BIG FEASTS OF PURE AIR.

Something About the Summer Charities of a Great City.

CHICAGO WAIFS HAVE AN OUTING.

A Lively Day at Jackson Park-The Daily News Sanitarium and the Country Week-Rests for the Weary.

CHICAGO, June 30.- [Special to THE BEE.] -Mayor Washburne has made himself "solid" with the next generation of voters in Chicago, His official recognition of "Children's day" has met with the heartiest endorsement of "Pipsey," "State Street Jimmy" and other leaders among the local gaminocracy. The boys have had outings before, but never quite such an outing as that which occurred

this year at Jackson park. If the distinguished navigator could have visited the site on which his achievements will be celebrated two years hence, he would have discovered America-voung, bolsterous, energetic, Chicago America-tumbling in 10,000 different attitudes on the grass. For there were 10,000 of them there and every one of them had an attitude of his own and a voice to match. Down-town pedestrians missed the usual advice to "Git de 3 o'clock paper wid de Nort Side scandal" and "All about the murder on Monroe street," because the lungs of nearly every little news-vender in the city were busy taking in large and un-worted draughts of pure, clear air, while their stomachs expanded cheerfully under the influence of unlimited quantities of ham and roast beef sandwiches, ice cream, cake

and strawberries.
First came the hair-cutting and annual bath at the Walfs' mission at No. 44 State street. There were a number of barbers there, each armed with a "mower." Each candidate as he came up was held firmly with the disengaged hand, (for occasionally a lamb was led somewhat unwillingly to the slaughter) while in the other the mower swept slong like a besom of destruction until the hairs on every head were as short and smooth as the lawn before the mansion of a Prairie avenue plutocrat. This accomplished the shorn were passed on to other strong hands which stripped them of their raiment and administered the annual bath. There was some kicking and squirming at this, for the process though thorough and effectual is not over gentle, but these were tough little bodies quite accustomed to much rougher handling, and the complaints were not numerous nor serious. Besides, however vigorous might be the mental protest at this unwonted indulgence in water there was the

unworted indiffered in water there was the greadful alternative staring them in the face; "No bath, no picnic."

Every boy was duly tagged and numbered and the following day beginning as early as 7 o'clock in the morning they were ranged in more or less regular columns at Battery D and marched to the lake front from which they were whirled away on Illinois Central trains to the park where until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon they made the woods echo with their shouts, ran races, jumped, played baseball and caused whole tons of edibles to melt away like ice cream under a summer

This annual picnic for the waifs is a feature of the great fresh air work of Chicago. In the midst of her wonderful race for commercial precedence this charity has grown so that every year between the middle of June and the middle of September, thousands of bables, little children, shop and factory girls and received the middle of septembers, thousands of and poor sickly mothers, in tenements get a new lease of life from a sight of clear skies and green fields and breathing country air.

The most extensive of these enterprises is the Daily News fresh air fund, now in its fifth year. This includes the work at the sanitarium in Lincoln park and what is known as the "country week" plan. The sanitarium is a one-story frame structure with a pagoda-like roof and is situated on the lake shore of Lincoln park at the foot of Fulton avenue. The broad roof with its over-banging caves covers a floor space of nearly source fee swing little hammocks for babies, while the wide verandas and open air court at the lake extremity furnish accommodations for the mothers and larger children. The place superintended by a matron and a physician is stationed there who furnishes medical attendance to those who need it free of charge. During the sixty-five days after June 30, 1890, when it was thrown open for the season 9,310 persons were received and cared for, in cluding infants, children and mothers or other adult attendants. The babies are adult attendants. brought in the morning and remain all day and are provided with meals at an average per capita of 10 cents. The expenses of this institution and the "country week" are kept up by individual contributions and by smaller donations dropped into the fresh air gloves which are kept in public places through-out the city. The entire cost of the executive management and office work are

borne by the News.

The country week charity is conducted with the co-operation of people in the smaller towns and villages throughout the state. Those who are willing to entertain a guest for a period of two weeks or longer forward their names to the News and the cost of transportation to and from these places is defrayed from the country week fund. Last year 1,740 children, mothers and sewing girls were given a vacation at a total cost of \$2,837.90, or an average of \$1.62 per guest.

Similar in their operations are the waifs' missions which are scattered throughout the poorer districts of the city. These send children in batches of seventy-five to one hundred across the lake, where they are distributed among the farms where the the diversions of country life for a period of two weeks and are then returned to the boat landing where they are taken in charge by the mission and brought back to Chicago, On the north shore of Lake Genoa is a building known as the "Holiday home."

Here during the sweltering summer days poor shop girls, factory employes, nurses and seamstresses are regularly given the opportunity for a two weeks' rest among breezes and picturesque surroundings. charity is in its fourth year and is the result of the work of a number of Chicago ladies who, in a short time, raised \$12,000 and with it built and equipped a house which is capable of accommedating eighty people, while the grounds afford fresh air and shade to as

In addition to these special fresh air organizations, outings are given in connection with the Old People's home, the great Armour mission and similar institutions. This charity is one which is constantly developing and each year the field is broadened by the extension of the work of some old organization or the formation of a new one.

"The Excelsior Springs, Mo., iron water is the best I have ever used."—"The Dakota," N. Y. City. J. W. Moore, M. D.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Tortoise shell stamp cases are pretty and

Yeilow and black is a Frenchy combination of the moment.

A thick royale ribbon has velvet edges di; vided by gift cords,

A bronze "chick" perched on a black horn makes a neat paper weight.

Canary-colored suede gloves stitched with

black make a pretty contrast. A rumor comes from Paris that the streetsweeping walking skirt must go.

The brown shades to be worn in the fall look remarkably well in silk and velvet.

The silk Venetian crepe for hangings and draperies is really a beautiful material. Horn desk ernaments are quite the thing now, and amazingly pretty many of them are A deer, with holes punctured in his body, makes rather an unique holder for toothpicks

the fall, and are very becoming to bru-The liking for chiffon has extended beyond its lavish use upon bonnets and gowns to room decorations.

Dark reddish browns will be fashionable

One of the latest designs for a card re-ceiver is that of a fish, handsomely carved and hellowed out. The fish is flatter than a Bounder, but otherwise is a good imitation.

Velvet ribbons are much used for trimming summer dresses of cashmere, challie, etc., and the newest fancy is for those of uncut velvet, ribbed across, with straight cord

Black velvet ribbons are used on light

muslins as girdles, breteiles, rosettes, shoulder knots, around the neck in points, and hanging from the belt in chatelaine ends

Quite an claborate piece is an inkstand of glass embedded in the thick end of a stag's horn. The inkstand has a horn cap, and two small spurs on the main horn serve as a rack

The skin of the lizard furnishes this year our prettiest pocketbook, card-cases and porte-monnaie. It derives its peculiar charm from a glittering, metallic, green tinge and scaly appearance.

Sort gray ribbed silk underwear of light but firm quality, with skirts, corsets, stockings and undressed kid shoes of the same tint, are in great request this season among fashionable traveling outfits.

Festoens of flowers tied with ribbons are used on lamps and candle stands as a table decoration. According to the scheme of decoration field flowers, grasses, and daisies, pansies or roses are employed.

The jersey still lives, and this season it is sent over made of textiles and nets, and silk etamines of the most expensive description. The modern jersey is no longer the unosten-tatious makeshift it once was, An effective use of lace upon gowns of thin material is to open the skirt in slashes over

cascades of lace, or to insert a panel of nar-row lace ruffles or wide flounces, any arrangent, in fact, which will give the appearance of a lace underskirt. The basques of deep fringe matching a flounce of fringe upon the skirt, and possibly a collar or bertha and sleeve caps of fringe, are easily arranged, and less common than

those of any other material equally hand-some. Good fringe is not cheap, and poor fringe is excessively tawdry. Word comes from over the water that there s to be a reaction in the matter of cotillion favors. Parisian hostesses are setting the sensible fashion of very simple favors-a

boutonniere for the gentlemen and a sachet or bouquet for the ladies. Many of the new summer dress materials, ooth wool and cotton, make exquisite capes both wool and cotton, make exquisite capes and mantelets; with trimming to match the gown, these complete the tollet more artistic-ally than a wrap of differing fabric. Many of the fine wools and batistes are pretty with self-trimming of knife-plaited ruffles and

Mrs. Gofrequent—You neean't grumble about the price of this bonnet, Alfred. It was the finest one on the street yesterday. Meek Husband-How do you know, my dear? Mrs. Gofrequent-How do I know! I met Mrs. Gadabout while I nad it on and she

didn't speak to me. A pretty walking toilet consists of an Italian straw capeline bat in white and black, trimmed with black feathers and roses. The dress is a bine foulard with dots of a darker shade of blue, opening over a pleating of black taile. The sleeves and the ruffled facings of the corsage are of blue taile.

Decorations for summer homes are now en-grossing. The wide vine-shaded plazzas are justly regarded as the most delightful loung-ing places and receive much attention from the tasteful housekeeper Handson the tasteful housekeeper. Handsome rugs are strewn about, low sewing chairs flank trefoil and star shaped tables, and a divan pited with cushions is a sine qua non of all well regulated piazzas.

A lace cost bas the round full basque, which is long, draped at one side in a jabot, which is caught up to the waist. The basque shows no opening in front. A lace basque, which is a long round flounce apparently without opening, extends upward to the throat in a full vest under a short jacket of the cown fabric. The sleeves fit the arm from the wrist to the elbow, and are plainly covered with the lace.

The passion for lace, which appears to be rather on the increase than otherwise, has developed many novel additions to the laces approved by inshien. The powdering and studding of lace with jet, metal and jewels makes even the standard laces look new and strange. Jetted lace is the favorite, and the most elegant costumes are trimmed with it. The jetting of lace is not confined to black,

out employed on colors. The expensive jeweled garnitures are now used with moderation on expensive evening toilets of airy texture. Crystal beads that look like dewdrops, translucent and brilliant iridescent cut stones that glitter like diamonds, are wrought upon foundations of finest net, and these are arranged to form corsage drapings, bodice fronts, and full transparent sleeves.

Cream, pink and ecru batiste gowns are popular this year, the fabric bein barred, striped, flowered, dotted and border ed. The bodices are made in many ways both simple and clauorate, but all the skirts are hung or draped over soft silk petticoats of the same shade as the outside material, the batiste gown having no foundation skirt

A pretty and inexpensive costume is of neliotrope wool dotted with white and made with darker silk sleeves, collar and cuffs, these overlaid with very narrow silver braid. The hem on the plain bell-skirt is turned up on the outside, faced with the silk, and covered with seven rows of the braid.

Gowns for stately women of elegant car-riage have Louis XI corsages, with spreadng lace collars and perfumed lace ruffles that fall over the jeweled hands from the edge of the close-wristed sleeve, which is, of course, high and full at the top. The skirts are sheath-like, very much trimmed at the bot-tom, and full and demi-trained at the back.

A stylish summer costume of flowered silk shows Japanese pinks in delicate shadings on a ground of pale resedu-green, shot with gold. The dress is designed for garden party wear, and above the pretty skirt is a Louis coat of rich reseda-green armure, open on the front, with a drapery of lace, folded fisha style, covering the shoulders and the close buttoned silk vest. The sleeves are full at the top. and, from the wrist to the cibow, are slashed after being very closely fitted, and edged with gracefully falling ruffles of the lace.

A FEW OF THEM LEFT.

The oldest physician in Indiana is Dr. William Lomax, of Marion, who after fifty-four years of continuous practice is rich and

Harriet Beecher Stowe's physician be lieves that she may live ten years yet, al-though she is 80. Her physical faculties are remarkably well preserved notwithstanding her falling mental powers. She retains the greatest admiration for flowers.

Henry Hart, one of New York's railway and steamship magnates, is over eighty, a bachelor, of small stature, rugged build and is as no ive as a man of thirty. He is said to e worth over \$50,000,000.

An aged colored woman who claims to have been bought as a stave by George Washington, and who trotted on her knee in natural life the mother of our present secre natural life the mother of our present secre-tary of state, turned up in the Columbus, O., railraad station the other day. The old woman's name is Martha Sniff and her age is placed at 114 years.

A York (Pa.) woman, aged ninety-seven ears, says that she never tasted medicine. Rev. Lydia Sexton was born in Sussex unty, now Rockford, in the state of New Jersey, April 12, 1799, and is therefore ninety-two years old. During the past forty-nine years she has been practicing as a unity brethren minister in various portions of the country with remarkable success. She is

low at Scattle, Wash. Although John Stephenson, the builder of the first horse car in America, is now over eighty years old, he is still vigorous, energetic and interested in all the movements of

the day. John Brooks, looked upon as Michigan's oldest resident, recently celebrated the 105th anniversary of his birth, at his bome near Waldren. He was visited by rumerous school schildren, who brought him flowers in honor of the day. He appreciated the kind-ness by detailing to his young admirers entertaining stories of days gone by. He is known as "Grandpa Brooks," was born in New Hampshire and is said never to have

used tobacco. A New Move.

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A. Shroter, 1523 Farnam.
All the above named leading druggists handle the famous Excelsion Springs, Misouri, waters and Soterian Ginger Ale.

Hereditary Criminals. The hanging of Charles Ford in Ottawa has called out some peculiar facts in the way of heredity. His father was hanged for murder, as was also his brother. His mother's brother is now in prison for train wrecking. His sister has run a thieves' paradise for years. Here is a case where crime has been from parent to progeny and, strange as it may appear, the criminals thambray and lawn gowns, organdles and have not been drunkards.

THE LOST TROOPERS.

Experience of Company K in the Wilds of North Wyoming.

"It was nothing unusual for an individual or a party of several men to get lost in the west when I was out there, said a grzzled old campalgner not long ago to a writer in the Cincinnati Commercial, "but what do you think of a whole company of soldiers being lost for a month?" I was with a company in 1878 that had just such an experience.

"Reeves' surveying expedition, the season before, had commenced to run a line for the government between Montana and Wyoming territories, from Idaho to the Black Hills. The plan was to cut down the Crow Indian reserva-

"It was decided to resume work in August 1878. Reeves and his men had left their mules and outfit at the Indian agency in the Black Hills, and they came to Fort Brown for the purpose of procuring a military escort. The Eighth cavalry was stationed at Fort Brown and company K, with Captain Russell in command, was detailed to conduct the expedition to the point where the outfit was to be secured. I had charge of a packing train, and was ordered to load my mules with the necessary provisions, blankets, etc., and to go along with the

"We started, and a twelve-mile march brought us to the Big Horn. The river was so swollen that we could not cross it, There is perpetual snow on portions of the Rocky mountains, and when it melts it swells the streams thereabouts to a tremendous height. We went into camp. and sent back to Fort Brown to have a boat built to ferry the men and supplies over the booming river. It took a week to construct the boat, and Reeves had become so impatient that he would not wait for it. With his own men he managed to get across the river, and Captain Russell was instructed to rejoin him at Stinking Water, which was about four days' march from where we were. But it took us so much longer than four days to get over the Big Horn that by the time we reached Stinking Water Reeves and his party had gone from there more than a week. He had all of the guides with him, and there we were without any means of telling where he had gone.

"Captain Russell announced his intention of trying to follow Reeves without guides. But the question was how to get across the Stinking Water, for that river was on just as much of a boom as the Big Horn was. We had to go into camp again until the river would recede. or until we could find a ford. The soldiers did not care whether we found a ford or not. We had provisions to last us for some time, and it was more pleasant to lie there in camp with nothing to do but fish and hunt than to be on the march. All kinds of game abounded, and the streams were alive with trout.

"We were then in the marshy country on the north forks of Stinking Water. After we had been there about a week the soldiers did not want to stay any longer, so they began to search in earnest for a ford. When one was found we crossed the river without great diffi-We tied the mules in one long string by fastening the halter straps of the animals to the tails. Some of the little mules had to swim, but most of the string could fine a footing. It was quite an undertaking for them though, since each of them was weighed with about

three hundred pounds. "A short time before we crossed Stinking Water the river had been forded at the same point by a band of Indians, but in the opposite direction. When we got over we found about fifty puppy dogs on the shore. They had come that far with the Indians and being unable to swim the stream had been abandoned by their owners. The shore was lined with the puppies and when we came up on them they took to the bushes. I never heard such a howling in my life. Some of us wrapped blankets around us and the little dogs, mistaking us for Indians.

permitted us to approach near enough to them to feed them. "We had a compass with us, and we kept on until we struck another of the North Forks of Stinking Water. Crossing that we followed a bee line by the compass up into the mountains until we found ourselves in the range of Big Snowy mountain. When we reached the summit we discovered that we could not get down the other side. We could see the valley below us, but it was as inaccessible to us as though it were in the We then worked our way back moon. and got into a park on the edge of a snowy range and into the marshy country where there were hundreds of elk

There we floundered around, and at length went into camp. "Captain Russell kept sending mer out in all directions to hunt for a trail. The snow that had fallen since anybody had passed through there to make a trai had covered everything, and we were completely lost. Nobody was disturbed about it, though, but Captain Russell He grew provoked at the men, for he realized the fact that every time he sent them out to look for a trail they made no effort to find one, but hunted elk in-

"At last he came to me and said:
"They tell me that you have been through here before, and know this

"'It was here.' I said, 'that the Nez Perces joined Sitting Bull, after breakng away from their reservation. can see the teepee poles they set around here. I was in here two years ago. "Then why don't you get us out of

this?" Where do you wish to go, captain? "The government ordered me to go with Reeves. "Where is Reeves? Tell me that, and

I will take you to him.'

'How do I know where Reeves is?' "I give it up. "Well, take us some place. We don't want to lie here till winter comes. It is

cold enough now.' "We must have more provisions before we try to go anywhere. "Kill some cik. Bring the meat into camp and jerk it. Then lead us out of

this place. "I took four soldiers and three of my packers, and started on an elk hunt. We traveled several miles, and set up a camp. The first time we went out shooting we killed four elk. I told one of the soldiers to remain with the elk while the rest of us returned to camp and prepared for the reception of the carcasses.

"The camp was only a few hundred yards from where we had killed the elk,

and we had been there but a little while when we heard the soldier left the quarry shouting for help. Grasping our guns we hurried to his assistance, dodging from rock to rock on the lookout for bears, as we had been told that there were plenty of them in that locality. "When we arrived at the place from which the cries had come we found our comrade lying senseless on the ground, with his clothing torn into shreds. We picked him up, and after we had con-

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veyed him to the camp, did what we

could to bring him to. He revived, and

we then discovered that one of his arms

was broken, and that he was suffering

from countless wounds in all parts of his

"The soldier said that, while he was

ousy working on the elk, he heard a

bear approach. He sprang on a rock and

the bear sat down to look at him. It was

an old she bear with three cubs. He

was afraid to shoot at the bear for fear

of only wounding her in which case he knew she would kill him as he was

not a bear fighter. He decided that he

would go around the rock, and when he

was out of the bear's sight, make for the

the other end of the rock there was Mrs.

at the brute, and missed her. In a sec-

ond she was on him. He fell to the

ground and feigned death. The bear ro-

reated a few feet, and, sitting down,

kept watching him. Soon he looked up

to see if she was gone, and she once more

attacked him, this time tearing him al-

most to pieces. He fainted, and the bear, satisfied that she had killed him,

walked off, apparently in search of other

"After we had done what we could for

omrades with him, and the rest of us

the wounded soldier we left one of the

started out to get the elk we had killed.

We proceeded with all the caution that

we could, never leaving the shelter of

one rock without first assuring ourselves

As we came up to a point where we could

see the dead elk, we noticed four enor-

mous bears digging holes in the ground

alongside of our game. They were get-ting ready to bury the elk. They saw

us as soon as we saw them. Instantly they started for us. We dropped our

were not hunting for bears, and we did

not propose to get into any heated argu-

"While I was ifrantically climbing a tree I caught hold of a limb that was rotten, and it broke. That threw me back, and although I was at least ten

feet from the ground, a bear seized one

of my boots and ripped it from my foot. In another moment I had pulled myself

out of reach, and I was exceedingly glad

opened a fusilade on the bears with our revolvers. We had an inexhaustible

supply of cartridges in our belts, and

every time a bullet struck a bear he

would sit down and bite or tear at the wound with all his might. The more

we shot at the bears the more angry

they became and the greater was our enjoyment. They made all sorts of at-

joined us they would make it very un-

comfortable for us. "Finally we determined to select one

particular bear, and to shoot at him all

it once, and to keep this up until we had

killed him. Then we were to pick out

another and treat him the same way.

By this plan we killed two of the bears and the other two ambied off about their

business. Descending from the trees,

we secured our game and took it into

make our way back to headquarters.

"In guiding

Loading the meat and the

- yout of the trap

"Settling ourselves in the trees,

guns and made for a tree apiece.

ment with that party.

of it.

that there were no bears in sight ahead.

bears to come to the picnic.

Bear waiting for him. The soldier fired

"He did so, and when he arrived at

camp to procure reinforcements.

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they were in, about the first thipg I did | main at Fort McKinney or go to Fort was to get nearly all of my mules stuck in the mud. A peculiarity of those where we belonged. marshes is that you may be going along all right, and thinking that you are treading on solid ground, when, before you know it you will sink to your waist. The first half of the string of mules

would get along without trouble, but they would cut the upper crust, and the mules that came after them would sink out of sight, being borne down by their We would have to hitch the other mules to the ones in the marsh we reached Fort Brown.' pits and pull them out by main force. "Fortunately for us we stumbled upon a couple of prospectors one day, and we asked them where they had come from. We would not admit that we were lost,

they hailed from, to ask them how far it was to the point they mentioned. Of course, that was a perfectly natural "They told us that they were from Cook City, and after we had gleaned all the information we desired relative to the distance to that place, Captain Russell asked them if they had seen or heard of Reeves and his men. They re-

plied that Reeves was at their camp, twelve miles from where we were then. "Captain Russell sent word to Reeves to come to us, and when Reeves came he told us to go around North Fork, and to meet him at some place six days march from the starting point. We were out of provisions, and could not undertake such a march without some thing to eat on the way. I was then ordered to go 250 miles north, to Fort Ellis, in the Gallatin valley, in Montana, to fetch supplies to the soldiers, to

but intended, when they told us where

await my return at Cook City, which was merely a mining camp. "I set out with the pack mules, and was twelve days making the trip to Fort Ellis. When I came back we started another way down the North Forks and went around to the Crow agency on Still water. Reeves was there and more pro visions were sent to us from Fort Custer Reeves' party sei out on their line, and we went after them, but we could not overtake them. They got over into Montana. We were supposed to be guarding them, but we scarcely ever We did strike them by aceident on Little Big Horn river after we had hunted for them for two weeks. We then had to go down the Little Big Horn, four days' march to Fort Custer

for more provisions. "Reeves went down the Tongue river into Wyoming territory. When we got to the river it was so high that we could not cross it, and we had to lie there on the wrong side for a week. Reeves got away from us again. We found one of the posts he had set out on tempts to get up to us, but we kept them from accomplishing any such feat, for we fully realized that if they once Powder river. It was then snowing hard. and Cuptain Russell became discouraged. He sent two men out to each up to Reeves, and to tell him that we would not go any further. Reeves replied that he did not care where we went, and that he did not want to be bothered with us.

"The surveying party went on toward the Black Hills, and we followed Powder river to Fort McKinney, under the Big Horn mountain. We belonged on the other side of the Big Horn. Snow to the depth of two feet was on the ground, and how were we going to cross those mountains? We lay at Fort McKinney wounded soldier on the pack mules, wo two weeks before we could procure a guide. Captain Russell telegraphed to Washington and asked if we should re-

Brown. The reply came to go home

"We made a start, and after getting up in the snowy range of the Big Horn, we got lost again. Our guide left us, fearful of the consequences. We kept on going down the mountain on the side opposite to the one we started up, and at last, by good fortune, we came to the Wind river. We went up the Wind river and a month from the time of set-ting out from Fort McKinney for home

SAM'S SHOCKED SWEETHEART. A Sensational Scene Stirred Up by a Sister's Silly Sayings.

Y. Advetiser: "Shame! says Sam's sister Samantha. Short. "Such selfishness seems scandalous, Surely, Sally's sorrowful sighing speaks "She's stupidly sentimental," says

"She's sensitive," says Sam's sister. "Sheer sickly sentiment," sneers Sam. "Still she's Sam's sweeth eart," smiles Samantha. Sam scowls. "Somebody says Sally's sweet," says

Samantha.

(Scene.)

"Sweet? Soft! says Sam spitefully. "Sam's sweet, surely," sarcastically says Samantha. Sam stands sulkily silent. Somebody eeing Sam standing so still, so sour,

stops short? stays secluded—she's Sally "Sally says Soth Smith's stunning," says Samantha, slyly.
"Sally's silly," snickers Sam. Sally seems stunned, she stands sadly shamed, surprised. Ssmantha, suddenly seeing

Sally, screams, "Stop, Sam, she's stand-Sally, stiffening, sternly signals Samantha sighs. Sam, supsilence. Samantha silenced, stupidly says: "Samantha, Sally's stingy." (Samantha squirms.) "She's stuck up. shrewish, soft, squashy; she's-Samantha shrinks; Sally swoons.

Coffee as a Busines Barometer. Writing on coffee drinking in all countries, Richard Wheally says, in Harper's Weekly: Germans began drinking coffee during the Seven Years' War (1756-63,) stolidly scoffed at oppo-sition to the practice, and hated Napoleon all the more for restricting it by his "Continental Blockade." Universal peace was accompanied by universal indulgence in the exhibarating cup. Americans took kindly to its contents, and by constantly enlarging demands imparted powerful impetus to coffee commerce and culture. Rise in prices dur-ing the great civil war "diminished the consumption about two hundred thousand tons." But for that it is asserted that "the world would not have had coffee enough." Demand rose with every union victory, and fell with every union defeat. Consumption increased 36.84 per cent. in 1864, 17.5 per cent. in 1865, 23.5 per cent. in 1866, and 27.25 per cent. In 1867. Removal of duties and financial prosperity increased the call for the aromatic berry, and advance in price because of short crops or syndicate operations diminished it. The coffee-cup is a business thermometer in

Ask your grocer for Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. Once used no other will suit. Its boquet is deliciousDrs. Betts & Betts 1409 Douglas St.

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HOW FARMING PAYS IN NEBRASKA

The following letter appeared in the last issue of the Axtell (Neb.) Republican from a well known farmer of Mindea county. The writer makes some very clear and forcible statements which are so diametrically op posed to a great deal of the recent alleged "farmers" letters that they should be read-

"farmers" letters that they should be read" with both interest and profit:

M mage Townshir, Kearney Co., Neb.
June 16.—Mr. Editor: I want to write you something about my experience since I came from Sweden to America. I arrived in the state of Indiana in 1870. My money was exhausted and I had not a dollar left. I hired out to work on a farm at \$20 per month. I worked five years at that price, then rented a farm one year. At the end of that time I had saved \$500. In 1877 I came to this place, bailt a sod house, bought a team and wagon, a few household goods, having only a few dishes and as many farming implements as my pile would admit of, reserving a portion to live on till I could raise a crop. I took a homestend and timber claim. By the time I had made final proof on those claims I had necumulated quite a stock of horses, cattle and hogs. I therefore bought another quarter section of land and have it all paid for but one payment, and bave the stuff

ready to make that payment when it becomes I have attended strictly to farming with no outside speculation, and what I have made here cannot be bought for \$15,000. There are scores of my countrymen within my acquaintance who have done equally as well as I. Some came too late to get hometeads, but have done quite as well, consider-ng the chance they had of getting land. In fact, all have made money here (except where they have had some extremely bad luck) that would make money anywhere.

If we had staid in the old country it would ave been all we could do to earn enough to eat, and wear very poor clothes and keep out

of deht.

I have often been urged to vote the independent ticket; been told that the party in power was robbing and stealing from 0s; also that we were in a fair way to become papers or slaves. I have been voting the republican ticket all this time and he republicans have been n I have been protected in all my rights blessed with good school privileges. I can not believe the party that abolished slavery want us to be slaves. I send my children to school dressed respectably so I am not ashamed of them. On the whole, it looks to me as if the government was run about right, and any change in the government could not be for the better. A change from good is generally a change to bad would not like to see any change. If I had worked hard and not made a living neither got enough to eat or wear, and could not send my civildren to school, and was getting deeper and deeper in debt, instead of laying up money or was not protected in all my rights, then I would say there was something wrong at the head of the government and would want a change. But, as it is I am would want a ange. But, as it is, I am going to praise bridge that carried me safely from penury affluence. Others may do as they see fit, to all tence. Others may do as they see that I am going to stay right by the old party that has done so much for me. After getting a free home and being protected and encouraged in acquiring it, I am not so ungrateful and mean as to turn and fight the party that gave it to me. Yours for the right,

ED PETERSON.

The Grant Yukon. An Alaskan explorer says of his voyrandest river journey I ever made, and doubt whether there is a river in the world that can equal it for magnificent scenery. For miles we floated down be-tween two huge rocky banks that town-ed fully 3,000 feet above our heads. The sky looked like a blue slit and the echoes between the stony ramparts were some-thing that would have driven a solitary man crazy. The same sound was then hurled back at you a dozen times coming from far and near at the same time."

En Perenson.