen at Fort Omaha and How it is Conducted.

ABANDONMENT OF OLD FORT SHAW.

A Variety of Interesting Items Gathered Among the Country's Defenders in the Several Military Departments.

The canteen of Fort Omaha has been in existence for several years and is considered one of the most successful in the army. It is in charge of Captain Charles Keller, G company of the Second, whose management has evoked the commendation of every member of the regiment.

During the last year the net profits of the institution were $7,000. This amount was divided among the eight compadies of the regiment, the band and the hospital corps. This $7,000 went to purchase extras for the mess table and such other purposes as the companies might decide upon. As a consequence the soldiers enjoyed a taste of butter, eggs and other luxuries over and above the rough essentials of life issued by the government.

Until recently the soldier was not issued vegetables. These he was compelled to purchase with his own money or out of such funds as his company might hold in common. It was this deprivation which seriously affected the health of many a soldier, which led to the establishment of the canteen, which is really but a store on the co-operative plan. Recently, however, the attention of congress was directed to the matter and a law was passed allowing an issue of vegetables to the extent of a pound a day to each soldier. After the passage of the law, the proceeds of the canteen were applied to the purchase of other delicacies as above referred to. In connection with the canteen there is a post garden comprising three acres. In this garden last year were raised lettuce, radishes, onions, cucumbers, snap beans and cabbages valued at $500. This was another saving for the companies, because it enabled just that amount of money to be expended in other ways.

Several months ago an order was issued from the war department directing that 10 per cent of the profits of the canteen should be given to the band for the purchase of music, the extra pay of musicians and repair of instruments. While Uncle Sam pays band members as liberally as he does soldiers and provides them with instruments, he has neglected to make provision for keeping the latter in good condition save by indirectly taxing the soldiers for the purpose. Besides this percentage, the band also enjoys pro rata the proceeds of the canteen, which some soldiers consider a double share.

In the canteen are sold bread, ham, sausage, tobacco, crackers, pipes, candy, fruit, knick knacks, cigars and beer. All of these are sold nearly at cost and for 5 cents a soldier receives from 14 to 16 fluid ounces of beer, a measure which he could not obtain outside the canteen for that amount of money. Soldiers are not allowed to drink to excess, to become noisy or quarrelsome around the canteen, a steward being appointed to guard against such conduct. The division of the proceeds takes place quarterly and the profits vary between $500 and $700 per month. This gives each company, for its own use, between $50 and $60 a month.

The success of the canteen is the pride of the Second, and it is understood that some new features are to be added to it.

Fort Omaha.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Piper, Eighth infantry, Fort Robinson, has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Omaha in connection with the Second infantry.

Second Lieutenants A. Bullinington, Seventh infantry, Fort Logan, Denver, Col., and Leon S. Roadiez, Fifteenth infantry, North Dakota, with three other officers whose names have not yet been announced have been ordered to appear before a board which is to meet in this city, to undergo examination for promotion. It can not be stated when this board will meet because of the absence of Major John M. Bacon, Seventh cavalry, acting inspector general at the department of the Platte, who is absent on duty. The other members of the board are Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second infantry; Major D. W. Benham, Seventh infantry, inspector, small arms practice; Major Albert Hartsuff, surgeon; Captain W. G. Spencer, assistant surgeon, and Captain Waring, Second infantry, recorder.

Before this board recently appeared Captain John Simpson, assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department in charge of the quartermaster's depot at Omaha. He successfully passed the examination for promotion to the position of major.

There will be no summer encampments this year except such as may be held without more than ordinary expense to the government. The troops at Fort Omaha, in their marches to and from the rifle range at Bellevue and their camp life at that point, have nearly as much experience as they would derive if they should be ordered into a general camp at a given point. Last year, however, some companies were ordered into camp with the several regiments of the national guards of Iowa, the latter state bearing the greater part of the expense. A similar trip is contemplated this year, though as yet the Iowa authorities have not completed preparations for it. There are six regiments of militia in that state and it is not yet known whether they will go into camp by regiments or brigades. When this question shall have been decided it will be determined as to what part the Second will play in the gatherings. Adjutant General Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia., called on General Wheaton at Fort Omaha recently, and, with him, talked the matter over. Captain Charles Keller, G company, Second infantry, however, has been ordered to report to Governor Boies of Iowa for duty in connection with the militia encampment, but will be charged with the instruction of the guards in rifle practice.

James Noble and James Dove, the Winnebago Indians who visited Fort Omaha last week for the purpose of securing the enlistment of fifty of their tribe in the Second infantry, have returned to their reservation near Pender in this state. They were informed that no provisions had been made for enlisting any of their people and that they would be informed when a change would be made in this respect as regards the intention of the department.

The station of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, Eighth infantry, has been changed from Fort McKinney to Fort Robinson, Neb.

The war department has decided that the enlistment of recruits for the Twenty-first infantry by the officer sent out from Fort Sidney, Neb., the headquarters of the regiment for that purpose, shall be confined to this state. This order, however, will not prevent enlistments for the same regiment by recruiting officers stationed at any of the military posts throughout the department.

Applications for the discharge of enlisted men under general orders, Nos. 80 and 81, from the war department of 1890, still continue to pour in rapidly, especially under the three-year and three-months privilege, which is without payment of money, under general order No. 80. Under general order No. 81 discharge by purchase in the second and third year of enlistment is at the rate of $5 per month or $60 per year.

The posts of Fort A. Lincoln, near Bismark, N. D., and Fort Shaw, Mont., referred to elsewhere have been ordered abandoned by the war department. Both posts are located in the department of Dakota. It is not expected that any of the posts in the department of the Platte will be ordered abandoned this year.

The cavalry competition for the departments of the Platte, California and the east will be held this year at Fort Robinson, Neb., although it is believed that an effort will be made to induce the war department to change the location to the Bellevue rifle range, near this city, as it is understood that the owners of the ground on which the range is located have offered the ground rent free to Uncle Sam for another year.

Colonel T. H. Stanton, chief paymaster department of the Platte, has been paying off the troops at Forts Robinson, Niobrara, Meade and Pine Ridge the past week and is expected to return to headquarters tomorrow.

Fort Robinson, June 10.

Colonel Stanton, paymaster of the department of the Platte arrived this morning and before one could wink twice had paid off the troops.

Lieutenant Piper, Eighth infantry, canteen officer, makes the following showing for May: Total sales, $3,358.89; cash on hand, $3,717.74; value of stock and fixtures, $4,422.53.

Lieutenant Piper goes to the Second infantry at Fort Omaha and Lieutenant Benton, Ninth cavalry, takes his place as canteen officer.

Building is the order of the day. Two sets of officers' quarters and the commanding officers' quarters are nearly ready for shingling. Two cavalry stables will be finished next week. A new addition to the post hospital is completed, to be used as an isolation ward or morgue. There is also being built, in the rear of the hospital, a two-story stable of eight stalls on the ground floor. The second story is to be fitted up as a carriage house and granary.

A large party of capitalists from Washington, D. C., under the ciceronage of Congressman Butterworth of Ohio visited the post today and were guests of the officers for a few hours. The G cavalry band rendered some of their best selections for their entertainment. It was broadly hinted that the visitors intended investing in Nebraska property.

The whirr of the moving machine is heard from morning until night cutting the grass off the two parade grounds.

Fort Robinson, under the present regime, is as clean and neat as rakes and brooms can make it. The country in sight looks better, thanks to plenty of rain, than it has during our four years occupancy. Captain Corliss has thirty men at work daily fixing aqueducts for irrigating the gardens and post.

General News.

A full company of Indians for the Ninth infantry has been filled from the San Carlos reservation and has been sent to Whipple barracks where it will constitute company I of that regiment. This is the first company of Indians recruited in the department of Arizona. Lieutenant Albert S. McNutt, Ninth infantry, arrived at San Carolson April 16, and within two weeks had fifty-five recruits from the San Carlos, Apaches, Mohaves, Yumas, Tontos and White Mountain Apaches.

The experience of enlisting Indians for company I, First infantry, has not been a success at Fort Bidwell, Cal. So far but few have agreed to enlist. Lieutenant L. H. Strother has been directed to proceed at once from Fort Bidwell, where the supply for recruits is exhausted, to Pyramid Lake agency and to the sub-agency at Walker Lake, Nev. The idea is to raise at least one company out of California and Nevada.

Second Lieutenant Samuel D. Sturgis of the First artillery will be relieved from duty at the military academy in August and proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt for duty as aide-de-camp on his staff.

Fort Shaw, Montana, has been ordered abandoned. It is a fort which has figured in the history of many regiments which have served on the western frontier. It was located in the summer of 1867 by Colonel Reeves commanding four companies of the Thirteenth infantry. In 1871 Major-General John Gibbon made it the headquarters of the Seventh infantry and wrought a number of improvements. In 1878 the Seventh was relieved by a detachment of the Third infantry commanded by General John R. Brooke, now commander of the department of the Platte. In 1888 the Third was relieved by four companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry under Colonel Van Horne which still retain possession, although the colonel removed the regimental headquarters to Fort Missoula. It was from Fort Shaw that General Gibbon marched to intercept the warlike Indians under Chief Joseph, in 1878, which resulted in the battle of Big Hole where General Gibbon and several officers were wounded and a number killed, among them Lieutenant Bradley and Captain Logan.

The examination of student officers at the school of application, Fort Leavenworth, will continue to the sixteenth inst. The graduating exercises will take place on the 17th.

A new signal lantern is being experimented with by the chief signal officer. The light is furnished by a candle and an improvement has been introduced by which a flash may be used. The department is also testing a long distance telephone, all the apparatus of which may be easily carried by one man.

The Army and Navy Register speaks in complimentary terms of the successful management of the United Service club and hopes that there are few persons in or out of the service who are not members of the club. At the last meeting of the board the following were elected to membership: W. D. Rose, lieutenant, United States navy; Stephen C. Mills, first lieutenant, Twelfth infantry; G. E. Overton, captain, United States army (retired); Patrick Cusack, captain, United States army (retired), and W. J. Sears, ensign, United States navy.

The following officers are about to retire from the Fourteenth infantry: Captain Charles H. Warrens, Captain Hassan, Lieutenant Charles A. Johnson. This is grateful news to the senior lieutenants of that regiment and the infantry arm of the service.

Personals.

Captain Henry Catley, late of the Second infantry, retired, is now residing at 1523 South Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Captain Crosby P. Miller, quartermaster's department, is expected in Omaha shortly to inquire into the construction of the quarters the new Fort Omaha authorized by recent acts of congress.

Mrs. T. T. Thornburg, widow of the late Major Thornburg and formerly of Omaha, sails for Europe on Tuesday next.

First Lieutenant Otway C. Berryman, marine corps of the U. S. S., Omaha, has been attached to Mare Island for duty.

"AWAY WITH KOCH'S LYMPH."

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Medical News an article with the above rather startling heading appears from the pen of Professor Senn, lately of Milwaukee, but now of Chicago, one of America's most distinguished surgeons and original investigators.

Dr. Senn was one of the earliest among the physicians of America to receive and test Koch's lymph, and being a careful, cautious observer his conclusions, after several month's thorough trial in the Milwaukee hospital, carry with them all the more weight. His article is too long to publish in its entirety, but from the following extracts its pith and meaning may be gleaned.

"When six months ago the telegraph operator at Berlin touched the key of his instrument and flashed to all parts of the world the joyous tidings that a cure for tuberculosis had at last been discovered, the people and physicians felt that the millenium in medicine had come. For days and weeks the public press devoted a liberal space to telegraphic messages, to editorials and messages from medical men, relative to the new treatment. For months the medical journals in all countries rivalled each other in presenting the latest reports from Berlin and other large medical centers, in the form of telegrams, correspondence, editorials and other original articles. The first announcement of the discovery brought thousands of patients and doctors to the German capital, the former to be cured of their tubercular disease, the latter to receive instruction and make themselves proficient in all the details of the new treatment. No other event in the world's history ever attracted so much attention, and no discovery in medicine or surgery ever found such ready introduction and universal acceptation. The discoverer, the distinguished Koch, the father of bacteriology, had scored so many victories on this modern field of research that every word he uttered brought conviction. His views were promptly adopted and applied everywhere by the best men in the profession. Within a few weeks the most enthusiastic and encouraging reports came from scores of prominent clinics and large hospitals. Volumes were written and a new journal devoted exclusively to this subject came into existence. It is true that some of the more conservative members of the profession were a little slow in accepting the new doctrine and practice, but the great majority followed the current set in motion by the great Koch and his many eminent admirers.

"It was not long, however, before the glowing accounts of the results of the new treatment came at longer intervals and in a more moderate tone, and were interspersed with the reports of cases in different parts of the world in which it had proved a complete failure, and in a not inconsiderable number of cases it was charged with having caused a speedy and fatal termination. Then came the timely warning of the veteran pathologist, Virchow, who showed by numerous post mortem examinations of patients who died while under this treatment, that death was caused by the dissemination of the disease from a local focus acted on by the lymph. The evidence proving this source of danger has been rapidly accumulating and has contributed largely toward subduing the first enthusiasm and limiting the scope of administration of the remedy. Time enough has now elapsed to judge of the merits of the treatment of tuberculosis by Koch's lymph or as it is now called, tuberculin.

"The accumulated experiences from all sources have shown beyond a doubt that its indiscriminate use is attended with many immediate and remote dangers, and most cases in which it at first appeared to prove beneficial have relapsed and after weeks and months are no better, or even worse, than when the treatment was begun. Many who were enthusiastic in the praise of what they observed from the use of the remedy in the beginning, have now suspended its use. Hospitals and wards set aside for the special treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis are now deserted. The market is overstocked with a supply of Koch's lymph and Koch's syringes.

The treatment of tuberculosis with Koch's lymph and the numerous substitutes which have recently been forced on the attention of the professors, will soon be only a matter of history.

My "Away with Koch's lymph," is based upon my own observations made in the Milwaukee hospital during the last four months' service in that institution prior to my removal to Chicago. The material is not large but the careful observations made, entitle me to enter my protest against any further experimentation with this remedy.

"It is now generally conceded that many cases of tuberculosis reported as cured have since relapsed: some of these have died and others have been subjected to different treatment. In many instances, of course, the original report has not been supplemented by subsequent communications. Since even by the use of Koch's lymph an absolute diagnosis is not always possible, it may be that some of the alleged cures rest on a faulty diagnosis.

While the tuberculin treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis can show no better results, it is difficult to ignore the fact that it has been productive of more harm that almost any other plan of treatment heretofore suggested, and on this score alone the verdict, 'Away with Koch's lymph', is timely and imperative."

Drs. Betts & Betts

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A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

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OUR SUCCESS

Is based upon facts. First—Practical experience. Second—Every case is specially studied, thus starting right. Third—medicines are prepared in our laboratory exactly to suit each case, thus effecting cures without injury.

Drs. Betts & Betts,

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Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canadas and Europe.

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Pension laws are now more liberal than formerly, and many are entitled to better rates. Apply at once for list of questions to determine right to higher rates.

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