Bulldozing Bourbons of the South Playing Populists for Suckers All Over.

STONED BECAUSE A UNION SOLDIER

Fusion a Howling Farce in Georgia.-II the People's Party Won't Hold the Sack, the Democracy Won't Play-The South Will Vote as It Fought.

M. D. Irwin, chairman of the state committee of the people's party in Georgia, issued a manifesto in that state in which he compared the recent scenes in Georgia to what occurred in France at the time of the revolution. The following paragraphs are culled from the document:

A State of Chaos.

Georgia is in a state of chaos. The scenes enacted in Georgia during the month of September are only renetiate. of revolutionary F and before the crisis came. The "howling down" process is the forerunner of the "counting out" process. Vehement rage prevails wherever people's party speakers obtain a hearing. Where they have orators of fine ability, the mob is encouraged to howl down the orator and create general confusion. In country places better order is maintained, but in cities there is disgraceful conduct and most unfair behavior as a rule. General Weaver's treatment in Georgia is a disgrace to the state and the nation. General Weaver was maltreated because he was a union soldier and obeyed the commands of his superior officer in authority. This conduct is not only disgraceful and revolutionary, but it is dangerous. It will bring its inevitable result. Next winter when drunken hoodlums and foul-mouthed Clevelandites have eaten and drunk up the money that has been paid them to disgrace themselves and the state, this disorderly conduct and these attacks on a federa general in time of peace will doubtless become matters of federal investigation.

If Georgia had a governor worth a cont, the disgraceful antics of the drunken mob at Macon and at Albany would have been promptly rebuked, even if it had taken the military to do

But when rotten eggs were collected in the capitol of Georgia to be ready for General Weaver and his wife, and Governor Northen took possession of the meeting to make a Northen demonstration, after General Weaver declined to expose his noble wife to the filth and stench of the state capitol, this executive is necessarily held responsible for the suppression of free speech in the capitol of Georgia.

The times are ominous. They re semble the days that preceded the civil war. There will be bloodshed and death unless there is a change.

Turn-Coat Democrats.

The rotten egg that was hurled at the wife of General Weaver in Macon is like the cannon shot that was heard around the world—it will be heard from in more places than is now expected. It will not down. It was an insult to the intelligence of Georgia. It was also an insult to the farmers who were taxed to build the capitol-that their candidates were shut out in Atlanta, because of Governor Northen's antipathy to General Weaver's followers in Georgia. It is an insult to the laboring and producing classes, that no man can be given a quiet and respectful hearing unless he belongs to Governor Northen's political party; for it is a well known fact that gangs of velling hoodlums are transported from speaking place to speaking place to howl down the people's party speakers and to cheer the Clevelandites. On ordinary occasions this can be tolerated, but when the capitol of Georgia is turned over to Governor Northen's friends, and the friends of the people's party are rotten-egged-then has come the time to assert the rights of freemen and put a fairer man in Governor Northen's place. The people's party raised Governor

Northen from obscurity and gave him prominence. Nine-tenths of the alliance in Georgia are members of the people' party. William J. Northen advocated the subtreasury, government ownership William J. Northen advocated of railroads, as well as all the ten ets of the people's party. would never have risen above his natural mediocrity unless he had been an alliance man and taken the obligation that alliance men take. He was elected two years ago as an alliance man and s a democrat. Livingston ran as an alliance man opposed to Stewart as a democrat. It was alliance doctrine as opposed to democracy that these alliance men, each and severally, adopted.

Not until Governor Northen was taken up into the mountain did he betray the alliance that made him and supported him. A man that would thus betray a constituency to whom he was bound by ties that no honorable man would reck lessly break is unworthy of trust. He will betray any other party when oppor-

Another Traitor.

William J. Northen tells the people to "strike down their wives, strike down their children, strike down their homes but never strike down the grand old democratic party." Ten thousand alliance men in the state of Georgia can bear witness that two years ago he was equally anxious to strike down any party that was striking down the wives, striking down the children and striking down the homes of Georgia farmers. Leonidas Livingston is the man who,

one year ago, was the chosen companior of General Weaver, Congressman Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Lease. He is the man who brought them to Georgiawho encouraged them to come to Georgia as exponents of the people's He told General Weaver would support him as the candidate for the presidency on that issue. He did more than any living man to induce the revolt in Georgia against the demo cratic party. No man denounced the intolerance, the injustice, the unfairness of democratic methods more violently. As president of the farmers dliance, he became the head and front of the revolt. Less than a year ago he was denouncing Grover Cleveland as unworthy of the support of the farmers of Georgia. Yet this man has been turned into a rabid zealot for Cleveland. To denounce the farmers of Georgia who now oppose him is his meat and drink. He has, like Northen, become the representative of the bulldozing, egg-throwing, howling, unfair and unjust democrats, who aim to prevent the people's party from getting a decent hearing on the hustings. This change means more than appears on the sur

To sum up the dangers that threaten the people of Georgia at the approaching state election, there is one fact clearly apparent, that these traitors to the alliance are not to be trusted longer in the prominent positions they are now

Governor Northen has shown himself inition to labor, for h e did not waitto | ties.

CAN'T CHANGE THEIR SPOYS be requested or entreated by the govthe free miners in Tennessee, but he forwarded 60,000 rounds of ammunition upon a mere hint from a subordinate officer in the governor's office. He congratulated the state of Georgia in a public interview that he could move a small army with more facility than either Tennessee, New York, Pennsylvania or Idaho to suppress labor trou-

Be it now remembered that Governor Northen is considered abroad as the promoter of the attacks on General Weaver at Waycross, Albany, Columbus and Macon, as well as in Atlanta. One word from him, one proposition to suppress these rioters, one small effort to promote good government in either of those cities would have put stop to the disorder. He knows that these men were not rebuked by any of his public speakers or democratic newspapers, and the whole state was alive with democratic spouters and heelers on the hustings and in the crowds. These indignities were open, brazen and malicious, and endorsed by that party. It was a pander to the worst element of the state.

an in " average Politics. General Sherman devastated Georgia rom the mountains to the sea, gave orders to burn Atlanta, and his in humanity has been the text of rabid Georgia speakers for twenty-six years. Yet General Sherman was hospitably received at Atlanta, and apologies were made for the inhumanities of civil war at the banquet given to General Sherman, where everything was condoned, forgiven and wiped out by prominent democrats.

General Weaver, a clean man in public and private, who only obeyed orders when commandant of the military post at Pulaski, Tenn., a quarter of a century ago, is now arraigned in Georgia and rotten-egged out of the state because he opposes Grover Cleveland for the presidency and threatens to carry a large farmer vote in the state. This persecu tion of a union officer for acts alleged to have been committed as a general in the army indicates surely the insurrectionary spirit of the democratic party when-ever they are opposed in a political campaign. One prominent candidate for congress denounces General Weaver as "that wretch" because of his sayings against the bourbon democracy of the south and his alleged acts as a union office. General Weaver went into the federal army to fight as a brave soldier against the south-while Grover Cleveland fought the south as fiercely through a hired Hessian substitute. Men of Georgia, which man is more worthy of respect?

When General Weaver came to Georgia he was the courteous gentleman to all visitors—and to ladies. When he met southern ladies in Washington he was ever the courteous host and perfect gentleman.

Compare this conduct with Grover Cleveland's when he was invited to Richmond, Va., to meet the elite of the city and make the acquaintance of the southern ladies who were ever loyal to refinement as well as to the confederacy. To please his masters in Wall street Grover Cleveland-a president elected by a solid south-coolly declined to allow the ladies of his family to appear in Richmond, lest they might meet Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of the confederacy. Such is the difference between the

candidates. Men of Georgia! Remember you are being led into mistakes by these corrupt politicians.

Driving Capital from the State. Men of Georgia, when you go to the ballot box on the 5th day of October and the first Tuesday in November, do not forget that this political madness is driving capital from your state, that it is destroying the confidence of outsiders in your ability to make good laws or entorce them afterwards. Do not forget that Georgia will stand disgraced as a lawless and ungovernable race of people unless you vote down such promoters of dissension and discord. Always remember that you will be judged by your votes and not by the blatant boasts of Cleveland's followers. Vote down the insurrectionists! Show to fair-minded northern and western men, that Georgia welcomes all good citizens to her borders. by rebuking these unwise and disorderly politicians, and removing them from official positions. We are tired of war; we want peace. We must no longer be dominated by madmen in the state capitol or be represented by tricksters in Washington.

Do You Know the Bee? Did you ever know it to fail in an under taking or to make a promise it did not fulfil! If you have learned to trust Tue Bue, you have the same reason for trusting THE BEE Bureau of Ctaums.

FROM PROUND ABOUT US.

The Star grocery of Wallace has been closed by creditors. O'Neill's new roller mills, costing \$12,000, are now in operation. Broken Bow is to have a brass band composed of eighteen pieces.

Work has been begun in the chickory factory at O'Neill. The plant cost \$14,000. Rev. W. O. Work has been installed as paster of the Congregational church at Har-

Charles Aldrich, a pioneer of Nebraska

and president of the Farmers State bank at Fairmont, is dead.

The flouring mill owned by Courad Heisell at Plattsmouth has been destroyed by fire. Mr. Heiseli had operated the mill since 1858. Incendiaries fired the barn of George Burrows, near Filey, and five head of horse and other valuable property were consumed. A son of J. H. Thrasher of Plattsmouth had his hand so badly crushed in a printing press that amputation of the injured member

The falling of a scaffold in the new Metho dist church at Diller precipitated fley, L. H. Koepsel, Dr. M. Davis and M. Peffley a dis tance of twenty feet to the floor. None of them was seriously burt.

The twenty-tifth anniversary of the organ zation of Clay county was celebrated last week at Clay Center by a reunion of old set

tiers on the fair grounds. Mrs. Margaret Crawford of Lexington who sued the saloonkeepers of that place for \$5,000 for causing the death of ner husband. R. T. Thompson, a prominent citizen of Lexington, died in his chair from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a Knight Templar an was at one time city treasurer of Bradford

H. W. Maitland, a restaurant keeper at Alva, was bitten by a tarantula which was concealed in a bunch of banaras, and his life was saved only by the prompt services of a physician.

Pensions in Denmark.

The law of Denmark now gives ever Danish subject, man or woman, the right o a pension at 60 years of age, except in cases of convicted criminals, of who have fraudulently made over their property to relatives, of those who have brought themselves to distress by extravagance, or who have during preceding ten years received relief from the parish, or who have been convicted of mendicity. The parish examines each case and reports the amount of relief to be granted. It may be withheld if the beneficiary becomes ineligible through misconduct or improper expenditure of his pension, or if he marries. The state contributes half the expense of the parish indistributing relief provided the expenditure loss not exceed \$270,000 each year from '91 to '95 and \$550,000 in subsequent years. There is no appea from the decision of the parish authori-

If we were to accept as final the opinions of such statesmen as the democratic congressman of this district and a few eastern spinners interested in foreign fibors in the east, such a thing as an American fiber industry never did, nor, indeed, ever can exist in this coun-

But happily the facts do not warrant any such a conclusion. That a well-defined and successful flax and hemp industry did at one time flourish in this country (and mainly in the western states of this union) a brief recurrence to the history of that period will suffice to establish beyond any question of doubt. tion of doubt Looking back to the year 1862 we find that less than one-sixteenth of the cotton crop of this country was covered with American flax bagging. But during that year and the year following nearly one hundred flax fiber mills were built in Ohio, Indiana, Iitinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and so rapid was the increased demand for flax bagging that the year 1867 found 85 per cent of the cotton crop of this country covered with flax bagging. More mills were built, all of which were taxed to their fullest capacity to supply the demand, and large amounts of spinning machinery were imported from Great Britain and placed mainly in western factories. The cotton crop of 1876 was the largest ever grown in this country, amounting to some-thing over 5,000,000 bales. And it was found that the mills in this country were not able to supply the entire demand for cotton bagging and a considerable amount of jute bagging was imported that year to supply the deficiency. Seeing their opportunity a number of foreign manufacturers came to this country and established jute mills in the vicinity of New York. The winter of 1871-1872 we find them lobbying congress for a bill to admit jute and jute butts free of duty, being joined by other interested eastern manufacturers This effort culminated in the winter of 72-73 in the passage by congress of bill admitting jute free of duty. This proved the death blow to the flax bagging industry in the west, and in less than three years nearly all of the flax mills in the west, numbering then some 200 or more, closed down and have never been revived since. Had the flax growing farmer of that

day been willing to attempt to compete with the natives of India who were the producers of this jute and were being paid from 5 to 7 cents per day for their labor, perhaps some of us then engaged in American manufacturing from the product of American farms night have survived.

Few people are aware of the value of our flax fiber interests, to say nothing of American hemp. The United States is second only among the nations of the earth in the growth of flax, Russia being first. Russia with an annual growth of om ething near 3,000,000 acres of flax derives an income yearly of about \$69,-000,000, while this country with an annual growth of about one-half the number of acres sown by Russia only receives about \$9,000,000 from her flax crop, both seed and fiber, Russia's fiber crop being worth six times more to her than her seed product, while our seed product is 98 per cent of the value of the entire crop,

During the past fifteen years it is safe to say that the value of the flax fiber or straw that has been destroyed or burned in five of the great states of the west will not fall short of \$120,000,000, a spectacle of prodigal waste unparalleled in the history of any other nation on th face of the globe. From 1880 to 1890 there were imported into this country textile fabrics and goods amounting to \$565,000,000, 85 per cent of which this country was capable of producing and manufacturing. But the American disciples of the Cobden club of England (better known, perhaps, it this country as democrats) will tell the good people that if we had free trade these goods would not have cost us as much-a statement that cannot be veri fied by facts. Another branch of this fiber industry

that has been ited more about, garbled and misconstrued in the hands of the democratic howlers for free trade on the stump, for the purpose of catching the farmer vote, is the binding twine question and the hair-splitting theories and propositions advanced by the congressman from the First district Nebraska in his advocacy congress of his bill for free binder twine shows plainly that the go n tleman was as ignorant of the history and the status of this trade as a Pine Ridge Indian might be supposed to be There is used in this country annually about 60,000 tons of binder twine, 90 per cent of which (previous to 1890) was made from foreign fibers, and there is not a possible doubt but what binder twine made from American flax and American hemp equals both in tensile strength and quality that made from the now free trade foreign fibers, and would today (but for the free trade in sisal, manilla and jute fibers) be the leading binding twine of this country and be sold to the purchasers who use it, and would also be the product of the raw material at a price not to exceed at any time 10 cents per pound.

The reason for this is obvious. The National Cordage company owns and controls twenty-nine out of the thirty ix now existing binder twine factories in this country (of any considerable output), and also controls the greater bulk of the imported fibers that enter into the manufacture of binder twine. What is to hinder them from controlling the prices of binder twine? Mr. Bryan says the now existing tariff of 7-10 cent per pound on this article is a tax of 70 cents per acre on your farm, Mr. farmer, and he would remove that by giving you free binder twine. Let us ee whether the facts warrant this asser

We have never imported binder twine o any extent except from Canada and the National Cordage company owns and controls twelve out of a possible sixteen of all the cordage mills in that country. Well then, Mr. Bryan may say, will bring it from England or Ireland or Scotland. Perhaps Mr. Bryan doesn't know that the tax of seventenths of a cent a pound thrown of these ligures would not be any induce ment for them to venture into this marcet when they know that Yankee invention has made it possible for American manufacturer of binder twine to pay 100 to 150 per cent bigger wages to his employes than the foreign manufacturer, and then be able to shut him

The only possible remedy for the extortion now existing on this article lies in the fostering of the American flax and hemp fiber industry in this country, and the testimony of one of our largest implement manufacturers in his country is of value on this point. In a letter to the Agricultural depart ment at Washington in March, 1888, in answer to a letter of inquiry sent to him. the head of this house says: "It is our deliberate opinion based upon an ex perience running over a period of ten years, during which time we have sold thousands of tons of American hemp binder twine, that there is no better fiber known for this purpose. It pos-

feet to the round as any of the foreign fibers. And knowing the fact that this fiber can be grown successfully in any quantity in all the northwestern states, we are of the opinion that every pound of binder twine used in this country sistance. might and should be made from Ameri

Farmers of Nebraska and wage work-ers, don't be deceived by the meaning-less sophistries of these free traders. Your interests do not lie in the direc tion of their would-be truths. There is not one word of truth in their assertion that the protected manufacturers of this country are robbing you-except those that are working by the free trade in raw materials.

The republican party is the only one whose principles underlie your best interests. To the republican party you owe it that you have the best home market of any nation in the world, and to the republican party you are indebted. the republican party you are indebted for the extended trade with the old world in your farm products, under reciprocity, by which you will in the year 1893 receive millions for your corn than you otherwise would, but for the wise and efficient action of the republican party, You have nothing to gain from following after these blind leaders of the blind, but everything to lose. Be wise in time and stick to the republican party, whose principles, embodied in their official icts, have made this country the land of the free and the home of the brave, pride among the nations of the earth. Stick to the party that is not ashamed of its record of thirty years and has not had to play leapfrog from Washington to Benjamin Harrison, as one of Nebraska's orators says the democratic party has from Jefferson to Grover Cleveland. J. C. SWAN.

OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER

A good deal of cheap wit is often dis played by speaking of mortgages as a farm crop, the ease with which the crop can be grown, etc. Whether a mortgage should be considered derogatory to a farm depends wholly upon the purpose for which it is incurred. To purchase a farm and give a mortgage for some unpaid portion of the purchase money is wholly honorable and businesslike. If this were not done many young farmers would never be able to make a start for themselves. To mortgage a farm for the purpose of putting on substantial improvements, such as good barns, underdrainage, etc., which will help it to have a larger earning power, is also quite right, but mortgages incurred for the purpose of meeting current expense upon a farm that is not self-supporting is the greatest folly in the world. Cut down expenses until they are within the income, or it is only a question of time when mortgages will bsorb the farm.

There should be no waste ground upon any farm. When there is such it lopreciates the whole profit that the farm can earn, because there is some expense in the way of interest and taxes for which no returns are made. As a general thing this can be remedied and the so-called waste places made at least, self supporting. It may require a little outlay to accomplish this-some expenditure in the way of clearing or draining, or perhaps manuring, in or-der to get a crop started. Then the waste place may serve for a pasture lot, or if too small for this some fruit or other trees may be planted. At least

have it occupied in some way, and it can hardly fail to earn some money. From many portions of the country come reports that English sparrows have been less numerous than in former sea sons. This is no doubt due to the bounty placed upon them. This has given an incentive to hunt them, and where this is done persistently they soon leave for more congenial quarters, but it would be better if they could be exterminated, rather than driven from one place to another.

A liberal use of bedding increases not only the quantity of manure, but also improves its quality, as the liquids are more thoroughly absorbed and retained than they can possibly be when an insufficient amount is used.

No individual can at all control the rice of farm products. We must all in this be subject to the general trend of the market, but the cost of production is somewhat within our control, and this influences the margin of profit, if it does not the selling price. We do not care so much about the price if the profit is all right. The surest way to increase the profit is to reduce the cost of production. This can always be done by so enriching our land and improving our methods of cultivation that larger crops may be grown upon a given area. cost a bushel, and sometimes it requires but a very small increase to change the margin from loss to profit.

After the wheat is well up, and when the ground is dry, run over it with a light harrow. This will have the same effect that cultivation does upon the prop-stimulate its growth. Do not be worried if you pull out a few plants, the chances are that they stand too thickly for the best growth, and if they can be made to stool out by such cultivation there will be an added reason why they should not stand so thick. By cultivating, and so producing larger stools, not only may more wheat be grown an acre, but larger crops may be had from less seed. Harrow once as soon as the wheat shows well above the ground, again as late a possible before the ground freezes, and a third time in spring as soon as the soil has become sufficiently dry and settled. Straw from the second crop of clover, which has been threshed for seed, is not of much value for feeding, but it should always be hauled to the barn and turned into manure by using as bedding, rather than left to rot down in the field.

Dry, clean bedding is a necessity in you would keep the stock comfortable and healthy through the winter. For this purpose a good supply of straw should always be under cover. If stacked outside there will frequently be times when it cannot be had unless wet or covered with snow or ice.

It is no argument against the value of well bred stock that we occasionally find an animal of very obscure pedigree which embraces first class qualifi cations for some special purpose. We have known common steers whose feeding qualities could hardly be excelled and some fine mileh cow whose origin was very "scrubby." bu the fact remains that such cases are the exception and not the rule, while with thoroughly well ured stock it is a rule that the progeny is good, and the poor individual is the exception. The pre-potency of well bred stock—the power to transmit its qualities to its offspring is a fact that must not be overlooked It may be a valid objection against the Jerseys that they do not give a suf ficient amount of milk to suit the needs of the dairyman who sells that article

would find it of advantage to have an occasional cow of this breed to give color to the whole product. By putting belis-upon the sheep much accesses all the necessary tensile strength annoyance from dogs may be avoided.

and is capable of being spun as many Have a bell to every fifth or sixth ani-

mal, and when they run there will be so much noise that the dogs will think best to retreat. The attention of the farmer will also be attracted by this means so that he may come to their as-

The experiments being conducted for the cure of lumpy jaw in cattle, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, appear to be quite successful.

A better knowledge of the means for controlling diseases means a better profit for the stockgrower.

When cattle are seen licking each other it may usually be taken as an indication that they need salt. Not having it, the bring exudations from the skin of their companions attract them, and the habit of licking each other is formed By this means large quantities of hair are taken into the stomach. Being in-digestible, this forms into hard balls and becomes a source of disease, and some times causes death. A want that is as easily supplied as this should not be neglected.

When one has the proper facilities for conducting the business, winter dairying may be made much more profitable than summer dairying. It must be kept in mind, however, that it does not pay any better to turn out a poor product ther than at any other season, but good butter will sell in winter at a price so much higher than in summer that i will much more than balance the difference in the cost of feed and care. Good feeding will be required in order to produce fine butter o good color and free from streaks. I must be carefully handled, and will sel to best advantage if put up in small neat packages, which may be sold dr rect to the consumer. The perfect but ter is firm, fine-grained, of a rich, golde color, sweet and with a nutty flavor. I you will study your business and learn to produce such uniformly, you will find that winter dairying is about the most profitable occupation that you can fol

Some of our exchanges are saying that it is all wrong to urge more farmers to turn their attention toward dairing as we are already suffering from an oversupply of dairy products. This is shee nonsense. Possibly in some markets there is a reported glut of butter, but let a shipment that is strictly "gilt edge" go in and it would at once find ready buyers at high prices. We have never known, in this country, a time nor a market where there was an over supply of really good butter. If farme purpose to engage in dairying merely to add to the stock of poor stuff with which we are already deluged then they had better stay out, but with our present knowledge of advanced dairy methods there is no excuse for one beginning upon this basis. It may be difficult to get out of old ruts when one has been in them a long time, but there is no excuse for going in them in broad daylight.

Poultry.

When fowls are shut up in the winter they often want for some things which are essential to their wellbeing, and which can be supplied with a little labor and forethought. The dust bath is necessary to keep them free from vermin, and this should be prepared now while the ground is dry. Road dust is excellent for this purpose, and a sufficient amount can easily be gath-

ered up and put away in barrels to last until the ground be-comes dry in the spring. Keep an open box filled with it all the time in the hen house. If you neglect to pro-cure the dust in time wood ashes may be used as a substitute. A supply of lime is also necessary and the best way to provide this is to give pounded oyster shells. Bones pounded fine, so as to have no long splinters, may also be used, or fine gravet which contains limestone. Attention to these little things is what makes poultry pay in winter. Add to these comfortable quarters, good food and perfect c eanliness and your winter's income from the fowls should be very satisfactory.

Fruit in Iowa. Iowa is growing rapidly as a fruit producing state and the amount of money derived from the fruit production in that state is simply enormous. The quality of fruit is also excellent. At the St. Louis exposition this week apples from Mills county, which is situated just across the river, took six first prizes over the apples from all parts of this country. This fact will point to the feasibility of trying extensive fruit growing in this state, the eastern part of which contains soil and climate altogether similar to that of western lowa.

Did you say you wanted to move ! Well, why don't you do it then ! Can't sell your ranch, you say! Why not! Can't give title? What's the matter! Oh, that's it, is it! You've proved up,

but you can't get your patent. It's stuck somewhere in the general land office, and you don't know how to give it a start. that's easily remedied. Call on The Ber Bu reau of Claims. It was created to do just such work. In fact, it likes to go it. You can't produce a land case so knotty that The Ber Bureau won't tackle it cheerfully, if there's merit in it.

A Marvelons Clock.

The most marvelous of clocks has been built by a Black Forest maker and sold for \$4,000. Besides doing every thing that most clocks do in the matter of time and calendar, it shows the time in Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madeira, Shanghai, Calcutta, Montreal, San Francisco, Melbourne, and Greenwich. Every evening at 8 a young man invites the company to vespers in the electrically illuminated chapel where a young woman plays the "Maiden's Prayer." On New Year eve two trumpeters announce the flight of the old year and the advent of the new. In May a cuckoo comes out; in June a quail; in October a pheasant appears to be shot down by a typical British sportsman who proceeds to his game. At day break the sun rises and some belis play a German air entitled the full moon they play another German air entitled "Sweet and Tranquil Luna." There are other features 400 numerous

A Man May Have Brains Enough to Make an Invention And not have sufficient practical experience to got it properly presented. As moneymaker, an invention without an iron ctad patent is like a bird cage without a roof. There may be something in it, but you can't If you have an idea that is worth

bothering about at all, it is worth proper protection. You can get the best possible rotection, at moderate expense, by the help

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Cold Snap.

Don't take cold-

With the Columbus festivities a frisky norther has struck us-a little fresh, ain't it, especially mornings and evenings-protect youself with a warm garment-

Our overcoats—

That's what you need and we have them to suit you in all styles and fabrics, and at prices that take—

What we can do for you—Overcoats at\$ \$3.75 come in three shades and are stunners—they are woolen goods with and without velvet collars, in gray—brown and oxford—they are fully worth \$6-call and examine them-

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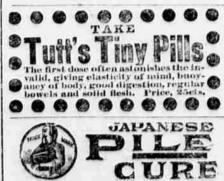
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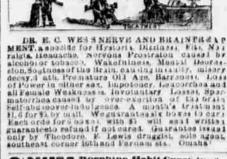




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