NEED OF A BANKRUPT LAW.

Judge J. L. Torrey Explains His Bill Now Pending in Congress.

WHERE THE OPPOSITION COMES FROM

Desirability of a National Uniform Law on the Subject of Debt-Omaha Merchants Who Pavor the Proposed Law.

In reference to the Torrey bankrupicy bul, which passed the last house of representatives by a large non-partisan vote and was favorably recommended in the senate, but was not reached for consideration, Judge Torrey the author of the measure said :

"The bill is pending in both branches of congress; it was introduced in congress by Colonel William C. Oates of Alabama, and is the senate by Hon. Bishop W. Perkins of Kansas; both of these gentlemes are strong men and we have an aciding faith that the bill is in good hands. It is now ponding before each of the judiciary committees of the two branches of congress and has been referred by each of them to sub-committees; the latest information we have is to the effect that both of these committees will probably report favorably. I, of course, cannot anticipate when the bill will be considered, but have assurances from the gentlemen in charge that an endeavor will be made to have it considered during the present sea-

sion."
His reply to an inquiry as to what opposi-His reply to an inquiry as to what opposi-tion was experienced to the proposed legisla-tion was as follows: "There is no sectional opposition; none which is political in its nature, and none from any particular busi-ness, industry or profession; all of which we have received any notice is either the result of ignorance or of selfishness. There has been awarded to the bill a very general en-dersequent from all over the country. The dorsement from all over the country. only open and avowed opposition of which have heard anything is by a big house which has organized a law department and is under taking to control national legislation upon this subject; as its law department has been very successful in securing proferences to the exclusion of the rights of other ereditors, it is very both to have enacted a bill which provides for a ratable and equit-able distribution of the assets of bankrupts. My information is to the effect that it never My information is to the effect that it never compromises with a debtor but insists that every one indebted to it must either pay 100 cents on the deliar or die; it therefore is of necessity opposed to a law which moves the throne of its law department to the court house, and upon finding a debtor honest, gives him a discharge from his debts and an opportunity to hopen financial life answ.

opportunity to begin financial life anew.
"The effect of such opposition," said
Judge Torrey, "will, I believe, be to arouse additional interest upon the subject and to secure to the cause many friends who would not otherwise have taken part in the move

"Modern business, in itself, is complicated; add to it the complicated provisions of the commercial laws of forty-four states, be-sides the territories, and there is confusion about one's rights, which, I think, is to be deplored. I participated in the present move-ment looking to the substitution of one national uniform law for the forty-four sepa-rate and differing state laws, because I bo-lieved the result would be the betterment of the condition of debtors and creditors and consumers alike.'

consumers alike."

In speaking of the movement he said:
"The Torrey bill has been endorsed by a greater number of economic, commercial, industrial and other bodies than ever were agreed upon any other one subject; during the last congress it was politioned for by men from all parts of the country and of every occupation and calling. The officers and chairmen of committees are all western men. Among the bodies in this state which have participated in the movement endorsing the bill and calling upon congress to enact it are the Hastings Board of Trade, Lincoln Board of Trade; Lincoln Retail Grocers association; Nebraska Paint, Oil and Glass club, Omaha; Nebraska State Business Men's association, Lincoln; Omaha Board of Trade; Union club, Hastings.
"Among the centlemen who are officers and

'Among the gentlemen who are officers and "Among the gentlemen who are officers and members of committees are the following: Messrs, A. C. Barler, Frement; Andrew J. Conlee, Beatrice; Manford L. Elsmore, Hastings; Griff J. Evans, Hastings; R. H. Oakley, Lincoln; Robert B. Windham, Plattsmouth; Edward M. Andreesen, William J. Broatch, Charles A. Coe, William S. Curtis, George M. Darrow, James G. Gilmore, Frank B. Kennard, Thomas Kilpatrick, Freeman P. Kirkendall, William V. Morse, Allen T. Rector and Dudley Smith, all of Omaha."

In referring to the several provisions of the bill, that one relating to compromises or settlements seemed to take great prominence in the mind of the gentleman. Concerning it be said: "In the great majority of cases where there is an honest failure the creditors are willing to do the generous thing by the debtor. Under existing laws it is not often possible for them to have an opportunity to act together, because the first we know of the failure is that some one has secured a preference and does not wish to compromise. Under the Torrey bill I apprehend that there will be more compromises than administra-tions. It provides a perfectly plain and simple way by which settlements can be had without delay and at comparatively no cost." Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick, in response to an

"Yes, sir, I will tell you what I think of the Torrey bill. In my judgment its enact-ment will result in the enlargment of com-merce, the reductions of the hazards of business and the consequent financial advantage of both the debter and creditor classes. When the agitation was first begun I was When the agitation was first begun I was not favorable to this measure. An examination of the bill led me to believe that it had been honestly conceived and wisely drafted and that its enactment would put an end to many fraudulent practices now experienced in business which are both harmful and expensive. I was inclined to think at first that the passage of a maional law would prove harmful to the of a national law would prove harmful to the hest interests of the western jobbing centers, but upon a careful consideration of the sub-set have reached the conclusion that a uniform equitable law will prove a benefit to all sections, and that while we sometimes now secure a home proference that there are a good many times when we do not, and on the whole we had better have a general uniform

"I have recently seen," said Mr. Kilpatrias in speaking further upon the subject, a complication of statistics upon the subject, a complication of statistics upon the subject of commercial fallures. The figures cover in town venes past. In this state in 1879 there were sixty six fallures out of a total integral of merchants of 5,266; the percentage merchants of those who falled of those engaged in business was 1.25. Last were as were 395 failures out of the same were 395 failures out of the same was a traders of 20,598; the percentage therefore was 1.92, or an increase in the feeling years from 1.25 to 1.92. During a same contout there was an increase in the

tome seriod there was an increase in the England there has been a bankruptcy the figures as to results under that war a 133 and 1889; by a compari-tion years I find that there were hand the liabilities of these were \$4,060,945 those who failed In this coun-

are the figures show an min was an increase in equitable

went to California with his goods and we attached the goods upon their arrival there, but our case was afterwards thrown out of court by virtue of the fact that the debter had in the meantime become a citizen of California in a period of sixty days, I think, and according to the law in California we could take no action against a resident citizen of California for a doot. We had the debtor brought back by a requisition from the governor of Colorado and had him placed in the state prison for one day, but that was very little satisfaction for our debt. Mr. W.

in the state prison for one day, but that was very little satisfaction for our debt. Mr. W. V. Morse will remember this case well."

Mr. Dudley Smith of D. M. Steele & Co., was seen at his place of business and requested to state his views concerning national bankruptcy legislation. He said: "I believe that legitimate business will be promoted by the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill. Under existing laws there are many opportunities to cheat, wrong and defraud, which encourage. I fear, wrong doing rather than theck it; the r sult of many lax methods now in vogue is to increase the nazard of business, and as a result the prices of commodities are, I think, somewhat higher than they would be if we had one uniform equitable code such as is embodied in form equitable code such as is embodied in the measure to which I have referred.

"It is perhaps not to be wondered at that men in failing circumstances go a long ways in an endeavor to protect their families by hiding away a part of their estate or by paying it out to creditors whom they hope will afterwards favor them; but I think on the whole it would be better to have a law pursuant to which a man who fails will be awarded the examptions of the state in which he lives, and if honest will be able to secure a discharge and be thereby enabled to again participate in promoting enterprises and conducting commerce in a way that best

"I have heard a fear expressed," said Mr. Smith, continuing, "that the enactment of a law under which the unfortunate might secure a discharge might beget reckiess trad-ing, but I do not believe that such would be case; it seems impossible that law would incite men to greater any law would incide men to greater the provisions of the Torrey bill there will be a number of dangers to recklessness and extravagance; in the first place it will be almost sure to result in a liquidation of the debtor's obligations for the benefit of the creal ors; if he has undertaken to hide away any property the transactions may be set aside by his trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and if he has purchased goods on credit not intending to pay for them, or has lisposed of his property other than in the or-linary course of trade, he may be sent to the penitentiary under the provisions of the bill The provisions are very carefully guarded with a view of preventing the discharge of dectors other than those who have been un-avoidably unfortunate and have made an honest surrender of their property."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

superior to Any Other, Mr. W. J. Mowrey of Jarvisville, W. Va. says: "Since we have been handling tham borlain's Cough Remedy we have sold it on a strict guarantee and found that every bottle did good service. We have used it ourselves and think it superior to any other preparation we know of. 25 and 5) centbottles for sale by druggist. sale by druggists.

A CHARGE OF DECEPTION.

Would-Be Butter Buyers Do Not Always Get What They Want.

OMAHA, April 8 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The practice of selling oleomargarine for butter is to be condemned, as all kinds of goods should be sold on their merits and not on the reputation of some other article. Consequently consumers of butter will be interested by reading this article. The supposition is that you eat butter

when you buy the article called for by that

name, but that depends, in a great many

instances, on the parties supplying you, whether you get pure, wholesome butter or some cheap unitation of the genuine article. Consumers do complain and have cause to complain, in view of the fact that they fremently get very poor goods, or some cheap mitation of butter. While this imitation butter does not have any obnoxious taste, there is that peculiar and pleasing flavor lacking that goes to make up the require-ments of good butter, and in cooking causes disappointment, as fancy pastry and cakes are not what they should be. The fact is that no imitation of that butter has. That is indisputable, as all bakeries, such as the National Cracker, or the American Biscuit Manufacturing com-

pany, will use nothing but butter and in frequent cases, buying the finest creamery for their fancy goods.

The consumers do not realize what the cause for complaint is, as they are not look-ing for any deception, for the butter is generally supplied to families by their grocer, in whom they place implicit confidence, and who has a reputation for honorable and fair dealing. Goods from such a firm are sup-posed to be as represented, but such is not the case, as numerous grocers are handling oleomargarine. Ladies, children and ser-vants order butter from the grocer, and m return they frequently got bogus stuff. They do not expect a fraud or steal to be praciced upon them, as the firm they deal with is supposed to be above anything dishonor-ante, or selling them staple goods at 75 or or 103 per cent profit.

or 103 per cent profit.

Olcomarganine, if sold for what it is, should retail at from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound, but if sold as butter, 25 cents or 30 cents per pound. This looks like a he and a cheat, and if practiced on one article there is very lable to be fraudon several.

Would it not be just and correct for deal-

ers selling olsomargarine to seil the article or what it is, and charge a reasonable profit? The wholesale price of the stuff is from 10 to 14 cents per pound most dealers buying the 10 cent goods. The consumer wanting but-ter should not be imposed upon, but given what he pays for.
The dealer frequently sets up the plea th at

he cannot got good butter, and while it is true that desirable lots of butter are at times hard to get, it can always be had by firms not wanting an olcomargarine profit, and it is an assured fact that butter can be pro-cured by olcomargarine dealers if they will display the same tact and energy that they do in deceiving the public on olcomargarine. There is no doubt but that some dealers are honorable and sell the bogus stuff for what it is, giving butter to consumers who want it and call for the real article. Buyers of butter can always project themselves of butter can always protect themselves against fraud by examining the tray and the paper their purchase is wrapped in. Con-sumers frequently help the deception by throwing away wrappers without looking for the word "oleomargarine," which dealers are required by United States law to stamp on every pound going out of their store. Its omission would be liable to put the dealer in the custody of the revenue offi-OLE.

One Minute. One minute time often makes a great difference—a one minute remody for bronchitis choking up of the throat, lungs, etc., of ourse is a blessing. Cubeb Cough Curs is such a remody. For sale by all druggists. Cubeb Cough Cure—Oneminute.

COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the Central Committee and

What it Did. The county republican central committee meeting, held at league headquarters Saturday night, was attended by most of the city and a goodly number of the county members. It was decided to hold the ward and precinct caucuses on Monday, April 18, at 8 p.m. and the primaries on Thursday, April 21,

between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock p. m.
In the city the primaries will be held at the following places.
First Ward-Eleventh and Pierce streets.
Second Ward-Sixteenth and Williams atreets.

Third Ward-114 North Twelfth street. Fifth Ward-Erfling's hall, 1810 Sherman evenue.
Sixth Ward—Republican club rooms,
Sixth Ward—Republican club rooms,
Twenty-sixth and Lake streets.
Seventh Ward—1212 Pars avenue.
Elighth Ward—12107 Cuming street.
Ninth Ward—Republican club rooms,
Twenty-ninth and Farnam streets.
The caucus will be held at the same places,
with the exception of the one in the Second
ward, which will be held at Kaspar's hall on
Spath Thirteenth street.

SEEN WITH NEWMAN'S EYES

How Omaha is Regarded by the Methodist Bishop of Nebraska.

HAND BOOK OF THE METROPOLIS

What Objects of Interest Will Be Presented to General Conference Delegates When They Meet Next Month.

Delegates to the general conference of the Methodist church will be aiged in viewing the city by a compact and exhaustive hand book soon to be issued by C. F. Harrison, the introduction to which has been written by Bishop John P. Newman, one of the eminent lights of the church. Dr. Newman's style is forcible and elegant, and this preface shows him to be a believer in Omaha and the west, for he has written of our attractions in a particularly happy manner.

Bishop Newman says: "In all my travels in foreign lands, it was my habit when I arrived in a new town or city, to inquire for the bost hand book that could be purchased. I experienced a sense of sadness when I found myself without the information touching the history of the place, the customs of the people and the points of special interest. A knowledge of things, little or great, gave me special satis-

"What historic monuments remain! Where are the battle fields, or the scene of massacres, or the spot of some traric event! What private or public building is famous for thrilling occurrences! Who are the persons of renown? Where is the home of the poet, orator, statesman, millionaire, philanthropist? What schools of learning, houses of mercy, what schools of learning, houses of mercy, halls of justice and temples of piety are worth a visit! Who of the mustrious 'sleep the sleep that knows no waking' in the 'Slient Lity' whose grave should receive from my hand a flower of gratitude! Where are the places of refined and intellectual amusement!
Who are the distinguished preachers!
Where can be found the best libraries!
Which hotels furnish the most comfort at reasonable prices! What is the time for the arrival and departure of the trains? Which of the dailies contain the most telegraphic news and is the best reflection of the current life of the city! If in trouble what lawyer is the ablest, if sick who is the most skillful physician, if dying which of the clergy will afford me most consolation; are some of the questions I often asked and demanded an immediate answer,
"It was not unusual when abroad

to meet those who were less familiar with their own country than with the foreign lands through which they were traveling. This is from the old conceit, that knowledge of home is acquirable whenever application is made and thus life exhales and the intelligence is not obtained. Not a few intelligent Americans abroad have often been embarrassed by the searching questions put to them by intelligent foreigners, whose larger readings of books and papers have made them anxious to learn details from personal interviews with those who should be informed.

"William Arthur tells the story on himself that when in Rome gathering materials for his celebrated work, 'italy in Transition,' and was making special inquiries touching the 'Italian Dungeons,' that when a learned Roman inquired about the Tower of Lon-don,' he frankly admitted that in his busy life he had not visited the 'Tower,' which at some time had been the prison home of England's for most men and women. When a sojourner in London I asked 'mine host,' 'Where is the site of 'Milton's Garden House!' Where is the site of 'Milton's Garuen House?'
he confessor his ignorance of this 'local interest,' although he could converse by the
hour on the great cities of the continent. But
by the aid of the guide book I found the Garden Home of Albion's bind bard, and high
upon the gable in letters of Iron I read 'This
is Milton's Garden House.'
"The marvelous development of the mighty
west, from the banks of the Mississippi to
the shores of the Golden Gate, is more remarkable than the fancies of fiction or the
dreams of poetry. Fifty years are not many

dreams of poetry. Fifty years are not many in the calendar of a great people, yet even orty years ago there was but a faint prophecy of the present, lowe, that vast granery, and Nebraska, whose golden fields gladden the heart of the farmer, gave little or no promise of their agricultural wealth of today. Our great inland cities were straggling villages then. Chicago was thought to be fenced in with less than 60,000 inhabitants, but now she rivals London and New York. Twentyfive years ago Omaha was an infant of days.' She had room and pioneers and Indians. 'The Attorney-at-Law' and 'The Physician and Surgeon' had a shingle for a sign board and slept on a plank. There are some who may believe that this is still the 'wiid and wooly west,' and that the untamed Indian roams our streets. A friend of mine in the east sent me the origin of the word Omaha, suggested by a man caught by Indians, who thought more of his hair than his scale and who in the moment of being scalped shouted,

A careful study of the map reveals the fact that lines drawn from the four corners of our national domain will cross each other at Omaha, the center of the union. Omaha is the western end of a line on which are strung New York, Buffalo, Cieveland, Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco. This is the great midland city, the half way house between the two oceans. Twenty-five years ago the man who prophesied that Omuha would some day have a population of 10,000 was thought mad and a proposition was made to 'put him across the river.' That man still lives, the eminent physician and honored citizen who is revered by 140,000 neighbors. "Our annual trade is valued at \$78,000,000.

Our banking business is estimated at \$240,000,000 a year. Our smelting works for gold, silver and copper should be visited, where can be seen the rough ore transformed into the precious metals. No one should fail of a visit to South Omaha, where are located our packing houses,
"Theseholars who come to us can find in

our free library one of the largest and rarest collections of books in the west. In passing none should miss a visit to that noble institution, the Young Men's Christian associa-tion, an immense power for good. Our visit-ing laymon will experience a financial interest in going into our Board of Trade and Roal Estate Exchange, and will be agreenbly surprised at the volume of business done and the healthy condition of our fin-

"It is a fact of high commendation that there is less illiteracy in Nebraska than in any state in the union, and our public schools of Omaha would be a credit to the best of our eastern cities. Crowning the nill at the western end of Capitol avenue is our high school, seen from afar.
"Not a few of our citizens live in homes of elegance, while happiness wants in the com-

petency of many.
"Our visiting clergymen will be welcomed "Our visiting clergymen will be welcomed by congregations which will demand the ablest sermons they can proach. In our churches are centered the keenest intellects of the nation, and alas! for the preacher who goes into our pulpits unprepared. Give us your very best or give us nothing, but above all give our people salvation of the highest thought, the purest siyle and the devoutest spirit. Only this will satisfy them.

Only this will satisfy them. "Methodism has had a long and varied ex-perience in Omaha. She once possessed property which is now worth millions. She has been hindered by blanderers who had not the patience of hope. Out of her embarrassments she has emerged and today she stands in the front rank. Ten churches and seven missions with a weekly paper are her Behold the contrast: From the general

conference in 1888, held in Chicago, fifty of us came to Omana for an excursion on the Union Pacific resiroad to Laramie, as far as the road was then completed. We were the the road was then completed. We were the guests of Hon. George W. Frost of precious guests of Hon. George W. Frost of precious memory. On ward we went; day after day we rode along the Platte over the virgin prairies. Indians and immigrants, antelopes and buffalces, prairie dogs and prairie chickens attracted our attention. At night-fall we reached Laramte, a cluster of tents; the next morning Laramte was not; during the night the tents were folded and moved five miles beyond to the end of a new section just completed. On that journey we sang, told pieted. On that journey we saur, told stories, pitted conundrains, recited poems,

stories, pitted connidrums, recited pooms, published a paper, and on our return trip, on Saturday night, had a love feast seventy-five miles long, and one young lady, daughter of our bost was converted. We spent the Sabbath in Omaha and filled all the pulpits in the little churches. How crand that company of noted men. Simpson, Amer, Harris, Nason, Peck, Woodruff, Wakeley and others who have long since cope home, but the who have long since gone home, but the learned Foster, the scholarly Edwards and Queal the dislectician, will be here in the general conference of 1892, in this city of Omaha, whose cordial hospitality is extended to our bishops and to quite 500 delegates.

After the grip Hood's Sarsaparilla will re-store your strength and health, and expel every trace of poison from the blood. Orunkenness.

A disease, treated as such and permanently cured. No publicity. No infirmary. Home treatment. Harmless and effectual. Refer by permission to Burlington Hawkeye. Send 2e stamp for pamphlet. Shokoquon Chemical Co., Burlington, In.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Coming of the New Council. The city council will meet this evening. It will be the last meeting of the old council and the initial appearance of the body as remodeled by the recent election. Mayor Stoane will exercise his official prerogatives for the last time and Mayor Miller will assume the dignities of the position. It is not likely that any business will be transacted beyond that necessary to the reorganization of the council. The new mayor and council men will be sworn in, after which an adjourn

ment will be taken.

Itis not expected that the inauguration of the new administration will be marked by any sweeping changes in the city departments. The necessary chances will be made gradually and according to circumstances. Wiley Beckett will be appointed chief of police and the old officers will be gradually superseded by new appointments. Just what changes will occur in the fire department is not definitely known. It is believed by many that Chief Fred M. Saith will not be supersoded. Mr. Smith has been the chief of the fire department since its organization and to him is due the credit for its present efficient condition. His friends believe that it would be impossible to

find a more capable man for the position.

There is nothing certain as to the identity of the new city attorney. There are several applicants for the position and several more who would take it if it was offered to them. Mayor Millor has not expressed himself on the matter as yet and the council is divided In their preferences. It is stated by those who are in a position to know best that no appointments will be made until the second meeting of the new council.

Why Gibson Peo 'te Grumble. A couple of gentlemen from Gioson were in the city yesterday to interview the stock yards management on the matter of the sewerage from the yards and packing houses that is discharged near Gibson. They claim that the sewer opens within 100 feet of dwellings, and that it is a public nursance. The people of Gibson have registered frequent and vigorous kicks over the matter for some time, and they say that something must be done or they will know the reason why The contlemen returned unsatisfied, as Man ager Babcock was not in town.

Lost One Hand. Thomas Roach, one of the oldest switch men of the stock yards crew, had his right hand crushed while coupling cars in the yards at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to Dr. Kirkpatrick's office, where the hand was amputated at the wrist. was then taken to his home at Twenty-first

Notes and Personals. Mrs. J. M. Belden of Alhance, Neb., is he guest of friends in town. The South Omaha Express is defunct. Its last issue was published Saturday. Mrs. J. W. O'Kane of Ashland, Neb.,

the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Sam Shrig-Miss Belle Coloman left yesterday for a risit with the family of her brother, at

Holdroge. James Viles, jr., secretary and treasurer of the Omana Packing company, has returned to Chicago. Martin Walsh was arrested yesterday for romenading in company with a generous

Judge A. L. Sutton entertained a number of his gentlemen friends at his apartments at I wenty-fourth and J streets yesterday after-

Rev. Robert L. Wheeler preached an attresting sermon at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning, on "Treasures Laid Up in Heaven."

The members of South Omana's delegation that returned from the convention at Omaha Saturday night, have not recovered their usual spirits yet. Sobotker has not smiled since. James Skully and James Fay are regis-

tered as vagrants at the police station. Skully is the man who was sent to the county jail some time ago for stealing a package of socks from the Boston store. C. D. Woodworth & Co., successors to

Welty & Gay, 1316 Farnam street, man-ufacturers and dealers in harness, saddles, etc.

SOUTH OMAHA, April 9 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: There appeared an article in the World-Herald of the 9th inst., signed "A Republican," the purpose of which was to boom W. J. Broatch for congress from the Second district. He seems to have taken exception to Mr. Thurston's suggestion to give 'young republicans' a show. He says 'all I claim is age is one of the least of the miner factors to be taken into account in deter mining what really go to make a good legis lator," all of which may be very true. But the "young republicans" of this district, who are well fitted for the duties of a national legislator, are so numerous that so-called republicans of the stamp of W. J. Broatch are not in the raca. Every one who has given any attention to local politics recalls the campaign of two and one half years ago in the city convention when the deadlock be-tween the friends of Broatch and those op-posed to him occurred, and after a hard fight of ten hours Liminger was nominated, and that on election day how Broatch and his friends knifed; the candidate of their party and succeeded in the election of Cushing. I say all this is fresh in the minds of the people and they will not soon forget it. A man who will by such perildious methods overthrow an honorable nominee of his party is totally unit to represent a republican constituency. Give us a clean, capable, loyat "young republican."
FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

Dr. Cullimore, ocurst, Bee building Omaha compressed yeast strictly pure

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



JUST A LITTLE HELP, that is all Which is Required at This Time

of the Year-De You Know What to Do? We hear a great deal, just now, about Spring sedicines. It is known that people feet run down after the labors and sieze of winter, and it is assumed they need a spring medicine This is not true. Spring medicines are not needed; nature will throw off the rheums in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, if she has only a little help. Nature is able to clean her own house, and take care o her own household, with a little assistance and a little gentic stimulant is all the Spring medicine anyone requires. "But," you may say, "what do you mean by stimulant, and what do I require?" We answer, something absolutely pure, powerful, and which has been aquestionably, whiskey, if of the right kind, is the proper thing to use, but unfortunately there are few good whiskles in the market, and only one which is absolutely pure and possesses medicinal qualities. That whiskey is Duffy's Pure Mait. It has been upon the sarket for years. It has the unqualified en market for years. It has the unqualified endorsement of physicians and checoists, and it
is the only whiskey which can be recommended. It is true certain on-ernpulous
druggists amn grocers seek to sell other and
inferior goods, chalming they are equal to
Duffy's lutthey possessible purity and no
medicinal power whatever, whereas Duffy's is
specially designed as a medicinal whiskey. It
would be well to bear those facts lamind when
considering the subject of Spring medicines,
and how to best put the system in shape for
the requirements of the season.

A 10-MINUTE TALK

with an able, conscientious, skillful and successful

Specialist. such as each member and each trained assistant of the famous firm of



Drs. Betts & Betts is universally conceded to be, may be worth

to the man who is sick, and who has tried all other means to secure relief, but in vain. And yet that talk, valuable as it is, Costs Nothing,

if held in the private consultation rooms of Drs. Betts & Betts, for consultation is free, netonly to those who sail in person, but siso to all the afflicted who write their symptoms fully and enclose stamp or reply.

Maybe the patient is suffering from some one of those numerous, yet delicate maladies, which politic society does not see proper to discuss as a social topic. In short the may be afflicted with

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea or Gicet. We can cure him. It

Seminal Weakness. Bad enough, but no matter, we can cure him. It may be

Stricture, or Hydrocele, or Varicocele. Great misfor-tunes, truly, but we can cure him. Probably Piles,

Fistula or Rectal Ulcers. A terrible affliction, Sexual

disorders, diseases and weakness, Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases—we cure them all, safely, surely, speedily and effectually, by nethods the most advanced, humane and suc ceseful.

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Cure Sickness and Headache. URE Small, pleasant, a favorite with the INK
ILLS W. H. HOOKEK & Co., NEW YORK. For sale by Kukn & Co., and Sherman & McConnell, Omaha.

CUBEB

One Minute Remedy For all affections of the Throat, Lungs and Broughill Tabas EXCEPT CONSUMPTION

25 AND 50 CENTS. For Sale by Druggists. If you want the whiskey which will not scald the throat, burn the stomach nor

cause headache and nausca, but is smooth

and pleasant to the taste, of exquisite

bouquet and guaranteed to be positively pure, rich and wholesome, call for

and take no other. You may know it by the above qualities and the proprietary bottle in which it is served. For sale at all first-class drinking places and drug stores. 12 DALLEMAND & CO., Chicago.

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ALL THIS WEEK

IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

WOOL FANCY CHEVIOT KNEE PANT SUITS \$4.50 QUALITY

300 WOOL FANCY CASSIMERE

KNEE PANT SUITS \$4.50 QUALITY

A SUIT.

CHOICE

The Cheviots of brown, Havana, tobacco, butternut, snuff, wood and tan. They are strictly all wool. They are gotten up in neat and natty styles, the coats having four corde! plaits down the front on each side, and seven more down the middle of the back. The

pants have two front and one hip pockets, and the waistbandsare made of Naumkeag Jean. The Cassimeres and medium spring shades. They are strictly all wool. They

are gotten up in fully as good style as the cheviots, though different, the coats having four corded pla ts down each side in front and either four more down each side of the back, or one wide flat plaif in the middle of the back with four corded ones on each side of it. The pants are made same as the

800 Boys wearing new "Nebraska" two-fifty suits, on Easter Sunday.

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