SAD STORY OF MRS. WAXMAN

Sufferings Endured by a Patient Woman in Her Struggle for Bread.

WILL SOON BE WITHOUT A HOME

Death Changed Her Husband's Plans and Left Her to Face Alone a Burden of Debt and Parental Responsibility -Chance for Charity,

In a small, weatherbeaten building, situated in a hollow near the corner of Twenty-first and Dorcas streets, and facing a hill-side covered with bare trees that seem to stand as mute but sympathetic observers of a whow's woe, Mrs. Waxman lives. The building is a two-story frame, covered with shiplap, and shows a few traces of a coat of paint applied long ago. It sits upon a bank three feet above the street, has an outside stairway at the rear, and can only be entered at the back door. The premises generally are in keeping with the building, and be seech carnestly, though silently, for a returnive months ago, owing to a lack of funds we are in keeping with the building, and be seech earnestly, though silently, for a return of that tender care bestowed upon it by a departed hand.

"Be it Ever So Humble."

The story of a mother, cast upon the world with scarcely any means of support, living in a home about to slip from her hands to satisfy a mortgage debt, and constantly hearing the cries of four little mouths for bread, is a subject which will excite sympathy to the end of time, and it is in sub stance the story of Rosa Waxman.

A rumor had reached the city editor that a poor widow with helpless children was be ing rebbed by heartless sharks who were about to take her all and put her into the street, and a reporter was sent to investi-

It was upon this spot that five years ago Moses T. Waxman decided to build a home. He bought the lot, paying \$500 in cash for it, and some time later borrowed a like amount upon it, with which he constructed the present building. All went merrily for a time, the husband and father busily plying his trade as a shoemaker and laying aside a few dollars with which to pay for his home. Ascending half a dozen steps the reporter knocked at the door and was admitted. He saw before him a little Russian woman of

sad and worn-out expression, who could speak but poorly the English language, and three little children clinging to their mother's garments and looking up wonderingly into the visitor's eyes. Back of her was a cradic and in it a babe three months old. All were scantily clad in clothing nore suitable for summer than for winter wear and were apparently even then not warm About the room was a cook stove and a

kitchen table, two bedsteads, the cradle and here and there a chair. All was confusion, the little ones having their playthings and articles of clothing scattered promiscuously about the room. Neatness seemed to be an vn quantity

And this was her home. Here she had struggled with her husband for several years, striving to obtain a competence for herself and family, and here she was struggling still against circumstances more ad

The Provider Killed.

Her husband was well able to pay the ing, at the appointed time, the principal as well. Nothing eventful occurred until March 10, 1592. Upon the morning of that day, the husband, while walking along the rallroad tracks, as was his custom in going to and from his work, discovered suddenly to and from his work, discovered suddenly before him a bassenger train coming at a lively rate of speed. He hastily stepped off the track, but immediately stepped upon another, and in less time than it takes to tell it was hurled into eternity by a freight train coming up from behind. The accident happened within sight of his home. A crowd soon gathered, the body was identified by a neighbor's son, and the sad news was carried to the wife and mother.

Poor Waxman's mangled corpse was

Poor Waxman's mangled corpse was borne home by tender hands and bucied. The only money which he had left and which he had been saving to pay upon his property was \$200. This was taken from the bank and was \$200. This was taken it and for the sup-used to pay funeral expenses and for the support of the family during the past year. To make matters still more trying for the mother, another child was born. She strug-gled along, using carefully the few dollars she had, and receiving some aid from charitably disposed persons.

Result of a Damage Suit.

Immediately after her husband's death an attorney waited upon her and told her that he was well acquainted with the facts of her husband's death and that she had a good case against the railroad company. She authorized him ato begin suit for \$2,000. Friends told her that she could get damages in the sum of \$5,000. But the attorney offered some technical objection and she was satisfied. Here was a chance at any rate to pay off the debt upon her house and to this prospect did she look forward with some satisfaction. Last July an action was be-gun by the administrator of the estate, and here the matter rested until three weeks ago, the attorney occasionally meeting the widow and saying that he had no doubt but that he would win the case. The attorney and the administrator, however, did not feel so sure about the amount of damages which would be awarded. The company proposed to resist the claim, and finally overtures for a compromise were made. An agreement was finally reached that the company should pay to the estate the sum of \$425 and that the plaintiff should pay the costs.

The administrator, who is a reputable citiare administrator, who is a reputable citizen of Omaha, informed the widow of the settlement, saying that he and the attorney had both agreed to the settlement and that so far as he knew the transaction was honorably conducted and was the best that could be done under the circumstances. The com-pany paid over to the court the sum of \$425 pany paid over to the court the sum of \$75 of which went to pay the costs, \$125 to pay the attorney and \$225 going to the catate. Of this \$225, \$50 was paid by the adtate. ministrator to the widow in accordance with the order of the court, and the balance was retained by him to be paid out to her at the rate of \$10 per month.

Her Little Home in Danger.

But where is she to obtain funds with which to pay the interest new due upon the mortgage, the amount of the mortgage itself and last year's taxes? The outlook for her is gloomy, as she has been told her home would soon be taken from her unless payment of the debt was made. Besides, she cannot support herself and children upon the allowance of \$10 per month. She is unable to carn a cent, because her children cannot b

Unless she receives aid from some source she will soon be without a roof to cover her head and without means to feed and clothe the four little children that cling to her for the four title challen that could be support. Had she received enough money to release her home from the mortgage she might struggle along and manage to exist. But as it was she felt that it was but a question of the could be supported by the struggle along and manage to exist. tion of time when she would come to absolute want and suffering.

Such are the scenes encountered in the course of duty that compel the newspaper reporter to meditate on the misfortunes and uncertainties of life and the gloomy patture that hangs before the eyes of many of Coat's

CHARITY'S CRY.

More Funds Needed Mayor Bemis Makes a Suggestion.

To the Charitable People of Omaha: The trustees of the organization known as the Associated Charities wish to appeal to you for help. The long and severe period of cold, from which we have not yet emerged, has thrown upon them an unusual burden. Very rarely have laboring people found employment so scarce. Probably never in the history of the city have those in destitute circumstances met with greater difficulty in their efforts to keep their wives and children from suffering, and widows and orphans have had a winter of extraordinary hard-

Although some have supposed that the Associated Charities is only a bureau of information and that it is not its mission to

relieve distress, the poor have not so regarded it. They have understood, and rightly, that it would endeavor at all times and as far as possible to afford relief to the suffering, and they have come to us in great numbers with appeals that could not be set aside. These applicants for help have come from every nationality, from every shade of religious belief and from every grade of destitution, and we have not turned them away. But in affording assistance we have never given large orders. Only a few families have received more than \$2 or \$3, and these, as far as possible, have been paid for by work in the wood yard. But since the cold weather set in the Charities has assisted hundreds of families, making a serious drain on its treasury and almost exhausting it. And the ealls for help are still coming in. LATE BUT JUST AS WELCOME

Unfortunately our resources have not been

two months ago, owing to a lack of funds we shall soon be reduced to the extremity of re-

fusing them all. The pupils and teachers of the public schools and other good friends have generously donated and collected large

quantities of cast-off clothing, so that we re fairly well supplied.

Unless our funds are increased the Associ-ated Charities will soon be restricted in its operations simply to giving away old clothes.

The association should be able to purchase new clothes for certain cases, especially for

women and children, for whom our supply is never large. The shoes, too, that come to us are usually much worn, and a good pair is

carely sent in, and yet at this season of the year there is a great demand for them. The

winter shoes are worn out and it is too carly for children to go without. At the present time a great many children in the

ity are not attending school for want of

It is easy to see that the association needs

more money. If the rich limit themselves to \$5 a large fund cannot be secured for reliev-ing the distress of the destitute. What is

eeded at this time is more memberships and

many and liberal donations from those who

are blessed with means. The trustees and officers would appeal most earnestly to those

who are able to help to come to our assist-ance. Unless they will do this in large numbers the Associated Charities must soon

close its doors. The plan of districting the city and assign-

ing a definite territory to volunteer visitors has met with good results, though it has come short of what was hoped for it from the fact that not more than half as mary volunteers offered their services as were re-

quired for a complete canvass. It became necessary to make the districts so large that a proper visitation was out of the question,

and as some of the most needy districts have had no visitors assigned quite likely some pitiable cases of suffering have been entirely overlooked. If a hundred ladies or more would send me their names I would

cladly assign them work.
It is proper to call attention to the fact

hat our organization is broader in its scope

nd sympathies than any other in the city, t is non-political and non-sectarian, and of-

ers its benefits to the needy of every party,

rece, nationality or religious sect. It ignores prejudice, it allows no prosetyting, and it meets all on the basis of our common humanity. Of no other benevolent organization in the city can this be said, and no other

uld have the support of all classes of peo-

It will be a reproach to the fair name of

Omaha if so good an organization shall be allowed to fail for want of support. For this cause others similar to it have failed before, and this has happened more than once. It is

carnestly hoped that our benevolent and prosperous citizens will take hold of this matter and make donations that will help us

out of our present straitmed circum-stances and that many others will volunteer

their personal services so that the plan of district visitation may be complete and that no needy cases shall be overlooked.

Mayor Bemis Responds.

Henry M. James, Acting Secretary Asso-

dated Charities—Dear Sir: I read your letter with great interest. Being one of the

ncorporators of the Associated Charities I

feel interested in its successful progress. I fully agree with you in your proposition that

"It will be a repreach to the fair name of Omaha if so good an organization as the Associated Charities shall be allowed to fail

for want of sufficient support."

I am already a subscriber toward the sup-

port of the association at the rate of \$5 per annum, and I hereby increase my subscrip-tion to \$5 per month and enclose herewith

months in advance.

It is my belief that poverty is a fruitful

source of crime and immorality and that it is the prime cause of a large percentage of the

ated to stamp out. Your letter suggested the thought that it would be a noble idea for the 4,000 signers of the huge anti-vice petition presented to our city council a few weeks ago to each and all

council a few weeks ago to cach and all pledge themselves to pay a certain amount mouthly to the support of the Associated Charities, Open Door, Rescue Home for Fallen Women, and similar institutions. It

would certainly be interesting to compare the lists of subscribers to these institutions with the list of the signers of this petition and see

now many of the reformers are contributors

toward the support of these deserving ob-

The experience of the world since the cre-

ation has demonstrated that vice cannot be suppressed by force, and why should not we

attempt to elevate the victous or prevent vice by removing one of its most fruitful

There are hundreds of men in Omaha to-

day who have become rich through her pros-

perity. Some of them are worth millions of dollars, and it is not unreasonable to expect

them to give substantial support to our be-nevolent institutions. If 500 of these men will each give \$5 per month towards the sup-

port of the Associated Charities that very

afford substantial assistance to our worthy

poor. Our wealthy men need stirring up; they should follow the example of George Peabody, George W. Childs, Phil D. Armour and many others and become philanthropic, Yours respectfully, George P. Bemis.

The Strawberry Season.

Nouru Galveston, Tex., March 17.—The trawberry season will soon be here in full dast, and by March 15, hundreds of laborers

viil be required to gather the strawberries. The picking will last until the last of May or

erries, and three hands will be required to be acre to pick them. It is prophesied that the yield this season

will be the heaviest in years and this season will be the heaviest in years and this, con-sistering that the vines were in blossom during the severest month of the past win-ter, speaks volumes in praise of our delight-

Hayda's toy symphony, Chwatal's

teigh ride and recitations in costume

at the First Presbyterian church Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 20 and 21, at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents,

A fine upright plane, used only six

Take home a box of Balduff's fine cand-

nenths, at half price. Ford & Charlton,

hildren under 12 years 25 cents.

1508 Dodge.

ul all the year's round climate.

There about 300 acres of growing

which a recent movement was inaugur-

H. M. James, Acting Secy.

ple like this.

Charles P. Birkett Finally Obtains a Settlement from Uncle Sam.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS OF WEARY WAITING

He Was Agent for the Poneas and the Freshet of 1867 Destroyed His Property-Paid by the Last Congress.

There is one man in the city today who is n such a happy frame of mind that he feels at peace with the entire world and does not are who knows it, either. He is Charles P. Birkett, a lawyer who is on the shady side of life's divide and one who has resided in Nebraska for many years. Early in the '60s, when a young man, Mr.

Birkett left his eastern home and settled in Nebraska. Like many other men, he had a pull which had a political attachment, and it was not long until this pull was twined around the position of agent on the Ponca Indian reservation. In those early days the agency covered the northern portion of the state and the Ponca Indians were almost as numerous as the Chevenne Sioux. The numerous as the Chevenne Sioux. The headquarters and agency buildings were situated upon a low, narrow plateau, near the mouth of Ponca creek and a short distance above where the Niobrara river empties into the Missouri. At the agency there was the agent's house, his store and a block house for the military, as at that time there were soldiers stationed there to protect the few settlers who resided around Green Island in Nebraska and those who resided in the vicinity of Bon Homme and Spring-

in the vicinity of Bon Homme and Spring-field in South Dakota.

Agent Birkett's trade was principally with the Indians and was in the line of the Indians and was in the line of swapping blue blankets, sugar, coffee and beans for furs, pelts and skins. There was any amount of game and the agent made money by the bushel. Birkett had many pleasant dreams and it was not long before he fancied that he saw a cool million in sight. But one sad day a reverse came his way, was in the spring of 1867. The winter's of snow had been unusually heavy and the river was slow in breaking. During the lat-ter part of March the Chinook winds swept in from the northwest and down the vailey The warm gale continued for several days when it suddenly turned cold, freezing the iver over in a single nuch. The great head of water from the mountains continued to of water from the mountains continued to come and as it struck the mouth of the Niobrara it struck the solid ice and a gorge followed. This held for some time, piling the slush, ice and debris as high as the tops of the trees. Suddenly, and without any previous notice the gorge broke and sent the torrent of water over the low bottoms on which the agency buildings were situated. The occu-pants had barely time to escape to the hills, leaving everything behind. There Mr. Birkett sat and watched his possessions dis-appear. Heartbroken and without a dollar he turned his steps toward Omaha and bade farewell to agency life. In less than an hour he had seen \$34,000 worth of property swept

Shortly after that he commenced an effort to have the government reimburse him for the loss. He went back to the agency and got nearly all the Indians to sign his proof. Armed with these documents he went to Washington and laid the matter before congress, where it received favorable considera-tion and an appropriation was about to be made when Carl Schurtz put in an opposing our and knocked the whole thing out. Then the claim went to the court of claims and there hung fire for twenty-five years.

Time and again Birkett tried to get a consideration of the claim, but he was not successful until about a year ago when he managed to get dug from beneath the files and advanced on the docket of the court, This proved to be a master stroke, for as a result he has just been notified that he has been allowed \$2,500 and that the amount was in the last appropriation bill that passed the last congress.

GRACE AND CARBOLIC ACID.

Rev. Frank Crane Prescribes the Needed Equipment of Old Mexico Tourists. Methodist church, has returned from a mouth's sojourn in Mexico. He went with a view to collecting material for a series of lectures, which will be delivered in the near future, and returned laden with information

and relics. Speaking of his experience in the land of the Montezumas, Rev. Crane said: "Mexico is a marvelous country in natural wealth and my check for \$25, being payable for five beauty of scenery but the people are, as a rule, the filthiest and most ignorant that I have ever seen in any land. There is no middle class in Mexico. The life and vitality of a country always depends on the middle classes and as Mexico is woofully wanting in this respect the country has not that spirit of thrift and enterprise that would make it one of the richest and most prosper-

ous on the face of the earth.

"The country is dotted all over with the most picturesque and beautiful old churches. but the worship of the people is a sort of mingled idolatry and superstition. Mexico is today a most striking object lesson in the is today a most striking object lesson in the damaging results of letting one church have absolute control of a country. If the church of Rome had been allowed to have undis-puted control of that country for another hundred years it would have owned every foot of property in Mexico. But today no church can own property there. The gov-ernment confiscated it all at the time of the war with the United States. Churches are permitted to hold worship in that country but

not to own property."

Speaking of the condition of the people
Mr. Crane said he never saw so many beggars and poor, miserable wretches in any community as he saw in the City of Mexico. "The parks and public thoroughfares fairly awarm with beggars. They follow strangers around making themselves just as disgusting as possible in order to get paid for getting out of the way. The hotels are perfectly fearful. We went to what they told us was fearful. We went to what they told us was
the best and found them almost unendurable.
They told us that there was one good American hotel and we took that in. It was kept
by Hop Lee, a Chinaman, and the slop that
he set up was more than we could stand.
The Moxicans do not seem to understand
what comfort is. The wealthy classes are
of the most exclusive nature. The fronts of
their dwelling houses are blank, stone walls.
They get light and air from the top by means
of an open court in the center of the building. open court in the center of the building. They shut out the world and as a conse-quence there is no such thing as society

among the Mexicans.

"In visiting numerous historic old places we were obliged to see a great deal of filth and wretchedness. If it had not been for the grace of God and carbolic acid I don't thing we could have come safely through. The Mexicans as a rule have great respect for Americans. They know that Americans can do things that they cannot, and for that reason they look apon our people with great respect. They are correct in their estimation of American intelligence and ability. mong the Mexicans. tion of American intelligence and ability. We had an illustration of this fact while riding on one of their fast mail trains. The train was propelled by one of those double engines, called mountain climbers, and while we were specifing along some-thing got out of place and the engineer, a Mexican, brought us to a standstill and announced that he could take train no farther, as the engine was ten. There happened to be a pay car on the rear of the train and a telegra

DRPRICE'S

Coall Baking
Powder.

Used in Millians of Homes-40 Years the Standard

up a pole, cut the ware and sent a message to the end of the division for another engine. In about half an hour the rescuing engine came flying downithe track. It was manned by an American. When he reached the disabled engine het took one glance at it and then addressed the Mexican engineer in words more for the than elegant or proper. When he got through swearing at the Mex-ican he reached into the engine and gave something a twist and told the engineer to get aboard and go on. There was nothing broken about the engine, simply something that the Mexican did not understand."

Neuralgic headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer. Trial bottle 10c.

JUST SAVED HIS CASH.

Narrow Escape of a Nebraska Farmer from California Sharpers.

Milton Walters, from Eustace, Neb., arrived in San Francisco yesterday, and after placing his name on a local hotel register and arranging for a comfortable stay at the hostelry, took a walk about town to see what the far-famed city of the Golden Gate looked like, says the San Francisco Chronicle of the 13th. He had not gone far when he was approached by two dapper young men who introduced themselves to the unsophisticated Walters as drummers, and invited him to accompany them on a sight-seeing trip through Chinatown. He gladly availed him self of the company of two such agreeable individuals, and after spending an hour or more in the Chinese quarter the three started across town to see the mint. Fortunately for Walters and unluckily for

his two companions, Police Officers John K. Cleary and J. J. Allen espied the trio on Market street and followed them closely. They were rewarded in their efforts by see-ing the dapper young men take their com-panion to a house at 66 Mission street, where they disappeared. The officers who had watched the proceedings for some time concluded that an investigation was necessary. They entered the house and found Walters

just being initiated into the mysteries of a shell and pea game by another bunco sharper, while gathered about as interested spectators were seven men, among them the two who had made the Nebraskan's acquaint-

The entire gang was placed under arrest. handcuffed and taken to the southern police handcuffed and taken to the southern police station. They gave their names as Charles Bates, George Hamilton, Thomas Walker, Harry Allen, George J. Williams, Edward Harris, John Miller and George Davis, Charges of vagrancy were placed against them. An additional charge of conducting a shell game was placed against Davis, whose outfit was in active operation when the police arrived. Upon Harris were found four dice, five rubber peas and a piece of rubber used in manufacturing them.

wased in manufacturing them.

Walters had in his possession \$235, which would doubtless have changed hands but for the timely arrival of the police. The officers are clated over their capture, as they are confident that a dangerous gang of bunco sharpers have been placed behind the bars.

All aboard for North Galveston. An excursion for North Galveston, Tex., will leave Omaha March 20th, 1803. Specia inducements are offered. For particuex, apply to Agent D. D. Smeaton, Roomeial Barker block, Omaha.

Haydn's toy symphony at the First Presbyterian church Monday and Tues day evenings, March 20 and 21.

See the celebrated Sohmer piano at Ford & Charlton Music Co., 1508 Dodge



Many girls at school, now robust and promising well for the future, were not always so. Infancy is a time of trial and of weakness, and it seems a merciful provision that in later years all knowledge of that critical time-a struggle between life and death-is entirely blotted out. Many a life, now established upon a firm basis, owes its substantiality to Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. When nursing mothers have introduced into their dietary this wonderful tonic the issue has invariably been strength and the maintenance of health. We know what a terrible care it must be to the parental breast for a daughter to be lolling about in one place or another through listlessness or indisposition to exertion, or for a son to be unfitted for study or business through anæmic conditions. Begin early with Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and let every mother make it a portion of her daily beverage, and those appalling scenes which make the most luxurious home a mockery of comfort will be less and less frequent. Purchasers are warned against imposition and disappointment. Insist upon the "Genuine," which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label, Eisner and Mendelson Co., sole agents. New York.

KENNEDY'S CAUTION. EAST ENDIA EAST INDIA BITTERS

BITTERS THE DEMARKLABELS



STRENGTH, VITALITY, MANHOUD LIFE A W. H. PARKER, M. DA No. 4 Bulfinch & L.,

PEARODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, to wh TEARODY REPORT OF THE PROPERTY Large book, SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION. 300 pp., 125 invaluable pro-scriptions, full gitt only \$1.00 by mail, scaled.

JUST WHAT IT MEANS.

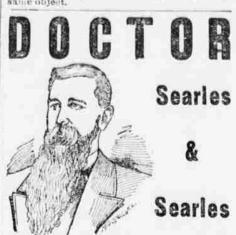
The Real Cause of a Cold Explained and How Easy It Is to Stop It Every Time.

The Real Cause of a Cold Explained and How Easy It is to Stop It Every Time.

Nothing is more common at this season of the year than the expression "I have a bad cold," but it means something far more serious than is generally supposed. It means that the person who has taken cold is in a bad state of health. Why? Hecause a person in good health, why? Hecause a person in good health easily resists cold. But let the health flag a little, let the stomach become deranged, let the nervous system get out of order, and a chill is easily taken, it goes to the weak spot and a cold is the result.

Now of all causes of cold probable fatigue, or weariness, is the most general. A tired man who cames home at night from a long day's work or a weary woman whose household dutles are wearing and tearing, are the common victims of a cold. It is serious, because every time a fresh cold is taken the body is made weaker, so that grin, pneumonia, consumption and other wasting diseases find an easy foothold.

But you ask, how shall colds and their dangerous results be prevented? There is only one way. Keep the blood in a healthy circulation, the stomach in good working order and the nervous system strong an lactive. To do this a pure stimulant must be taken, preferribly, pure whisky. There are many so called whiskles in the marker, but there is only one pure, medicinal whisky, and that is Duffy's pure mail: The very fact that it is so strongly recommended by physicians, profe sional men and women, as well as by the sands of people who use it as a means of keeping healthy and well, proves this. Do not be induced to try any socalled, but Inferior whiskey which your druggist or grocer may recommend to the province of the sand object.



CHRONIC, NERVOUS

PRIVATE DISEASES We cure Catarrh, All Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Chest, Stomach, Bowels and Liver.

Blood, Skin and Kidney Diseases.

Female Weaknesses, Lost Manhood

FILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, permanently curoi with out the use of kuite, ligature or caustic.

All maindles of a private or delicate natura, of either sex, positively cured.

Call on or address, with stamp for Circulars, Free Book and Recipes. Dr. Searles & Searles, 118 South 15th St., Next Door to Postorice

18885 BBB BBB

Truth Unadulterated.

CHAPTER V.

The hundreds of ladies who visit our store can scarcely realize how it is that we so completely undersell in the wine line. But when we explain-well, that's different. Do you know that we buy more California wines than all the drug stores, grocers, saloons and other dealers combined? Well, we do. Of course we sell them. We sell by the bottle or case only. [To be continued.]

Reisling 15c a Quart Bottle.

Los Angeles Wine, Liquor and Cigar Co., 116- 18 S. 16th St., Omaha.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

STATEMENT OF

COMPANY OF NEW YORK RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT. For the year ending December 31, 1892 Assets - \$175,084,156 61

Income

Premiums - - - 832,047,765 34 Interest, Rents, &c. - - 8,191,099 90 810,238,865 28 Disbursements

To Policy-Holders - \$19,886,532 46 7.419.611 69 826,806,143 54 The Assets are Invested as follows: United States Bonds and other \$65,920,431 89

United States Bodan Securities (65,920,431 89)
Loans on Bond and Hortgage,
first Hen (69,348,692 54)
Leans on Stocks and Bonds (10,304,507 50)
Real Estate (7,508,884 20)
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies (7,506,672 55)
Accrued Interest, Deferred Presidents, Acc. (6,675,474 87) \$175,684,156 61

Insurance and Annuities Insurance Assumed and Re-newed - \$654,909,509 00 Insurance in Force - 745,780,083 00 Aunuities in Force - 352,936 01

ACOTE —in accordance with the intention of the Manage-ment is announced in Korember, 1891, to limit the amount of new insurance actually issued and paid for in the accounts of the year 1892, to the Hundred Millon Dollars, the amount of insurance in force as above stated includes the amount of such voluntary limit with but a slight increase unavoidable in closing the December accounts NOTE-In accordance with the intention of the Manage.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct

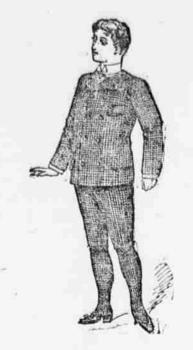
A. N. Wathendown, Andltor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned ROBERT A. GRANNISS, VICE-PRESIDENT

WALTER R. GILLETTE . General Manager FREDERIC CROMWELL . Tremorer
YMOUT MCCLISTOCK LLD. F.J.A. Autuary W. F. ALLEN, General Agent, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wyoning and Utah, Good, active, responsible agents wanted; apply to W. F. Allen, General Agent Omaha, Neb.

LOST VITALITY and vanor quickly re-lated and the street of the street o

You've just found dollar and



Suitssix styleshandsome new colorscut like this cut or cut round cornersages 5 to 14-Five: dollar suits always till now-Today \$3.50.

Rebraska Clothing Co

You can trade till 8 o'clock tonight. Saturday till 10.



RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY CURED OF NO PAY WE REFER YOU TO 2,500 PATIENTS. Financial Reference: Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Omaha. No DETENTION from business. No Operation. Investigate our Method. Written guarantee to absolutely Care all kinds of RUPTURE of both sexes without the use of Ruife or syringe, no natter of how long EXAMINATION FREE.

The O. E. MILLER COMPANY. 307-308 M. Y. LIFE BLDS., OMAHA, NEB.

RAYMOND.

DLACE YOUR ORDERS now for your stationery, before society takes your time-we are showing many new tints in paper that it will be worth your while to inspect.

RAYMOND.

100 Engraved Visiting Cards \$1.50.

FIFTEENTH AND DOUGLAS, OMARA.



PANHOOD RESTORED the wonderful remedy to sold with a written guaranteer to cure all nervous ciseases, such as Weak Memory. Loss of Ilrain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Menhood, Nightly Rimissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful erro, a or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Innanity, Put up convenient to carry in vest poeled. By per package by mail of or to. With every storder we cate a written guarantee to cure accepted the money. Circular tree, Advens Acres 1988.

Dr.DOWNS

ForSsle in O maha by Sherman & O'Conn ell, 1515 Dodge Street

1316 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb. The eminent specialist in nervous, chronic, private, blood, skin and urinary diseases. A regular and

The eminent specialist in nervous, chronic, private, blood, skin and urinary diseases. A regular and registered gradients in medicine, as distours and certificates with show, is still treating with the greatest success catarrh, bost manned, seminal weakness, night lieses all and forms of private diseases. No mercury need. New treatment for loss of vital power. Parties unable to visit morms be treated at home by correspondence. Medicine or its truments sout by mail or express securely packed, no marks to indicate contents or sender. One personal interview preferred. Consultation free. Correspondence strictly private. Book (Mysteries of Life) sent free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m. Send stamp for circular.

FREE! GIVEN AWAY! FREE! TRE WONDERFUL We Offer Valuable Prizes for its Solution!

Have You Had One? If not, call at once upon the Leading Furnishing Goods Dealers of your city who will supply you Free of Cost, WHAT BRAND IS ON YOUR COLLAR ? Is it the Cluett? It ought to be if you wear a 25-cent collar; for

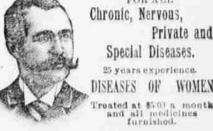
this brand of collars is the very best value that CLUETT, COON & CO.

ARE TROUBLING YOU

Max Meyer & Bro. Co Jewelers and Onticians.

Farnam and Fifteent Street

TREATMENT, Chronic, Narvous,



Treated at \$5.07 a month and all medicines furnished. All Other Troubles Treated at Reasonable Charges.

Private and

CONSULTATION FREE, DR. SEYMOUR PUTNAM, DOUGLAS BLOCK, - OMAHA, NEB

NERVOUS DISORDERS

EVILS. WEAKNESSES DESILITY, ETC. that accompany these in men QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY CURED. Fall STRENGTH and tone given to every part of the body. I will send (as surely packed) FREE to any sufferer the prescription that cured me of these troubles. Altern.

A. BRADLEY BATTLE CREES, MICE.