Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Regular Army and Navy Union.

INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE SESSION

Marvelons Growth of the Organization-Address of the National Commander-The New Officers-Lincoln and the Veterans.

The fourth annual convention of the Regular Army and Navy union was held at Detroit, Mich., September 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1892, in Scott Guard armory, about seventy-five national officers and Gelegates being present. The order is composed only of men who have been in the employment of the government of the United States in regular service, and combines the purpose of mutual benefit and benevolence with that of more firmly cementing the friendship of members and providing for social intercourse.

The Detroit Free Press, in referring to the convention, says: "The body of delegates which gathered yesterday morning was especially conspicuous for its personnel, a finer appearing, more courteous and intelligent body never having visited this city. The hall was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting, an additional military appearance being given to the armory by sev-eral stands of arms and other military

Delegates were present from Cali-fornia, Montana, Florida, New York, New Mexico, Malne, in fact every state and territory contributed its quota, Omaha being represented by Lieutenant F. P. Thornton and Comrade F. W. Averill of Garrison No. 54, and Captain G. M. Wright and Lieutenant D. F. Driscoll of Garrison No. 1%

The exercises were opened with prayer from the national chaptain, Rev. R. S. Sidlinger, formerly a chaplain in the army, and one of those who was with General Custer when he rode out to make his last fight with the Indians. The national commander, James F. Roche of Boston, read his annual address, which was short, pithy and sug-gestive. "Two years ago, when the New York convention called me to com-mand," he said, "the order consisted of five garrisons with a membership of 233 year later I reported to the convention an organization of twenty-three garrisons, with an approximate membership of 900, and today I bring you : body composed of ninety-one garrisons, comprising over 10,000 members. This, to my mind, is a wonderful in-

"Two years ago, yes one, we were weak, struggling, nearly unknown to the country, our battle being watched with close attention by many who hoped for our success and perhaps by some who heped otherwise. Today we are united from the pine fringed shores of Maine to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, from the Mexican border to the Canadian boundary, a more powerful organization than we ourselves comprehend and it has become possible for those who served under the flag, who formerly traversed the country as strangers, to go to any section of the country and be received with that comradeship which only a true soldier knows how to extend. In order that this state of affairs and this condition of prosperity shall con-tinue, it is necessary that the different yearly sessions of the National corps should be participated in by its members with one common spirit paramount to all others, and that is the develop ment and stability of the order. To this end all our energies should be tended and our motto should be always to put

the order above the individual.

"It is expected at our session that the

official occupying my position should make such suggestions to the delegates as are in his opinion desirable, and have jotted down some few which would tend towards the genera good of the union, if sdopted, and which submit for your consideration. The report of the executive conduct of the office is submitted in different documents and will come up at the proper time. I recommend that the titles o the garrison officers be changed in som manner so as to more nearly conform to the present titles of the national officers. The sensible action taken by the last convention in abolishing the relative rank which was formerly connected with the different national officers has been a source from which we have obtained much public confidence, and I feel that the adoption of similar titles for the garrison officers will be more in harmony with the action taken heretofore and be a benefit to us. We should also make some arrangements for suitable devices to be worn by all the past officers of the order, by the national officers or those of the gardisons, as there is no provision at present by which a comrade, who has been through a term in any chair, may be recognized by his uniform, badge or any device after leaving office. I would also ruggest that an article composed of sections sufficiently comprehensive to decide any question as to the subject may be placed in the constitution providing for courts martial, with a proper schedule of pun ishment for different offenses. Also that officers of the national corps, when vis-Iting gardsons, unless visiting efficia la or in some manner connected with their official capacity, should be recognized by the garrison which they are a memper of as a comrade of the order, and not anational officer. The badge, cap device and lapel button of the order have been secured to us by United States patents for a period of three and onehalf years. It was thought best to do this, as under other circumstances an individuate, whether a member of the order or not, had a perfect right to make the same. There should also be an article placed in the constitution which would allow the proper officials, for proper cause, to suspend the charters of garrisons. In order that a complete record and roster of all members might be had, every application for membership in the garrison should be made in duplicate; the original to be retained by the garrison and the duplicate to be forwarded to headquarters for entering in the general record book. 'I also believe that this organization.

having become a national institution, should half from the capital of the country, thus acquiring a legal national standing; that we should cease to become a creation of the state of Ohio, and should become, as our name indicates, the regular army and navy union of the United States. In my last address to the convention, foreseeing that the order was bound to increase. I recommended the creation of departments. The delegates then assembled did not adopt this recommendation. I believe that the events of the past year more than justify me in askthis matter. I believe that the creation departments would create greater local interests, greater local earnestness and a more expeditious conduct of the business in the different sections of the bountry, which now have to be handled by headquarters. I believe that the constitution, as it relates to the offices

of national adjutant and national pay-

GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT | master should be changed. The national adjutant's office should be made the heart of the organization. Every item of business should be conducted through that office. All supplies should be sent from there, and the duties of the national paymeeter should be simply of a financial nature. The national ind-jutant's office should be provided with a sufficient amount to pay for office rent. typewriting, postage and other expenses, and the incumbent should be given a sufficient salary to allow him to give his whole time to the business of the order. This is all that at present occurs to my mind to suggest for your consideration. There are many other matters which should probably be touched upon, but I understand that they are in the hands of different delegates, who will present them to you in a more detailed manner than is possible in this brief address.

I have only to say in conclusion, gontiemen, that I trust we will enter upon our work actuated by a firm purpose of enacting suitable laws which will strengthen the foundation already laid; that all incividual likes and dislikes, all individual ambitions or the like shar be subordinate in this convention to the one purpose of the welfare of the order. and that the results of our deliberations be so successful as to meet the upprobation of our comrades and coalidence of our fellow citizens, and of that lasting character which will still direct the Regular Army and Navy union in its upward course to become the greatest and grandest institution outside of

the government in these United States. Pest Commander-in-Chief Renkert the first commander of the union, was then introduced and spoke briefly upon the success that the organization has had, and was very enthusiastically re-

The committee on the state of the order, to which was referred the address of the national commander, reported favorably on all suggestions made except

that referring to supplies.
Captain Charles B. Stone of Boston, was elected chairman, and the convention resolved itself into a committee of

Under the head of new business, the convention directed the national commander to call the attention of the sec retary of war to the subject of appoint ing ordnance sargeants from the artillery arm alone. It was claimed that the chief or ordnance has lately made regulations governing the appointment of ordinance surgeants that practically ex-clude non-commissioned officers of the cavalry and infantry from receiving those appointments.

The endowment corps project was not acted upon except to order the printing of the same, and authorize its distribution to the garrisons for study.

The constitution and general laws were amended in several instances. The cond of the national paymaster was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and his salary raised from \$100 to \$400. The and of the national adjutant was in-preased to \$5,000, and his salary fixed at \$1,000. By direction of the national corps, the national adjutant's office will remain at Columbus, O.

The national commander sent the folowing telegram to Commander-in-Chief Palmer of the Grand Army of the Republic, then in session at Wash-

The members of the Regular Army and Navy union, consisting of veterans the regular army and navy during the Mexican war, the war of the rebellion and on the frontier of the United States send greeting to their comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wishing them a pleasant session, with many like

A grand parade took place on the third day of the convention.

The names of the newly elected offi-

ce s are as follows: National com-mander, James F. Roche of Boston, Mass.; national vice commander, Henry Shindler, Leavenworth, Kas; national deputy commander, J. P. Lockwood, Chicago, Ill.; national chaplain, John E. Cox. Eisl, Mich.; national paymaster, A. C. G. DeHues, Milwaukee, Wis.; na-tional surgeon, J. A. Lommel, Newport, R. L.; national adjutant, Richard J. Fanning, Columbus, O; national judge advocate, J. A. Keele, Boston, Mass.; national inspector, James K. Felt, Chi-

There was a very lively competition over the selection of the next place of seeting, which resuited in glowing things being said of many of the leading cities of the country. The leading comctitors were Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Omaha, St. Louis, Milwausee, Philadelphia and Newport, St. Louis was chosen by a close vote.

On the last day of the convention the city officials took the delegates up and lown the river on a pleasant excursion, and a vote of thanks was tendered Detroit for her hospitality.

The parting between old comrades who had learned to know each other better during one week's intercourse, was reassuring for the union every where; cheers were given each delegate as they started for their homes the Hotel Benedici; the best of good feeling prevailed, and hands were on parting with a warm and sincere feeling.
One of the most conspicuous delegates

to the convention was Captain Edwin A. Whitten of Lawrence, Mass., a sturdy and vigorous man, despite the man years that have whitened his hair, Captain Whitten was ready for fighting long before a majority of the present generation were born. He participated in the battles which were fought at Palc Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, San Chapultepec, San Pascual, Tobasco, Vera Cruz and City of Mexco, and is as well preserved a specimen of the soldiers who conquered the land of cactus and bronchos as can be found. Omaha has two garrisons of the Regular Army and Navy union, both of which are in a most flourishing condi-Garrison No. 18 is located at Fort Omnha and has over 100 members. jarrison No. 54, named after General John R. Brooke of the Department of the Platte, meets the first and third Saturdays in each month at Custer hall on Fifteenth street and is rapidly coming to the front.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Interesting Information of the Doings of Musicians and Stage People. DeWolf Hopper has abandoned "Wang" and has put on a new version of "The Lady or the Tiger."

Xaver Scharwenka will appear in Chicago at Central Music ball in two recitais, Novem ber 15 and 17 William H. Crane will return to New York

in January and offer a new play written for bim by Martha Morton. Sailivan has decided to entirely rewrite

Tranhoe" and its production in Berlin has been positioned for a year.

Dixey now wants to buy Kudolph Aronson's casine and ran the place himself. He
is negotiating for Salitvan's new opera
"Hadden Hait."

John Drew has made a great bit in : New York is "The Messed Ball." He made his first appearance as a star at Palmer's theater York in "The Messed Ball on Tuescay night.

oners company of Prague have been invited to appear to Chicago during the World's fair and will probably accept. Following Dore Davidson's engagement at Boyd's theater comes Clara Morris, the greatest of American actressos. Her dates are October 24 and 25, and the repertory will

The managers of the Bohemian National

be unapusoed later. A concert of more than ordinary merit will be g

Thursday evening. Prof. Ros and his pupils and "The Chapsi" quar et were some of the prominent performers.

James Mans, a comic opera sincer, sied recently of heart famure at Stamford, Conn. the was 40 years old and was reputed to have had the sweetest voice of any male singer living. He at one time managed a theater at

Hallen & Hart have gindly abandoned Hallen & Fig. 1 bave allow play. Two Sides to a Story. One side of the new play is sung or spoken and the other presented in partomine. It is said to be decidedly

"The Chapel" is the name of a newly organized male quartet ambilious to sing their way into popular favor Mr. E. H. Wedge is first tenor, Mr. Hardin second tenor, Mr. Conover baritone and Mr. Rock-Will basso.

Mr. L. B. Copuland, who has been devoting his most excellent voice to the musical services in the First Methodist Episcopal church for the past year, has accepted a position with the choir of the First Fresby teriau church. Mr. Copred will likely be the successor to Mr. Copeland.

Miss Arnold, who has charge of the rising generation of vocalists in the public schools, has quite a task on hand. Sho is bearing the familiar strains of "Hall Columbia" and "America" in about as many different keys as there are children in the public schools, Next Thursday if the blue empyrean above is not fractured it will not be the fault of the "innocent kids" of Omaha.

The first meeting of the new choral somety being organized by Mr. Gahm was held in the Woodbridge music rooms Thursday evening. It was held for the purpose of organizing, Mr. W. C. Pritichard occupying the chair. Mr. Jules Lumbard was elected president and Mr. J. F. Barton secretary, Hayden Bros. Who have recently filted and Hayden Bros., who have recently fitted up a very cosy and inviting music room, offered the new club a home. About twenty-five gentlemen were present at the meeting, the ladies not caring to take part in the business of organization.

Skakespeare's pastoral comedy, "As You Like It." is always extraordinarily pleasing to the theater goer who wishes for his enter-talument a combination of the merry and the and, the philosophical and the poetical. It is a piny full of good characterization and every character according to its humor in-culges its inclinations to good and evil as the idea suggests itself. The incidents are not so much outward and objective as they are inward and subjective. The humor and caprice of persons in their influence upon one another is the basis of the whole action and the cause, at the same time, of the fanastical character of the piece. The great hard borrowed the whole plan of the piece from a pastoral romance by Thomas Loage, called the piece of the piece of the piece from a pastoral romance by Thomas Loage, called the piece of the piece of the piece from a pastoral romance by Thomas Loage, called the piece of the piece o "Rosalindi," published about 1580, and at that time it was probably the nearest approach to opera known in that day, for in the original there were many songs and choruses introduced, which, in "As You Like It," are omitted, though Shakespeare either preserved or wrote four original numbers. Four of the important characters of the omitted. piece are unknown in Lodge's pastoral, towit: the clown, Touchstone, Jacques the Melancholy, William the country clod and Audrey the stupid goatherdess. In Miss Marlowe's forthcoming performance of this most beautiful comedy the patrons of the theater, if report speaks truly, will have an opportunity of witnessing a repre sentation that has the dignity of the court the fragrance of the country, the scent of the wood, the tone of solitude and the sun-

snine and ripple of merry companionship. THE THEATERS.

There will be a season of real good fun commencing with today's matinee, when Barney Ferguson and one of the strongest organizations in the held of farce-comedy will present at the Farnam Street theater farce, "McCarthy's Mishaps," a play that has been seen here many times and which has always succeeded in arousing the most obscure risibilities. Theater-goers are familiar with the furny situations, amusing incidents, laughable climaxes and witty dislogue which depicts admirably the wit and drollery of the Celt, the fun being based principally, as the title suggests, on the mishaps of two surgests, on the mishaps of two convivial Irishmen. The title role is a characterization which allows all possible scope for the peculiar mannerisms, odd eccentrics ties and grotesque conception of mase-up which Mr. Ferguson provokes merriment with. He is seconded by James F. Post, a comedian of note, who is always natural and clever. Charles H. Stanley, Robert Dorris, alented players, are also in the cast. Miss Lizzie Conway, a well known delineator of Celtic roles, has a part sulted to her abili ties and Carrie Behr, a pretty and popular soubrette, is a prom-inent member. Marguerite Perguson, who has created a great deal of comment through-out the country by her wonderful contention gances, and remembered as having created somewhat of a secration here last season, is still with the company. Delanr and Debti-ment, an importation from France, render selections from grand and comic opera both in French and English. James Britin, who is known as the sweet-toned warder, and the best of the late J. K. Emmet imitators, is sure to prove very entertaining. Richard Ferguson, a precoclous youngster and America's youngest comic singer, has a new budget of ongs. Bertie Conway and May Ashley in rounce a dance which is both novel and pic presque. Barney Ferguson in his laugha ole creations has many new tricks to offer, while other specialties of all descriptions, injuding songs, dances, choruses and musical interpolations, are introduced by the com-pany. There will be a Wednesday matines.

"The Harvest Moon," the beautiful romantic comedy drama which has been playing at Boyd's theater for the last three nights, and which closes tonicht takes its name from the old English Harvest Moon int, where the action of the play takes place. Although the Martin & Booker company, which is playing "The Harvest Moon," has not received the patronage they deserve here, the company has been the recipient of the most flattering newspaper notices for its unusual excellence. Miss Louise Rial and Harry Booker, the comedian, both well remembered by the public the one as the leading actress in Palmer's "Jim the Penman" company, the other as Dickey Dials in the "The Stow-away," as well as artists of established fame in other roles, are in the company. therefore such a combination could not fall to give an admirable performance.

It must be confessed that it is difficult to treat seriously such pieces as "Aupt Bridget's Baby," but there is no occasion for the least anxiety in the matter, for such concoctions are not intended to be taken in the cioset and analyzed by the student or critic. Such plays are constructed solely to make merriment and drive dull care away. "Aunt Bridget's Baby" is interpreted by George W. Monroe and a clever company. There is absolutely no plot worth considering in "Aunt Bridget's Baby," but the efforts of the different members of the company are such that they hold the closest attention of the audience from first to last. And if a company of merry, pretty girls who can sing and dance assisted by capable actors who do excellent work generally, can please, certainly Mr. Mouroe's company can, for it has these necessary people and conditions. Mr. George Monroe is a host in conditions. Mr. George Monroe is a host in himself. He is phinstaking, always on the alert and never lets an opportunity slip to please his patrons. Miss Neille Rosebud and Lottie Hyde are fascinating and satisfactory features of the entertainment. "Aunt Bridget's Baby" opens at Boyd's theater to-morrow evening for three nights.

"Dangers of a Great City" will receive its first production in this city at Boyd's new theater, October 20, 21, 21 and 23, with matince Saturday, This same play met with great successith New York city, where it was presented for a timited engagement. It is a comedy drama, with abundance of ver thriling and sirring situations, which follow in such rapid succession that the audience is kept continuously the audience is kept continuously laughing and applicating from beginning to end-a very flattering tribute. Miss Hamie Austen, a beautiful young woman and an accomplished actress. meets with favor. She is called upon to do work of an uncommon and difficult nature, and she moets the requirements with artistic This, edded to her personal attractions, iends to the performance a charm.
Mr. Dore Davidson, a character actor of established attnitt, does some clever work in a part which does not give him scope enough to bring out his full force. Still the art is plainty apparent. The company is uniformly good. "Dangers of a Groat City" is a mosely winner. During the above, engagement souvenir photographs of Miss Ramie Austen will be given to each lady upon entering the theater.

Osborne County's Resources and Its Cheap Homes for the Langiess. Osborne county is located in the north central part of Kansas, thurty miles south of the Nebraska line and 200 miles west of the Missouri river. The county is well watered by the north and south forks of the Solomor river and numerous other streams. The surface of the county is divided into valleys and upland, about 20 per cent being valley and 80 per cent upland, all rich and fertile There is no waste land in the county, no sandy wastes or barren bills. The climate is mild and healthy. There are small bodies of timber skirting the streams, adding di-

versity and beauty to the landscape and breaking the monotony of a treeless plain. From the top of the positiful level divide From the top of the beautiful level divide between the north and south torks of the Solomon river one can see the rich and fettile valiets of the Solomon for twenty miles in either direction, and also behold the valiets of Twin creek, Court Kill creek and Little Medium creek for nearly liften miles, thickly dotted with fine farm houses and good barns and well tuled belds of wheat, oats, the large term and court with their various. tye, flax barier and corn, with their various shades of gold and green, with hundreds of head of cattle and horses greing on a thousand bills, all making a most charming

The county is not only beautiful to look upon, but it is an exceedingly rich and fertile land. It is one of the "Golden Belt" wheat countles of the state of Kanses, the greatest wheat-producing state in the union—a state that raised over 70,000,000 bushets of wheat in 1892. There were about 75,000 acres in wheat in the county this season, which will average, according to the report of Hon. Martin Mobier, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, twenty bushels per acre making 1.500,000 bushels as the product of wheat for the county for the year 1894. There are many fields that have visided over forty-five bushess per acre.
P. N. Gilquist, who owns a fine farm of

san acres three miles southwest of Osborn City, had a field of wheat that averaged over forty-six bushels per acre by measure and which weighed sixty-three pounds per bushel.

E. F. Robinson, vice president of the Ex-change National bank of Osborne, and eighty acres in wheat in 1891 that made over 4,000 bushels, and the same inpd was in wheat in 1892 all but thirty acres of it being volumteer, only the thirty acres having any seed put on it save what was scattered out on the ground from harvesting the crop, and the yield from the eighty acre field this season averaged a little over twenty-eight bushels per acre. Mr. Robinson, being a lawyer and banker and not a farmer, hired the crop out out and harvested and marketed, and after paying all expenses be had a profit for the two years' crop of nearly \$30 per acre.

The following are the names and postoffice addresses of some of the large wheat raisers of the county who have raised from 1,000

Chris Smith, Portis; P. H. Kenyon, Corinth; John Cross, Portis; David Snyder, D. J. Rice, W. E. Willis, Bruno Schneider, Henry Bronst and John Blide, Kill Creek; W. H. Smith, Osborne; J. W. Hahn, Bloomington; Daniel Barb, Alton. Any of the above ill furnish facts in regard to wheat grow ing to all inquirers.

Osporne county is a great corn as well as wheat producing county. The year 1888 was the greatest corn year in the history of the ounty. In that year there were raised over 700,000 bushels of corn in the county. The llowing year, 1830, the corn crop was very ight, as it was generally throughout all the surplus corn-growing states. But the next year, 1891, was a good corn season and the average yield of corn per acre in Osborne county was about fifty bushels per acre. Robert Maxwell of Yoxell postoffice gathered 600 bushels off six acres, and in 1889 had eighty five bushels per acre on the same land. David Kaser of Curt postoffice had seventy-two bushels per acre. Conley Bros. of Cheyenne postoffice raised over 10,000 bushels and fed over 350 beau of cattle. of Chevenne postomor raised over 15,000 bushels and fed over 350 head of cattle.

Osborne county is a fine stock county, and more than 15,000 head of cattle were fed in the county during the past year. The farmers are devoting more attention, time and

money to raising blooded cattle and thor-oughbred borses than ever before. Osborne county is not an unsettled county without the advantages of good schools, churches, towns, markets and railroad facilities. There are about 15,000 people in the county. There are seven railroad towns in the county. Osborne City, with nearly 2,000 population, is the county seat. Downs has about 1,200 population and is a railroad divi-sion town for three divisions of the Missouri

Pacific ratiroad, and has ratiroad repair shops located there. There are 126 schools in the county, and over 140 teachers em ployed therein. There are churches of all denominations throughout the county. There are four first class country newspapers in the county. The county is well supplied with banks and mills. There are all the necessary institutions of civilization to make

a happy and prosperous community.
The value of land is still very low, so low in fact that one crop will more than pay for But prices are already raising and the value of good farm land in northern Kansas will be double in a year what it is now. Had it not been for the wailings of the calamity statesmen and their followers, who have marigned the state and done all possible to drive immigration and capital from the state, the value of property would be fully 25 per cent higher today than it is. The farmers of Kan-sas are not poor, nor are they in danger of roing to the poor house or losing their farms The farmers of Kansas are worth more today than ever before. Twenty years ago the greater part of the state was unsettled; the buffelo an. Indians were its only claimants. The men who settled Kansas were poor, very or, and unable to own property elsewhere, they came to Kansas where "Uncle Sam" had land to give to the tomeless and landless. More than 200,000 farms, amounting to over 30,000,000 acres of land, and comprising three-fifths of the entire area of the state, have been given to the farmers of the state of Kansas. Then they were poor, without money or friends have the republican party. Now, by the beneficent pro-yision of laws passed by a republican congress, they have good farms and many of the farmers are out of debt and are becoming bankers and money lenders. The people of Kansas are more prosperous today than eve before in the history of the state. Goo farms can be obtained at \$10 to \$15 per acre



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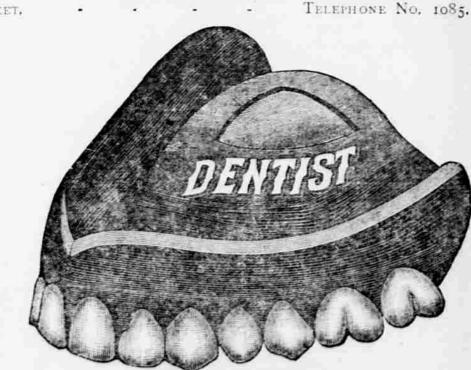
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