THE NATION TRUSTED GRANT.

Review of Stirring Scenes Near the Close of the War.

EARLY'S RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel T. H. Stanton Writes an Interesting Story of a New Volume of Records of the Rebellion.

Part II. of Volume 37, Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, has just been issued in preliminary form, subject to final revision before publication. It covers the period from July 1 to August 3, 1864, and relates the orders, correspondence, etc., pertaining to the operations of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

In many respects greater interest attaches to this volume than to any other of the series so far published. The raid into Pennsylvania and Maryland under General Early, and the attempt to capture Washington, created intense excitement in that city, as well as in Baltimore and Harrisburg and generally throughout the country. It was planned by General Lee to force Grant to relax his vice-like grip on the rebel army in front of Petersburg, and to compel him to weaken his forces by sending them to the defense of Washington to such an extent that Lee might strike the Army of the Potomac a crushing blow. Or, if Grant would not do this, Lee hoped, as he despondently wrote Mr. Davis, that Grant, thinking a large portion of the rebel army had been sent north, would attack the remainder in its intrenched position. But in both of these propositions Lee was disappointed. Grant would not release his grip on the main rebel army for side issues, nor would he attack until he was ready.

In Washington, Harrisburg and Baltimore all was confusion and excitement. Everybody was calling for more troops; committees of public safety were organized, and the governors of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were called upon to furnish 10,000 men each for 100 days. But, in all this clamor and confusion, a few noble souls remained undismayed. President Lincoln, General Grant, Secretary Stanton and General Halleck were these men, pre-eminently.

A certain general officer then in New York, volunteered to take a command. General Halleck replied, "we have five times as many generals here as we want, but are greatly in need of privates. Anyone volunteering in that capacity will be thankfully received."

Then, Mr. C. A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, telegraphs frequently to General Grant, and says: "Nothing can possibly be done here toward pursuing or cutting off the enemy for want of a commandar. General Angur commands the defenses of Washington, with McCook and a lot of brigadier generals under him, but he is not allowed to outside. * * * But there is no head to the whole, and it seems indispensable that you should appoint one. Hunter will be the ranking officer if he ever gets up, but he will not do. Indeed the secretary of war directs me to tell you in his judgment Hunter ought instantly to be relieved, having proved himself far more incompetent than even Siegel. He also directs me to say that advice or suggestions from you will not be sufficient. General Halleck will not give orders except he receive them; the president will give none, and until you direct positively and explicitly what is to be done, everything will go on in the deplorable and fatal way in which it has gone for a week past.

Even then, Grant seemed to be the general in whose skill, judgment and tenacity the whole nation trusted. He replied to Dana, that as to General Hunter, he had great confidence in his ability as a soldier and his splendid patriotism, and did not wish him to be relieved. General Crook was commanding one of Hunter's divisions, hastening to join with the Sixth corps and other troops sent by Grant to the defense of Washington. The following correspondence concerning him will interest everybody throughout the west:

Harper's Ferry, July 17, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 3:35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. Stanton, secretary of war. Sir: Brigadier General George Crook was recommended for promotion for meritorious conduct at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, by Generals Cox, Burnside and McClellan; by Generals Cox, Wright and Rosecrans for services in West Virginia, and by Generals Thomas and Grant for services in the army of the Cumberland. I consider him one of the best soldiers I have ever seen, and one of the most reliable and well balanced of men. I think his capacity for usefulness is limited by his rank and think that his promotion to a superior command would be of great advantage to the public service, and of very especial benefit in this department. I would earnestly request, therefore, that he be appointed a major general. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. D. HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 17, 1864.—Major General Hunter, Harper's Ferry: It would have given me great pleasure to promote General Crook long ago, but the number of major generals was limited by law two years ago and the appointments since that time have been made only for vacancies on the special request of commanders-in-chief. There is now no vacancy, and has not been since the President reinstated General Blair; but General Crook can be appointed now a major general by brevet, and assigned to command on his brevet rank, and when a vacancy occurs he can receive a full appointment which no man in the service has more fairly won. His appointment by brevet will be forwarded you tomorrow. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

General Grant finally sent General Sheridan to command all the forces without regard to those who might be superior to him in rank and the president approved it. Order soon came out of chaos, but in the meantime Early was recalled, and succeeded in getting out of harm's way before he could be overtaken.

General Grant remained firmly in his place before Petersburg, and on the 19th wrote the following letter to the president:

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, CITY POINT, July 19, 1864, 10 a. m., (received 8:30 p. m.)—His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States: In my opinion there ought to be an immediate call for, say 300,000 men to be put in the field in the shortest possible time. The presence of this number of re-enforcements would save the annoyance of raids, and would enable us to drive the enemy from his present front, particularly from Richmond, without attacking fortifications. The enemy must have their last man in the field. Every depletion of their army is an irreparable loss. Desertions from it are now rapid. With the prospect of large additions to our force these desertions would increase. The greater number of men we have the shorter and less sanguinary will be the war. I give this entirely as my views and not in any spirit of dictation, always holding myself in readiness to use the material given me to the best advantage I know how. U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

But the president had the day before issued his call for 500,000 men.

General Grant could not prevent the escape of Early, but neither could any move that Lee made divert him from the hold he had on the rebel army. No matter how much noise and clamor, he knew that as long as he held the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, in his grasp, all minor operations were of little consequence. He had hoped to crush Early, but the fortunes of war were against it. He writes to General Halleck, under date of July 14, 1864: "If the enemy has left Maryland, as I suppose he has, he should have upon his heels veterans, militiamen, men on horseback, and everything that can be got to follow to eat out Virginia clear and clean as far as they go, so that crows flying over it for the balance of this season will have to carry their provender with them."

In reply to Grant's suggestion (to call on 300,000 men Mr. Lincoln replies under date of July 20:

"Yours of yesterday about a call for 300,000 men received. I suppose you have not seen the call for 500,000 made the day before, and which, I suppose, covers the case. Always glad to have your suggestions."

The president evidently had no great confidence that Early's army would be captured or destroyed, or even punished to any extent, as long as our troops about Washington were handled with such singular lack of head and harmony; for in reply to General Grant's dispatch saying that he had sent General Sheridan to take supreme control, Mr. Lincoln under date of August 3 writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1864, 6 p. m. (Received 4th.)—Lieutenant General Grant: I have seen your dispatch in which you say "I want Sheridan put in command of all the troops in the field, with instructions to put himself south of the enemy and follow him to the death. Wherever the enemy goes let our troops go also." This, I think, is exactly right as to how our forces should move, but please look over the dispatches you may have received from here even since you made that order and discover, if you can, that there is any idea in the head of any one here of "putting our army south of the enemy," or of "following him to the death" in any direction. I repeat to you it will neither be done nor attempted unless you watch it every day and hour and force it. A. LINCOLN,
President.

Indeed, the whole volume is full of these things which make one glad of the fact that he lived when such men as Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and all those who never lost their heads in trying times shed their lustre on the American name. They were serving their own country and the great cause of humanity for the world. Neither the interests of political general officers nor their rank, the venom of southern sympathizers in the north, nor the side issues like Early's raid in the east or Hood's march upon Nashville in the west deterred these men from the greater work before them. History must and will attest their greatness.
T. H. STANTON.

Gettysburg Town.

The Gettysburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives the following interesting feature of the town: Had Gettysburg no battle-field on which to depend, and as a dependence it is not to be relied on, then her people would possibly stir themselves and look around for something to do. As it is, this expectation of making a living off the visitors, by furnishing them meals or lodging or relics, has so demoralized the town that it is now incapable of doing anything for itself. When monuments first began to be erected on the field and dedications were the order of the hour the crowds were immense and taxed the town's utmost capacity. Private houses were thrown open to the crowds and the citizens made money faster than they ever dreamed of.

It was this temporary windfall that led them astray. They fancied that this sort of thing was going to keep up forever—that hard times were a thing of the past. But when the monuments were up and the dedications were over, the garden flood ceased to flow. It was found that the seven hotels, several of them enlarged and improved, were fully able to handle what crowds now came, except on rare occasions. Yet the people of Gettysburg are slow to relinquish their dream. In this, as in all else, it is difficult to get them awake. They still believe that the battle field will make them wealthy yet.

To a visitor the battle field, with its fine drives and handsome monuments is a rare delight, but to the town, as we have shown, it has brought nothing but evil results. Sleepy and slow, it dreams away the hours, and the only way to liven it at any time is to announce the arrival of a large excursion. Then the citizens awake. Hacks, omnibuses, wagonettes, vehicles of all kinds and degress appear upon the streets as if by magic. With the celerity of city firemen going to a conflagration they hasten to the depot. The rival photographers get their cameras out. The battle field guides jostle each other in their haste. Bert Danner, the relic dealer, gets quite excited. Boys with battle field canes, boys with relics of the great fight, boys with photographic views of the memorials, boys with guide books, all hurry to the front. Woodward, the poet gunsmith, with a collection of inkstands made of wood cut on Round Top or Culp's Hill, cries out the nature of his wares in shaky verse. Then the train comes in. The hotel porters howl, the hackmen howl, the boys howl. Everybody howls. A dozen people, perhaps, get off the cars. They are speedily captured by some of the porters or hackmen, the crowd melts away as rapidly as it came together and Gettysburg is asleep again.

At Chancellorsville.

General David McMutrie Gregg is not a talkative man about his own splendid record in the war, says the Washington Post.

Except to his intimate friends he does not even speak of his crowning achievement at Gettysburg, where he defeated Stuart's cavalry, and so saved the left wing of General Meade's army from the contemplated attack by the confederate horsemen. But General Gregg's fame does not rest alone upon his Gettysburg record. While he was a great soldier there and all through the war, he had previously opportunities to distinguish himself, of which he made excellent use. One of these opportunities came to him at the battle of Chancellorsville, which was fought on May 3, 1863. About midday in that fierce and strenuous fight the Eleventh corps of the union army gave way before the confederate attack and broke in disorder. General Hooker, who was then in command of the Army of the Potomac, observed the disaster to the Eleventh corps and made immediate preparations to replace it by ordering his own old division and that of the late General Kearney to occupy the Eleventh's position.

It was a critical moment, as the movement had to be executed in the face of the victorious confederates who had gained confidence from the retreat of the Eleventh corps. General Gregg, then colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, was riding down the plank road in advance of his regiment, and when he was near the White House he perceived the dilemma in which the union troops were involved. He and Major Tom Davis were riding side by side and they simultaneously gave the order to charge. Their regiment, which then numbered less than 500 men, valiantly attacked the right wing of the confederate army, and for half an hour was swallowed up in the smoke and fire of the battle. When it emerged its ranks were sadly depleted, for it lost fully 200 of its members in that gallant onslaught. But the object at which Colonel Gregg aimed was achieved and his magnificent sacrifice had enabled Hooker and Kearney's divisions to unite.

McKeighan and the Grand Army.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Sept. 10.—At a regular meeting of James A. Garfield Post No. 80, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Red Cloud, Neb., September 14, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There appears an article on the editorial page of THE OMAHA DAILY BEE of September 12, 1891, which is calculated to create the impression that Comrade W. A. McKeighan of this post does not like the army button, that he has not an honorable discharge, and that he has been expelled from the order, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as members of James A. Garfield Post No. 80, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, regard the said article as a wanton and malicious attack on the character and standing of a worthy comrade; and we hereby certify that Comrade McKeighan not only wears the Grand Army button, but that his discharge was examined by a committee and found correct, and that no charges have ever been preferred against him, neither was he ever expelled from this post, but that he is a member of James A. Garfield post, in good standing, and entitled to wear the button; and be it further

Resolved, That the adjutant of this post be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, with a request that they be published therein. C. SCHENCK,
G. W. KNIGHT, Adjutant.
Post Commander.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of resolutions adopted by James A. Garfield Post No. 80, Department of Nebraska, at a regular meeting of said post, held September 14, 1891, as the same appears in the recorded proceedings of the post.

I further certify that I am the adjutant of said post and have the records of the post since its organization in my possession, and that I have carefully examined the same and find that W. A. McKeighan was regularly and duly mustered in as a member of this post, and that said records do not show that he was ever expelled from the post, nor that there was ever any charge preferred against him.

Witness my hand and the seal of said post this 19th day of September, 1891.
C. SCHENCK,
Adjutant.

Information Free.

Do you know that any old sore or cut can be absolutely cured by the intelligent use of Haller's Barbed Wire Liniment. Be merciful to your horse and try it.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A RECORD "OUT OF SIGHT."

The Wonderful Performance of a Train on the New York Central.

A SPECK, A ROAR, A CLOUD OF DUST.

Expert Comment on Train Speed—Ghosts at Grade Crossings—A Race for Life—Early Days on the Union Pacific.

Last month the railroad world was convulsed by the speed of a train on the Bound Brook railroad of New Jersey. Engine 206, with two cars attached covered a mile in 39.4-5 seconds, or at the rate of 90 miles per hour. Other miles were rolled off in 45, 48 and 50 seconds. The fastest five miles were run in 3 minutes, 20.4-5 seconds, and the fastest ten miles in 7 minutes, 12 seconds, averaging 43 seconds per mile. Thus the world's record for short distance running and high speed was broken. Exception was taken by the Chicago & Northwestern, the claim being made that the Gould train from Omaha to Chicago reached an equally high rate of speed. No accurate record of that remarkable run was made, and therefore there is no proof to sustain the claim.

The performance of the Bound Brook train excited considerable discussion and rivalry. Several attempts were made quietly to lower the record, but each failed. The New York Central has succeeded in bearing off the palm for long distance running and leaves previous records "out of sight." Exclusive of the locomotive, the train consisted of three heavy cars, equal in weight to five ordinary coaches. The run conclusively demonstrated for the first time that a train can not only make sixty miles an hour, but it can keep it up for 440 miles at a stretch without counting the time lost by stops. The trip of 436½ miles from New York to East Buffalo was made in 439½ minutes, with no allowance for stops. If it had not been for a hot journal on the locomotive, causing a delay of eight minutes at Fairport, the trip would have been made in the same number of minutes as the mileage, which Third Vice President Webb intended to do, or in possibly less time. The train had cover-ed the 361 miles from New York to Fairport in 361 minutes under very favorable conditions. It had run several minutes ahead of the schedule which General Superintendent T. Voorhees prepared. Mr. Voornees calculated to bring the train into Buffalo, 440 miles, in 435 minutes, and his calculations were carried out to a dot until they struck the hot box at Fairport.

The run of 143 miles from New York to Albany, which was without a stop, was made in 140 minutes. At Albany three minutes and twenty-eight seconds were consumed in changing locomotives. The run from Albany to Syracuse, 148 miles, also without stop, was covered in 146 minutes. At Syracuse it took only two and one-half minutes to change locomotives, and the train set out over the 150-mile stretch to East Buffalo. One hundred and fifty minutes would have been a fine trip without any stops, but 150 miles in 148 minutes, with a stop of seven minutes and fifty seconds thrown in for doctoring the locomotive, is a phenomenal run, and it bespeaks the ability of Engineer Hogan. The actual running time for the 150 miles was 140 minutes and 10 seconds.

This record means that a continuous speed of 59.52 miles an hour was maintained for the entire distance from New York to Buffalo, making no allowance for stops or slowdowns in order to scoop water from the tanks. Allowing for three minutes and twenty-eight seconds to change engines at Albany, two and one-half minutes for the same at Syracuse, and seven minutes and fifty seconds for repairing the hot journal at Fairport, or thirteen minutes and forty-eight seconds in all, the actual running time for the 436½ miles was 426 minutes, or 61.44 miles an hour for the entire distance.

Fastest Possible Railroad Time.

Many questions have been asked concerning the highest possible speed that we may ever expect to attain by railway locomotive. An English magazine, the Engineer, submits statements to prove that eighty (80) miles an hour is the highest possible speed, giving the following arguments to prove its point:

Because no greater velocity has ever been attained.

Because of the resistance of the air.

Because of the back pressure in the cylinders.

Because of the amount of power which must be lost in imparting violent motion to masses of metal which can make no return when coming to rest.

Because of the swinging of the engine; the excessive vibration of its parts, the jar and concussion all operating to keep down the speed.

Because of the extraordinary retarding influence of very moderate rising gradients.

Because of the coupling-rod—it appears that coupling an engine tends to keep down the speed.

An eminent American authority, in reviewing the Englishman's arguments as above given, says: "This scarcely settles the matter. There is not a defect in the mechanism which may not possibly be improved. The whole question depends on the resistance of the air and of friction. The resistance of mechanical friction does not increase with the speed, but with the load drawn. With accessions of motive power this resistance may be neutralized and the velocity increased. With a smooth, solid and stable trackway and improved mechanism there appears to be no reason why trains may not attain a speed of 100 miles per hour."

Alleged Ghosts at Grade Crossings

A charmingly frightful and of course thoroughly well-vouched-for ghost story is given out by trustworthy persons at Elmira, N. Y. This story is to the effect that not long ago at a certain railroad crossing near that city several persons were killed by a train. It is averred that now as the train goes by, the whole scene is re-enacted with all its concomitants and horrors. But strange to say, no traces are left, and immediate examination of the spot reveals that the whole appearance was but a phantasy.

This story is told for the purpose evidently of creating an impression that the disembodied spirits of people murdered at railroad crossings come back to earth as a protest against the cruel and careless manner of their tragic taking off.

Such a story may be accepted at Elmira and other places, but it will not go down in Chicago, says the News. If the ghosts of the people murdered by the railroads on grade crossings were to sit around where they were killed the city at many places would look as though the day of resurrection had come. It is possible that the people slaughtered on Chicago crossings realize that such protest as their disembodied spirits would offer to the Chicago city council is not the sort of a one that would inspire the aldermen to do something. They realize the aldermen are waiting to see the "ghost walk," but it isn't the ghost of persons killed on railroad crossings that they are looking for.

A Story of Early Days.

Express-Gazette: "Speakin' of train robbers," said the old-timer, leisurely crossing his lean shanks, "I never had to do with real live robbers, but when we were buildin' the Union Pacific I seen more Injuns than a few.

"I jimmed a shifter around the yard at Omaha when I first struck the country, and used to hear the boys tell about the redskins ditching trains, stealing telegraph wire and 'casionally shooting at an engin', to say nothing of riding around free and being mighty over-pompous to everybody.

"But as long as I wer'nt in the immedgat' Injun belt, I didn't worry much.

"One day I got a new Roger and started for the front—then all the Injun stories I ever heerd came back, multiplied 400 per cent.

"All day I was on the lookout for red and green blankets; every bush looked like it might have a Crow or a Wyandotte behind it, but the sun went down without a sign of reds.

"Well, I had a train of material for the front, and would just about get there for breakfast if I hustled—so I hustled.

"About 11 o'clock I stopped at a little temporary water tank to liquidate and lubricate, feelin' rather sleepy for my long hours. While the fire boy was taking water I did the grease act, going around to the left side.

"As I climbed up the gangway, and sucked in my breath to blow out the torch, my heart hit the roof of my mouth, for there, in the right gangway, stood a big, fat greasy Injun; he had on a yellow blanket, carried a rifle, and greeted me with a grunt.

"'Wher' goin'?' sais I gruff-like.

"'Um Yum,' say he.

"'Git off,' said I.

"'No git,' sais he.

"Here my visitor made a move to get up on the fireman's seat, and I don't know what popped it into my head, but I took the long oiler by the snoot, and make a kick at the gauge glass that was then almost in his face.

"Afore you could say Gee-whiz that cab was full of steam, hot water, and muffled whoops; I pulled out the plug to let the old girl make her escape, and about the second turn of her drivers I heard a heavy body hit the sod on my side with a thud, and a sound floated up to us that reminded me of a scar't hog—kinder like 'Wough!'

Bill and I lay low in the tank for fear of being shot, until we were outside of the range of a Krupp cannon. I often wonder now which was scar't the worst, me or the Injun!"

A Race for Life.

A remarkable race with a locomotive was made by Mrs. Dr. Rause at York, Pa., recently. The lady was crossing the Northern Central railroad tracks seated in a phaeton, and driving a spirited horse. As the horse reached the track the Hanover express, dashing at a mile a minute rate, was sighted bearing down upon them. The horse became frightened and turned down the track ahead of the engine. It was a race for life and the plucky woman won.

The phaeton bobbed up and down on the ties like a band box. Every minute the engine drew nearer. Mrs. Rause kept her seat with difficulty, and the engineer shut his eyes, expecting every minute that the locomotive would crash into the carriage. He reversed the engine and trusted to luck. When the engine was within three feet of the phaeton it was stopped.

The horse slowed up and it was easily checked after a race of a quarter of a mile. The passengers left the train and went to the lady's assistance. It was found that she had escaped serious injury, having only been bruised about the face and body by bumping against the sides of the phaeton. The horse and carriage were removed from the track, and Mrs. Rause drove home without assistance.

Kearney's Brigade.

The reunion of the First (Kearney's) brigade, New Jersey volunteers, was held at the residence of General E. Burd Grubb at Edgewater Park on the 14th, and was the largest of the kind ever held in the state. The brigade is composed of the survivors of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-third and Fortieth regiments, all of which were represented. The Thirty-seventh regiment was also present, it being the date of their annual reunion. The occasion was the tenth annual reunion of the brigade and the anniversary of the battle of Crampton's Gap.

It is estimated that there were over a thousand persons present.

The spacious grounds were dotted here and there with corps flags and several bands furnished delightful music. An elegant collation was served on the river front, the tables being spread beneath a row of towering pines. They were beautifully decorated and loaded with choice viands. The general received his guests in the most cordial manner, welcoming them in short, pithy speeches. It was to be present at this reunion that General Grubb made the trip across the Atlantic to join his old comrades. He fully expressed his love for his soldier friends when he remarked today that "I came 4,000 miles to shake hands with and to greet you, and had it been 40,000 I would have come just the same."

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S New Theater
2 NIGHTS, COMMENCING Sunday, September 27th
THE PIONEERS OF FARCE-COMEDY.
The MESTAYER-VAUGHN COMPANY
In Their Latest Musical Extravaganza,
OUR GRAB BAG
Or, Prohibition.
THE GRAND THERESA VAUGHN.
THE INIMITABLE MESTAYER.
Prices—Parquet and Parquet circle, 75c and $1; Balcony, 50c and 75c; Gallery, 25c. Box sheet open Saturday.

BOYD'S New Theater
"The handsomest and safest Theatre in America."
Seventeenth and Harney Streets.
A GOOD SEAT FOR 50 CENTS.
Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 29 & 30.
CHARLES A. HOYT'S
Musical Comedy.
DON'T MISS HOYT'S BEST PLAY.
A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.
"Like a Bit of Down it is Breezily Blown Into One's Fancy and Tickles it."
Is as great a merry-maker as any of Mr. Hoyt's previous works.
It is a novel innovation into farcical comedy.
FIRST TIME IN OMAHA.
Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Seats on sale Monday morning.

TONIGHT | MONDAY, September 28.
Omaha Guards' Armory.
Capitol Ave., Bet. 17th and 18th.
Patronized by the Elite and Wealth.
Greatest Horse Educator in the World.
Prof. Norton B. Smith.
We Guarantee Our Programme as Advertised.
5 Wild and Vicious Horses 5
To be handled and subdued TONIGHT. Also the riding of a Wild Bucking Bronco. All new subjects tonight.
Admission 25c, Reserved Seats 50c.

FARNAM STREET THEATER.
One week commencing Sunday Sept. 27,
EILEEN OPERA CO.
In the all American Opera
EILEEN.
50—people in the cast—50
Popular prices, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

DIME EDEN MUSEE
Corner 11th and Farnam Streets.
Open Daily from to 11 p. to.
The famous juvenile emotional actress, Miss Lotto Lodge, in "EDITH'S BURGLAR." Fitzpatrick family, Swiss bell ringers, Grace Courtland, witch of Wall Street. Jo-nee-ki-Chin, Indian squaw. Don all Mozinger on 10-ft long pipes.
Admission, One Dime.

SELLING SHOES

In our "shoe store is a different affair from selling them in any other shoe store you were ever in. The majority of our customers know our shoe stock as well as our shoe men do. Sit down stairs any day and you'll see shoes sold in less time and with less words than you ever saw before in your life. Here comes a man in a hurry: "Gimme nother pair o' them dollarnaquarter shoes, nines, and be quick about it! "Congress or lace"? "Lace." Here comes another man. "Got those Goodyear Welts in yet to fit me? Yes sir, they came in today." "All right, give me a pair of sevens, Congress!" Here's a dead game sport. "Say! You! Got any o' them three nineties like the kicks on me feet"? "Yes sir." All right dance em out." And so it goes. They've all been here before. When we sell a man one pair of shoes he's a regular customer of ours after that.

AT $1.25 We sell you a working man's shoe, with solid sole leather insoles and counters that will give you good satisfaction and save you some money.

AT $2.50 We sell a genuine Goodyear Welt Calf Shoe, that will give you more solid wear to the inch than any other shoe you can buy. You'll see them marked four dollars, in shoe store windows.

AT $3.90 We sell the finest American Calf Shoe that it's possible to make. No five dollar shoe that a shoe man will show you, can match this shoe in any particular.

AT $4.50 We sell the finest Cordovan and Kangaroo Shoes. Those shoes are usually "cracked up" by shoe man as the dressiest kind of shoes and you're "cracked about seven dollars for 'em.

AT $5.50 We sell the finest genuine French Calf Shoe. This shoe is strictly hand made, the stock is the finest to be had and the price is two to three dollars under the shoe shops.

DO YOU BUY YOUR SHOES HERE? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Nebraska Clothing Co
Cor. DOUGLAS & 14TH STS.

Le Duc's Periodical Pills.
This French remedy acts directly upon the generative organs and cures suppression of the menses $2 or three for $5, and can be mailed. Should not be used during pregnancy. Jobbers, druggists and the public supplied by Goodman Drug Co., Omaha.

MOORE'S
TREE OF LIFE

Leavenworth, Kan., 6-15-90.
Dr. J. B. Moore—My Dear Sir: I have been subject to sick headache all my life. Over two years ago I began using Moore's Tree of Life for it, and I have never had a case of sick headache since, except when I was at one end of the road and the medicine at the other end. It is worth more than money to me. I heartily commend it to all suffering with sick headache. Yours truly,
W. B. KILE,
Pastor First Baptist Church.
Moore's Tree of Life, a positive cure for Kidney and Liver Complaint and all blood diseases. Does it pay to suffer when you can cure it by using Moore's Tree of Life, the Great Life Remedy?

THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO
114 South 15th Street.
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.
Trusses,
Supporters,
Crutches,
Syringes,
Atomizers,
Bandages,
Bed Pans,
Elastic Stockings,
Medical Supplies,
OF ALL KINDS.

Physicians' Prescriptions
And all medicines carefully compounded.

DON'T BUY ANY FURNITURE until you send for "Descriptive Catalogue of THE GUN FOLDING BED, combined with every class of Furniture, 13 different. For sale by leading dealers. GUN FOLDING BED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Economize Space! Save Money
You can have a bed in any room or office and no one knows it. THE GUN FOLDING BED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. 13 styles, combining every class of furniture. Catalogue free. A revolution in furniture.

GOING TO BUY FURNITURE?
We can save you room and money. THE GUN FOLDING BED combines everything in furniture. 13 styles. Illustrated and descriptive catalogue free. GUN FOLDING BED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BUY NO FURNITURE until you send for descriptive catalogue. GUNN FOLDING BED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. 13 styles combining everything in furniture. Nothing like it. A New Principle.

THE GUN FOLDING BED In combination with every class of furniture except tables and chairs. No springs to get out of order, only 40 lbs of weight. Best ventilation. Perfectly safe. Easily cleaned. Rest of bed springs. Does not injure carpets. A child can operate. For sale by leading dealers. 13 different styles. Illustrated and descriptive catalogue on application. GUN FOLDING BED CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Inventions.
Teeth without plates, removable bridge work. "Dr. Throckmorton's patent." No dropping down of plates; bite anything you like; teeth remain firm. Just the thing for ministers, lawyers and public speakers. Prices a little more than rubber plates, within reach of all. Dr. Bailey, Dentist, has the sole rights to Omaha and Douglas County. Office, third floor Paxton block, Omaha.

EXCURSION TO TALLAPOOSA, GA.

There will be a

GRAND EXCURSION

To the

Yankee City of the South.

All persons desiring to go from

NEBRASKA, IOWA, MISSOURI AND KANSAS

Will please apply for information to the agent of the Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Company,

GEORGE W. PECK,
1033 N STREET,
LINCOLN, - - - NEBRASKA.

Fare for the round trip from Kansas City will be $23.10, and because we have been unable to get half rates from other points the company will give all excursionists who purchase property of the company at Tallapoosa a rebate equal to the amount paid for their tickets to Kansas City and return.

Leave Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, September 29, at 10:20 a. m., via the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railroad or the Missouri Pacific through St. Louis, and arrive in Tallapoosa at 9:52 a. m. of next day.

Omaha parties desiring information in regard to the above can procure same on application in person or by letter of Guy L. Bittinger, at First National Bank.

NO CURE! NO PAY.
Dr. DOWNS
1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.
Many years' experience. A regular graduate in medicine as diplomas show. Is still treating with the greatest success all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases. A permanent cure guaranteed for Catarrh, Spermatorrhoea, Lost Manhood, Seminal Weakness, Night Losses, Impotency, Stricture, and all diseases of the Blood, Skin and Urinary Organs. N. B. I guarantee $500 for every case I undertake and fail to cure. Consultation free. Book (Mysteries of Life) sent free. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for reply.

5 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AT OMAHA LOAN & TRUST CO SAVINGS BANK
SE COR. 16TH & DOUGLAS STS.
CAPITAL: $100,000.00
DIRECTORS: A. U. WYMAN - E. W. NASH
J. H. MILLARD - GUY C. BARTON - G. B. LAKE
J. J. BROWN - THOS. L. KIMBALL.

NEBRASKA
National Bank
U. S. DEPOSITORY. - OMAHA, NEB.
Capital $400,000
Surplus 60,000
Officers and Directors—Henry W. Yates, President; Lewis S. Reed, Vice President; G. S. Maurice, W. V. Morse, John S. Collins, H. C. Cushing, J. N. H. Patrick, W. H. S. Hughes, Cashier.
THE IRON BANK,
Corner 13th and Farnam Sts.
General Banking Business Transacted.

RUPTURE
NO TRUSS
IN THE WORLD WILL RETAIN A RUPTURE or give relief like "Dr. Pierce's Magnetic Elastic Truss." It has cured thousands! If you want the BEST, send 4c in stamps for free Pamphlet No. 1. Magnetic Elastic Truss Co., San Francisco, Cal.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.