### PROFITS IN SUGAR BEETS.

Address of H. G. Leavitt at the Lincoln Beet Eugar Convention.

ADVANTAGES OF NEBRASKA FARMERS.

Adaptation of the Soil to the Successful Culture of Sugar Beets-What Careful Work Will Accomplish.

One of the important addresses delivered a, the recent beet sugar convention at Liucoin was that of Mr. Heyward G. Leavitt of Grand Island on the subject, "Profits in Raising Heets for Sugar," Mr. Leavitt's address was an follows:

When your committee kindly invited me to address the convention, gathered from every part of Nebraska to discuss and promote the new industry that has so recently found a nome in our state, and assigned me the subject "Profits in Raising Beets for Sugar," I am certain they did not realize its full meaning and extent. Else, would they have chosen some one whose experience here had been supplanted earlier by years of ex-perience abroad, and not a mere apprentice

in beet raising. The entire question, as it presents itself to us today, of the successful establishment and development of the beet sugar industry in Nebraska, is an agricultural problem, pure and simple, and the solution of this problem will alone open the way to the erection and profitable operation of new factories in this state, and secure to us the many and incalculable benefits that accompany this industry wherever successfully introduced, benefits so great and far reaching that they would be felt from one end of the United States to the other.

### Experience of Three Years.

The experience of the past three years has demonstrated beyond the question of a doubt that we have a climate excellently adapted to the growth of the sugar beet at all stages of its development, and a soil still better adapted to the same and requiring no expensive fertilizers, as in Europe, to make it productive; that this soil and climate produce, when the land has soil and climate produce, when the land has been properly selected and prepared, and the beets cultivated with proper care and sail, a beet as rich in sugar, and giving as large a yield per acre as is obtained anywhere in the world; that our usually long and dry autumns furnish a particularly favorable season for harvesting and preserving the beets; and, finally, that the sugar manufac-tured from these beets (at Grand Island and Norfolk) is of the very finest anality, and Norfolk is of the very finest quality, and brings the same price in the market as the standard sugars of the market are the standard sugars of the pattern refineries. One question, and one question alone remains in doubt, and that is as to our ability to raise at a profit and in sufficient quantities the beets required to keep our present factories employed and to supply the many new factories we hope to build, at a price which these factories can afford to pay. If we cannot do this, and do it very quickly, we must surrender the lead we have so prayely won to some other state whose farmers are more industrious, ener-getic and intelligent, and who can measure the future of this great industry and see the many and far reaching benefits and profits it has in store for them and the whole community in which they live.

Broader Vision Demanded.

The determination of this question, however, or even the formation of an intelligent opinion upon the same, requires the employment of a broader field of vision than that which the ordinary farmer usually accords the consideration of such subjects. To him it is sufficient to know that he has spent a certain amount of time and, possibly, money also, in preparing and sowing his land and in cultivating and harvesting the beets and delivering them at the factory. Then if the amount he has received for the crop is not in what, in his judgment, he considers an ade-quate profit on the same, he condemns the industry at once, calls it a fraud, stops growing beets and probably tries to influence his neighbors to do the same. In determining the cost of raising the beets he has figured in every item of labor and expense connected therewith, including his own time and that of his family and teams, at the price of day labor, without making any allowance for the improved condition of his land, resulting from the very labor the beet crop has enabled him to put on it. The adverse con-ditions under which the test has been made are likewise jost sight of and no allowance made therefor; no account is taken of the fact that the lands on which the beets were grown, instead of being plowed deep the previous fall, received but a light plowing in the spring, and that the subsoil was probably not even thought of as a substitute for tall plowing. In ninety-nine cases out of a nun-dred the soil six, or even five inches below the surface has never been disturbed and the beet had, therefore, but a thin stratum soil from which to draw its moisture and nourishment and derive its growth, while the ground being thoroughly seeded with every variety of weeds could impart but a portion of its strength to the beets,

Farmers who think. With the profit or loss, as thus determined, upon his beets, he compares the profits of his corn and small grain crops, in arriving at which he has taken no account of his own time and that of his family but merely, probabiv, of what labor he has had to hire. conclusion thus drawn he publishes broadcast by saying "there is no money in beets, and every farmer who hears believes the statement, except those that belong to that class of farmers who think for themselves, who have the intelligence to carry on the experiment fairly, with a view to their own enlightenment, and with an adequate appro-ciation of all its modifying conditions, and who are not satisfied with the results and conclusions of a single year, and have the energy and pluck to continue their experi-ments until all doubt in their own minds is removed, and they are ready to embark in the new enterprise or renounce it altogether. Happily for us, such a class of farmers as I have just described does not exist in Ne-braska, though their number is far too small and it is the good judgment, pluck and energy of such men as these that are laying the foundation stones upon which this grand industry is to be reared, and it should be the pleasure and duty of each member of this convention to do all in its power to assist and encourage these men, and to remove the projudice against the beet sugar industry existing in the minds today of the less enlightened and industrious portion of our farming community.

Profits in Beet Culture.

But I have already taken up much of your valuable time and have barely touched on the subject proper of my discussion "Profits in Raising Beets for Sugar." I shall take the term "profits" in its broad selse, and ask you to look for a moment at the condition of agriculture, as it exists today in Europe, where the beet sugar industry has grown from a tiny thing at the time of Napoleon the First, to the most profitable and important of all its vast industries, while the revenues derived there-from furnished the chief support of the French, Austrian and German armies. The scarcity and consequent high prices of land have for many years necessitated in continental Europe the most systematic and seren tille study of every department of agricul-ture, in order that the best possible results might be obtained, and the land made to yield its utmost. To this end, governmental and private experimental stations have everywhere been established, in the differ everywhere been established, in the differ-ent countries, where every variety of seed of every kind has been tested in relation to their different sells and climates, the best mede of preparing, cultiva-ing and fertilizing the land determined and the best forms of implements ascertained for accomplishing this purpose with the greatest economy. The records of those stations, most accurately kept, have been given wide circu-lation, and even the smallest farmer has been aided and guided by their instructions. Cheap and abundant labor has been a most important factor, as likewise the high prices of horses and oxen, in determining the mode of farming best suited to the country, while many labor-saving machines, invented here and abroad, which we see employed with ad vantage and economy on every well equipped farm in the United States, have been tried and discarded in Europe, as the work could be done better and more economically by

As the result of the intelligent method of farming carried on for years in Europe, the land is in a most perfect state of cultivation

and free and clean from weeds, and what the soil lacks in richness is supplied to it, though at tremendous cost, by the use of fertilizers. The large amount of hand labor required by the best crop can there be cheaply obtained at whatever moment it is required in order

to produce the pest results. Beet Crops Enr ch the Soil.

In spite, however, of the advanced methods of farming already in use on the continent, when the beet sugar industry first came into prominence, and the good results obtained at that time in other crops, the still better methods of farming and more thorough cultivation of the soil, which the requirements of the sugar beet demanded, have seen of direct and incalculable benefit even in Europe. In all districts where the best has been grown the yield of other crops succeeding the beets has thereby been increased from 30 to 50 per cent, while land on which no beets have been grown shows a very much smaller percentage of increase. The large gross price received per acre for sugar beets allows of much increased expenditure for fertilizers, labor, etc., which the crop itself pays for, and on the alternate years when wheat or some other crop succeeds the beets (beets being planted generally every third year on the same land), a much larger yield is obtained without the slightest additional expense. As a consequence, where formerly forty acres were required to support a family, now twenty acres, planted every third year in beets, suffice, and the value of the land, wherever beet factories have been established, has increased in like proportion. At the same time, the industry has furnished remunerative employment for thousands of men, women and children, both in the factory and in the field, and stimulated in a wonderfu logree every other industry in Europe. When we consider that Europe produces, in good seasons, about 3,500,000 thousand-kilogrammes, or long tons, of beet sugar, the value of which is over \$500,000,000, a large portion of which is yearly bought by the United States, can any one wonder that we wish to produce our own sugar, or be sur-prised that Europe views with alarm the glant strides we are making toward accomplishing this result. We have seen some of the advantages which Europe

labor done by horses or cattle, and excessive taxation, for the beet in Europe is taxed from the cradle to the grave, to replenish the empty coffers of her impoverished and impoverishing standing armies.

possesses in raising beets for sugar, perhap

the greatest of which lies in her fifty years of experience; let us see what disadvantages,

as compared with us, she has to contend with. These are, briefly, an exhausted soil, high price of farm lands, high price of all

Nebraska's Peerless Soll. In this country, on the other hand, and in Nebraska, especially, we have a soil that acknowledges no peer, that is almost untouched in its virgin richness, a soil that under intelligent and systematic farming can be relied upor for many years to produce beets rich in sugar and large in yield per acre, without the aid of artificial manures. Our land is cheap, so cheap in fact that the profits of a single beet crop, in a favorable season, would be sufficient to pay for the land on which the beets were grown. Horses and mules are also cheap, and the work of these we must learn to use to replace, so far as possible, the cheap hand labor of Europe.

Dangers of Wasteful Methods. As against these advantages must be offset our almost cetire inexperience in raising beets, and careless and wasteful methods of farming and habits of work, brought about doubtless by the great fertility of the soil and the case with which a living cap be gained therefrom, as also by the attempt to farm too much land, the consequent poor state of cultivation of the ground, and the fact that the whole country is overrun with weeds, and lastly but, perhaps, quite as import int as any, the high cost and scarcity of field labor and its largely inefficient, lazy and indifferent quality.

To the grower of beets on a large scale who is obliged to prepare and cultivate, in the thorough manner the beet requires, a considerable area of land and to hire alarge number of men, these disadvantages present a far more serious aspect than to the farmer who, select a clean piece of ground for this purpose, and with the aid of his family, in the intervals of his other work, bestow upon it all the work and care that it requires.

To him, if he be an industrious. observant and intelligent man, the raising of beets will present no difficulties beyond the first year or two, while his crop each year will bring him a certain and handsome profit, varying somewhat with the nature of the season yet always assured, and commen-surate with the degree of skill and care he bestows upon it. The experience of the past two years at Grand Island has shown that such a farmer can prepare and plant his land, care for his crop and bring it to harvest time at a total average cost per acre of thirteen dollars and seven-five cents (\$13.75) which amount includes the cost of the sees and rental of a suitable seeder, and full compensation to the farmer for his own time and that of his family and team. To these figures must be added one dollar (\$1.00) per ton for the cost of harvesting the beets and delivering them at the factory, which figure allows the payment of 30 cents per ton for

It will thus be seen that the entire average cost to the farmer of raising and delivering at the factory the product of one acre of beets, if a yield of twelve tons be obtained, is \$25,75. Taking 14 per cent as the average sugar content of the beets, which was the average per cent obtained this year, the value of tweive tons would be at this year's scale of prices \$12; deducting the total cost of the crop there is a net profit left of \$16.25 per For a yield of fifteen tons to the acre the cost of the crop would be \$28.75, while the gross price received for the same would be \$52.50, and the net profit would be \$23.75 If the beets had centained this year, as they

did fast, 16 per cont. lastend of 14 per cent. of sugar, the net profit would in the first instance have been \$22.25 per acre, and in the second instance \$31.25 per acre.

Better Profits Another Year.

The factory, however, have adopted a new scale of prices for next year and at this scale, with twelve tons of beets to the acre and 14 per cent. of sugar, the farmer would realize, another year, a net profit of \$22.25 per acre as against \$16.25 this year, and with 16 per cent of sugar \$34.25 per acre, as against \$22,25 this year. Should be obtain lifteen tons per acre and 14 per cent of sugar his profit next year would be \$31.25 per acre, as against \$23.75 this year, and for 16 per cent of sugar and fifteen tons \$46.25 per acre, as against \$31.25 this year.

Cost of an Acre Crop. The different items of expense which make up the \$13.75, which I have stated was what the industrious and intelligent farmer had found to be the average cost of raising an ere of beets, are as follows: 

Hoeing same twice. Cultivating same with horse cultivator four times ...... 1 50 To which must be added \$1.00 per ton for harvesting, rental of harvester, hauling, load-ing of beets on cars, and freight on same at 30 cents per ton to the factory.

[The conclusion of Mr. Leavitt's address will be published in a subsequent issue of

They had lots of wedding presents, but the ost practous was a box of Haller's Australian salve.

She said thoughtfully, it's so nice for the ittle chaps on my hands. He said, we haven't got any "little chaps" yet. She aid, Why! John, and John was squelched.

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## DEAR TO CHRISTIAN HEARTS.

Bishop Newman Eloquently Tells the Story that is Ever New.

CHRIST AND HIS L'FE THE BISHOP'S THEME.

Beautiful Worl Paintings Hold En thralled His Audience-One Subject in Which Interest has Never Ceased to Grow.

Bishop Newman preached at the First lethodist church yesterday morning. His theme was "Jesus Christ, the Same Yesterday, Today and Forever." The disourse was nearly an hour in length, out there was not the slightest flagging of interest or attention on the part of the audionce from beginning to end.

The venerable divine said at the outset that he should ask the indulgence of the audience on account or the fact that he was suffering from the effects of the influenza, so prevalent over the country. The apology, however, was unnecessary, for the discourse was a masterpiece, and in many places the supurb eloquence of the bishop's word paint-ing caused the audience to forget that anything had been said about influenza. The following is a brief synopsis of the

Ever since the days of Pontius Pilate the question has been, "What Shall We Do With Christ?" Pilate was the judge. He said: "I find no fault with this man," and cart him to Hard." sent him to Herod. The king sent him back to Pitate saying, "I find no fault in him." Pitate had the authority to liberate the prisoner but he yielded to the clamor of the copie and Christ was crucified.

W. isperings of an Angel.

In all ages woman has interceded for sufferng and persecuted innocence. Pilate's wife nad a dream. It was the whispering of an angel, and she told that dream to her husband. But the warning was not heeded and the mob prevailed in the claimor for the death of Christ upon the cross.

Centuries have rolled away and the question still comes to every human heart:
"What are we going to do with Christ!"
Like the fabled ghost, Christ will not down.
His altars have been thrown down and the silence of many a Sabbath day has been dis-turbed by the clamor of His foes, and yet He stands today the most prodigious character known to men. His fame is carried around the world by the chime of church bells, and from the lips of countless orators we hear of

His glory. It is a mustake to say that Christmas is the anniversary of the beginning of Christianity. When Christ hung on the cross he grasped the eternity of the past in one hand and the eternity of the fut.ire in the other, while He looked down on the present at his feet. The speaker said he could not believe that God had neglected His children from the day of creation until the advent of Christ, He could not worship a God who could treat His creators that way. Such a God would be a

leartless monster. The pre-existence of Christ is plainly taught in the scriptures. He was before the world began. Why was he not incarnated sooner! Time is an essential element in the dispensation of providence, and Christ came when the time was ripe for his appearance. His incarnation was only an incident. He is the same Christ in the old testament as in the new, but not incarnate. Christ was the only man who ever came to earth for the purpose of dying. Other peo-ple come to live. When His work was done, He seemed to have a longing to return to His celestial acode, and He welcomed calvary.

First Principles of Christianity.

The bishop said he would have been disappointed in studying the great religions of the world if he had not found that they each contained some of the fundamental common source, as all sprang from a common races of men came forth from the one stock that left the garden of Eden. But Chris-tianity contained a combination of all the great principles of salvation and civilization for the race. Other religions are worthy of respect, and are accomplishing good for humanity in proportion to their resemblance principle to Christianity.

Christianity is not to be superseded. There is no other system that can supplant it. What fundamental principle of Christianity could we dispense with! Could we reject the doctrine of atonement! Is it not a fundamental principle in civil government that those who commit crime shall suffer for t or their sureties or bondsmer shall suffer or recompense the government or the state for the offense! Shall we dispense with that principle of government! That is one of the fundamental principles of Christianity suffering and atonement for sin. Shall we destroy the Bible!-that old book that skeptics have ridiculed and damped for hundreds of years and yet there it is today a fountain for the healing of the nations.

Lighted Earth's Dark Piaces. Some people say that Christianity was good enough in the childhood of the race but we need something different now. The same sun that lighted up the plains of Amnon for Moses and the children of Israel gilds the peaks of the Sierras and Rockies today and nobody asks for a new sun. Let the same old sun shine on and Christianity will go with it into the dark corners of the earth. The bishop drew a vivid picture of the

ham Lincoln. And then asked why it was that neither or all of these dramatic deaths of great men had impressed the world like the death of Jesus Christ, although he died on the cross between two thieves. The answer was found in the personalty of Christ. Jesus Christ had trod the summits of all ages. In conclusion the bishop said that every one must must meet Christ at last. When he soul began to quiver between life's fitful fever and its eternal destiny and the thin yes began to part that shuts out the spirit world, then the face of Christ would appear and the soul would be filled with joy or remorse ac-cording to its preparation. No one could cording to its preparation. No one could afford to reject Christ. He should be accepted

deaths of Socrates, Julius Cassar and Abra-

joyfully and promptly by all. MAKING PROGRESS IN SIN.

Rev. Mr. Savidge Thinks Omaha has Grown Morally worse.

"In The Last Ten Years Has Omana Grown Morally Better or Worsef" was the subject discussed by special request last evening by Rev. Chas. W. Savidge of the People's church. In the opinion of the reverend gentleman there was no question but that Omaha's morals had retrograded terribly in the decade just ended, and he declared that the condition of things is indeed desperate. He admitted that there were hundreds of noble men and women who were not Christians and gave them credit for doing a great deal of good, but he was satisfied that the moral conscience of the city as a whole was growing deader and deader. He cited the Sunday theater and Sunday base ball in proof of his assertion, stating that oven three years ago the opening of a theater on Sunday would have shocked the community. Even the churches seemed to give no heed to what is going on. Only a short time ago Rev. Mr. Lamar preached one evening at the First Baptist church to sixty people, while the Sunday theater next door was preaching to 1,500. The speaker did not wonder that Mr. Lamar feit discouraged and wanted to leave the city. The men in high positions reflected the general setiment of the city and the papers have been full of the stories of drunk papers have been full of the stories of drunk-caness and bribery on the part of city officials. It is only a few years since a mayor of the city was in jail, and it is now a question whether several more of the city's officers should not be there. In five years, the young men of the city have made terrible strides in sin. They have changed for the worse to an allowing. changed for the worse to an alarming degree, and their condition is certainly desperate and astonishing. This tendency to the worse is not confined to the young men, for the old men, those who have reached or passed their fifties, seem vicing with the youths in their race slong the downward road, and they are going at a terrific pace. Some of the most wicked men who ever lived are here today, yet side by side with them are some of the best and most godly men and women that the world has ever seen. The church has become indifferent or is leaning in the wrong direction, and today it

has come to such a pass that a preacher

must either break with his church or fall in with the church. Where seemed to be a tendency even in the wirerch to fine dress and ingodliness, and the church and the world

go hand in hand. It is a godless ago and a desperately wicked city, and it is getting worse simply because the churches have gone to seep. If the ter-rible tide is to be stemmed preachers must not be afraid to tell their hearers that if they go on in sin they will be damned and damned forever, and then and then only can there be reasonable hope for a pettering of public

Dr. Cullimore, oculist, Bee building AMUSEMENTS.

"Dr. Bill." French fun, as developed in farce comedy, has a suggestiveness peculiar to itself, and "Dr. Bill" affords another illustration of its haracteristic flavor. Dr. Brown has come into a legacy, got

married and settled down. Before his marriage he was a very inely man about town, going by the name of Dr. Bill. His father-in-law insists on his resuming practice, hangs out a sign and mails business cards right and left. Dr. Brown receives a note from a lady desiring his services, but refuses to call on her and a friend impersonates him. By a series of complications which cannot be explained briefly the doctor, his wife and her father and mother, all visit the house of the patient, who is not sick, but merely wanted to test Brown's constancy, and she has an exciting time shooing her callers into dark rooms and mixing them up. Then her jeal-ous husband comes in to cap the climax. Old female friends of Dr. Bill turn up at interrals to still further harrow the virtuous

The humor of the thing depends wholly apon its action and its situations, and, as may be inferred, there are many funny complications. The company is somewhat unusual in having no stars, but it is made up of capable actors who are evenly balanced in

Ernest Bartram presents a finished bit of comedy in the role of the father-in-law. William Wilson is a dashing doctor, Leighton Baker does the London chappie with

quiet effectiveness, and Miss Belle Stokes' galety girl is free and easy.

"Dr. Bill" was preceded by a twenty minute curtain raiser entitled "Sunset," in which the loves of two sisters become enangled, to be unraveled by the sacrifice of the older girl.

"The Pulse of New York." Melodrama is a popular form of entertainment with a large class of theater goers, and the large audiences attracted by "The Pulse of New York" at the Farnam Street theater yesterday would indicate that it has not yet lost its hold on public favor. Some smart gentlemen of the press have ridiculed melodrama as hammer and saw art,

but it has its advantages. For example, it has no subtleties, and an auditor doesn't have to think. Its villiany is very wicked and its virture very noisy. The simplest comprehen-sion can recognize them without a tag. On the other hand, metodrama is seldom salacious, and generally carries a wholesome les-son. While it may be crude as art, its moral

"The Pulse of New York" is a regulation play of its class with a few added sensational effects. It has special scenery show-ing well known spots in the American metro polis, and the struggle of virtue to escape villany's wiles are exciting and keep the audience in suspense to the end. Miss Gracie Emmett does some clever work, im-personating six characters. They are a rollicking young beliess, an Irish washer-woman, a down east Yankee widow, a green German girl, a live newsboy and an old

"Van ieville" It would be hard to discriminate in favor of any one of the artists connected with the Boston Howard Atheneum Star Specialty company which played to two very large audiences at the Grand vesterday. Tastes differ and where you would find one person lauding Miss Ena Bartoldi, who is the queen of equilibrists, another with equal justice on the cause of Fulgora, Kar or the Braatz brothers, who in their several specialty turns are unequalled on the stage. There are other just as clever specialty neople connected with the company as those of the people yesterday that theater goers in Omana have never seen a stronger vaude ville performance than that given by these

ing, balancing, juggling or the startling feats of Kara, who is the most marvelous contortionist of these latter century days. At Exposition Hall, Only a small audience greeted the "Flashes" aggregation at Exposition hall, last night. The entertainment was principally devoted to spiritualistic performances by Nellie Lester and Dr. A. A. Waite The doctor also gave some interesting experi

modern performers, either in dancing, sing

ments in mesmerism. Master Hermann, the boy prestidigatator, amused and mystified the audience by his clever slight-of-hand work. performance deserved a better

FELL WITH LAMP.

Serious Mishap Which Overtook

Lady Last Night. 84 was pulled in at 9 o'clock last night and called the department to the corner of Eighteenth and Davenport streets The fire was in the residence of Mrs. Dr E. J. Davis. Mrs. Davis was coming down tripped and fell clear to the bottom. The lamp fell from her hands and broke. As the oil spread and commenced to burn an inmate of the house threw a quilt over the flames which were soon extinguished.

Mrs. Davis was so badiy shaken up and bruised by her fall that a physician was

While answering the alarm Chemical Engine No. 3 met with an accident which will keep the machine in the sheps for a few days. As the engine rounded the cerner at Seventeenth and Chicago streets the rear wheels slipped on the frozen pavement and struck some obstruction. One of the heavy wheels was dished besides breaking a spoke or two I wenty-five dollars will cover the entire loss

Howe scales, trucks, coffee mills, car-starters, Harrisot, conveyor. Catalogues of Borden & Selleck Co., agents, Chicago III

Dr. McGrew, pvt diseases, 14th & Far.

IN JAIL AGAIN. George Shalby Locked up After a

Hard Struggle. Sometime Saturday night burglars entered McGargle's hardware store, 410 North Sixteenth street, and stole two Remington revolvers and a couple of dollars in cash from the till. When an investigation was made Sunday morning after the robbery had been discovered a torn photograph of George Shelby was found in the doorway. About 9 o'clock last night Officer Sebeck saw Shelby and a friend at Fourteenth and

Jackson streets drinking out of a bottle. The officer attempted to arrest Shelby and came very nearly getting the clothes torn off Shelpy sailed in and the pair had a rough and tumble fight for a few minutes. Finally Officer Sullivan run up in response to a police whistle and helped Sebeck out of his dilemma. In the molec Shelby received four

bad cuts on his head, which necessitated the Dr. Lord to sew him up. Samuel Kidd, a cierk for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., was also taken into custody for refus-ing to assist the officers when called upon. Kidd was afterwards released on ball.

DRPRICE'S

Geam Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Next Thursday night we close our big front doors on the most successful year's business we have ever experienced. Successful from a financial standpoint, because we've made some money; successful in gaining friends, because we've never made so many before; successful from a business standpoint, because our stock is in the best shape we ever found it after Christmas; successful "advertisically," because no house in this end of the earth is better known or bears a better reputation than ours today. Not only has our trade shown a wonderful increase in Omaha and immediate vicinity, but our "Mail Order Department" has nearly doubled its business during the past year, and now caters to the wants of over ten thousand regular customers in over a thousand towns and cities in the west. To our friends who have made it possible for us to build up our business to its present mammoth proportions, we can simply bow our

## THANKS

Next year we intend to do still better; we are never satisfied. We want to begin right. On January 1st we take our annual inventory. In order to still further reduce our stock (we have found it much easier to count money than goods) we intend to

## Cut the Prices

on Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods from now till New Years as you never saw prices cut before.

YOU KNOW US.

Nebraska Clothing C

Remember our photograph contest closes New Year's eve. That if you send us a cabinet photograph of a boy anywhere from 4 to 18 years of age you are liable to get one of five prizes running up to \$10 in gold. That you get the photograph back after New Years. That if you think you've got a good looking boy you're a "chump" if you don't try it.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Died From Lead Poisoning. time employed at the Omaha lead works, but his blood became so badly poisoned from the lead that he was forced to quit work. The case defled the skill of the best physicians nd Wyatt sank lower and lower until yesterday morning, when he died.

Letter Carriers' Ball. On New Yerr's eve will occur the second annual ball of the South Omaha letter car-

riers. Messrs. Mark Boukal, M. A. Martin, E. G. Rozzelle, C. W. Miller and William J. Munges compose the committee on whose shoulders rests the responsibility of making the event a success, and the efforts put forth by these gentlemen show that they intend to eclipse last year's ball. The gentlemen who have promised to see that the hall is properly decorated are Messrs, C. W. Miller, Thomas Dwyer, Ed La Page, M. C. Tracy and D. W.

Magic City Miniatures Margaret Cassiday, the daughter of Mrs. Cussiday, who died of diphtheria Saturday, was buried yesterday forenoon in St. Mary's

cometery.

James Begley, who has been sick for some time is reported to be in a dangerous condi-The kick received by James Begley on his head from a horse is more serious than was at first supposed.

Mrs. W. J. Temple has returned from Z. Cuddington is back from Dixon James Wandro is under arrest for whipping John People.

Keelevites Organize. A couple of dozen graduates of the Keeley pichloride of gold institutes Quet in Louis Faist's barber shop, Continental block, yesterday afternoon to form a permanent

Bichteride of Gold club. Mr. Pat O. Hawes was chosen chairman and M. D. Roche acted as secretary. It was decided to form a club of ex-Keeley patient for social purposes and also to assist worthy subjects seeking treatment at Dr. Keeley's

The chair appointed a committee consist-ng Mosses, Rutherford, McCreary, Webber, Duffy, Woodward and Rocae to correspond with similar clubs elsewhere and draft a onstitution and by-laws. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Sunday to hear the report of the ommittee and to effect a permanent organ-

WINTER TOURS

To Summer Lands via the Wabash Route. The Wabash are now selling round

trip tickets good returning June 1, 1892, to all the winter resorts in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. The quickest and best route to the Hot Springs of Arkansus. For tickets and full information in regard to rostes east or south call at Wabash office, 1502 Farnam street, or write G. N. Clayton, N. W. Pass, Agt.

Every one should have a savings account. Now is the time to make a start for 1892. The German Savings bank will soon move into their new banking room on 15th street between Farnam and Douglas, a very convenient location. They pay 5 per cent interest and appreciate new accounts.

1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb. The eminent specialist in nervous, chronic private, blood skin and urinary diseases. A regular and registered graduate inmedicine, as diplomis and certificates show. Is atili treating with the greatest sudcess: catarrh, sper natorrhoea, lost manhood, seminal weakness, night losses, importance, spehills stricture, genorrhoea, gleel, variencede, etc. No mercary used. New treatment for loss of vital power. Parties unable to visit me may be treated at home by correspondence. Me lithing or instruments sont by mail of expires securely packed no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred. Consultation free. Correspondence strictly private. Hook (Mysteries of Life) sont free. Office hours, 9 a. m.

Go right about it. Don't waste a minute For the splitting headaches, racking pains along the spine and in sides and loins. matism of neuscles and joints, chills and fever

ausea and disinclination for food, you must take three or four of Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

the first night, and after that a sufficient nun ber to insure a daily and free action of the bowels. Keep this up for some time, and where chills and fevers are stubborn autaine in reasonable doses, can be used to advantage with free, the Pills. These pills set your gorged liver leanse the stomach and bowels, and start up normal secretions. You've secred a big point.
Then, to aid digestion, crush the weakness and lassitude, drive off the feeling that you'd as leave die as live and give tone and strongth to your system, you must take a tablespoon

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic

before and after meals. Already you tegin to feel like a new person. But don't forget your lungs. Beware of the terrible tendency of La Grippe toward Pneumonia! If you have chest pains or a cough, better settle the matter at once by a tablespoonful of

Schene's Pulmonic Syrup

taken three times a day, between meals off-ener if the cough is troublesome. You can thus surround the very worst case of La Grippe and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are wise Ask your Druzgist for the Dr Schenck Reme-

DR. SCHENCK'S book on Consumpt'or Live Complaint and Dys opsia; s at free. DR. J. H. S HENK & ON, Philadelp ia. Pa. Gono rrhoea. Gleet and I scurernes cured in 2 days by the French Remedy entit-led the KING. It dissolves against and is ab-sorbed into the inflamed parts. Will refund money if it does not cure, or causes stricture Gentlemen, here is a reliable article. \$1 a package, or 2 for 5) per mail prepaid. McCor-mick & Lund, Omaha.

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One Minute Remedy For all affections of the

Throat, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, EXCEPT CONSUMPTION 25 AND 50 CENTS.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.

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DOCUTA SANDALWOOD CAPSULES are the best and only capsules prescribed by regular payabilats for the cure of Gonordies and discharges from the urmary or, all severest cases days. St. St. per Fox. All druggless

# MOORE'S



Monmouth, Ill., Feb. 11, '8). Dr. J. B. Moore,-While suffering from a severe cold, I was induced to try Moore's Tree of Life Catarrh Cure. It afforded almost immediate relief; and while I have been a sufferer for years from catarrh, since using this remedy I have not been affected in any way with this decidely annoying disease.

TANK KSS. Moore, Tree of Life, a positive cure for Kid-ney and Liver Complaint and all blood dis-eases. Does it pay to suffer when you can be cured by using Moore's Tree of Life, the Great Life Remedy?

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olic speakers, never drop down Teeth Extracts | Without Pain. All fillings at reasonable rates, all work warranted. Gut this out for a guide.