WELL PROTECTED INDUSTRY

Passing of Bad Checks Sometimes Happens to Be Profitable Business.

ANOTHER FORGER TAKEN ON PROBATION

A Pen Artist Whose Photograph Adorns Many Rogues Galleries Given a Chance to Continue His Criminal Practice —Trevaine's Educated Pen.

The story of how Charles Woolridge, alias Woolington, managed to get out of jail after pleading guilty to having committed a dozen or more forgeries has been printed in The Bee. But Woolington is not the only forger who has not been punished when all the necessary evidence of his guilt was at hand. There is another case that is quite as remarkable.

On November 24, 1893, Victor J. Trevaine was arrested on the charge of forgery. Trevaine had been in Omaha for several months and had done some work for the Omaha Tinware Manufacturing company, located at the corner of Twentieth and Vinton streets. He was tried in police court and held by Judge Berka to the district court in the sum of $800, but he never came to trial and there don't seem to be any good reason why he was not prosecuted in the district court.

It was shown in the preliminary hearing in police court that Trevaine had presented, in payment of a bill at L. W. Sautter's grocery store a check purporting to be for $53 drawn on a bank at Little Rock and endorsed by Trevaine. The grocer accepted the check and gave change to the amount of $18 in cash. When Mr. Sautter presented the check at the First National bank the paying teller glanced at the writing and at once pronounced it a forgery. After Trevaine had been committed to jail it was discovered that several other worthless checks endorsed by him had been passed in other parts of the city, and these matters were reported to the county attorney. The evidence appeared to be conclusive, and a half dozen cases were held in reserve to be used in case the man was not convicted on the original complaint filed by Mr. Sautter. But none of the other cases were ever called. Mr. Trevaine had a way of getting out of jail that did not have any reference to the use of witnesses.

Witnesses in the Sautter case were subpoenaed for December 19, but when they appeared in court they were informed that the case had been continued until the February term of court. The witnesses received no further notice, but on February 27, 1894, the county attorney nolled the case and the defendant was discharged from custody.

There are no papers on file in the case in the district court. The papers have been taken away and the lawyer who got them has failed to furnish the customary receipt for the documents. The only records are the entries giving the title of the case "State of Nebraska vs V. J. Travin, forgery and uttering forged paper." The date of arraignment, December 18, 1893, the date of the nolle prosequi February 27, 1894, and the names of the witnesses complete the record of the case, so far as the district clerk is concerned.

THE JAIL RECORD.

The record in the county jail on the dismissal of Trevaine is as follows:

State of Nebraska vs. V. J. Trevaine—Information forgery and uttering check—On motion of the county attorney it is by the court ordered that nolle prosequi be and the same hereby is entered herein. And it is by the court ordered that the defendant be and hereby is discharged from custody.

To this is attached the certificate of Frank E. Moores, clerk of the district court, to the effect that the foregoing was a full and complete record of the proceedings in the case against Trevaine in the district court on February 28.

Then came the following order:

Jailer—You will release V. J. Trevaine by order of the court.

JOHN DREXEL, Sheriff.
By H. Rosenzweig, Deputy.

Dated Omaha, Neb., Feb. 28, 1894.

But it must not be supposed that there is nothing to the case on account of the meagreness of the records. There is much to the case that would not look well on the records.

STORY OF A VICTIM.

L. W. Sautter, one of the complaining witnesses, and one of Trevaine's victims, has a grocery store at 1047 South Twentieth street. He was seen by a reporter. Mr. Sautter was not in a good humor about the matter at all. "I don't understand it," he said. "Trevaine was employed as a lithograther in the tin works across the way and owed me a bill of $12. One day he came to me with a check on a bank in Little Rock, Ark., endorsed by himself, for $53, and I gave him the change. Shortly afterwards I went over to see Mr. Allen of the tin works and we concluded the check was a forgery. Then it was taken to the First National bank and the cashier threw it out. Trevaine was arrested and the police judge held him to the district court under bonds of $800. We were all subpoenaed to the district court on December 19, and were told that the case had been continued to the February term. This was the last of it.

"Trevaine's wife came to my store several times with a pitiful story and asked me to have mercy on her husband, and to make a statement to the county attorney or the court, or somebody, to the effect that Trevaine was innocent of the crime charged. Of course I refused, for I knew that he was guilty. Her attorney, J. G. Tipton, came to see me also and got the same answer. I wanted the man to have a fair trial. In February we went to the court again and reiterated our belief that the man was guilty, but there was no trial of any sort. None of us testified, but Mr. Slabaugh told the judge that he had no good testimony and Trevaine went free. It was the strangest thing I ever heard of."

WAS SURE OF TREVAINE'S GUILT.

Joseph Allen of the Omaha Tinware Manufacturing company was even more astonished at the turn of the case than was Mr. Sautter. "Why," said he, "it was the clearest case of forgery I ever heard of. I saw that check of Sautter's and the ink was hardly dry on either side. I had some of his paper, too, and have yet, or at least Slabaugh has, and Slabaugh told me that he thought he could make a better case on the forgery which Trevaine worked on me than on the Sautter case. My check was on a bank at Conneaut, O., for $200, and I paid Trevaine $75 on it. Before the trial came up I sent the check to Conneaut and was informed that it was a forgery, or at least that there was no such party there. It's the queerest thing I ever heard of. Why, any one can go into the forgery business at that rate and do well at it. I went down to the county attorney's office a half dozen times, and was always asked if I did not think that Trevaine was innocent. I said, 'No, sir; I believe he is guilty as the devil.' Why, people all around here had checks of the same sort, and money came from somewhere to take them up so there would be no prosecution.

"The county attorney wanted to push the case at first and then wanted me to admit that the man was not guilty. Finally I went to the county attorney and said: 'If you think Trevaine has suffered enough and want to let him go, all right, but don't let him off because I think he is innocent, for I don't. I believe he is guilty and would like to see him put through.'

"The day Trevaine was discharged we were down in the county attorney's office and Slabaugh and Kaley were both there talking the case over. Slabaugh said he would go and get the papers in the case and while he was after them a telephone message came saying that Judge Scott wanted to see Kaley in court. We went up with Kaley and Judge Scott asked me what I was going to do about the case, and whether or not I believed the man a forger. I said: 'I am sure he is,' and then Slabaugh came in and said he did not want the case to come up in that way and had it nolled.

"I was the maddest man you ever saw. There wasn't a shadow of doubt of the man's guilt, though Slabaugh did claim that experts could be got to testify that the checks were not forgeries.

"Somebody got some money and I am out $75. Trevaine had a fine gold watch and chain and money from several quarters that would make it pay. He got free and the case against him was as clear as any ever tried."

GOOD EVIDENCE NOT USED.

Frank N. Clarke, the paying teller at the First National bank, is the man who threw out the check presented by Mr. Sautter. His name does not appear on the district clerk's docket as a witness, but his testimony was given at the preliminary hearing at the police court. Mr. Clarke said that at first glance the check looked suspicious, as it had been made out on a blank used as a sample by some lithographing house with the word "sample," which had been printed on the lower margin, very cleverly cut off, and on examination he was convinced that the writing on the face of the check and the endorsement was the work of the same man. In response to a telegram to Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Clarke says word was received that the check was worthless. This was the substance of Mr. Clarke's testimony at the preliminary investigation at the police court.

After the preliminary investigation and while Trevaine was in the county jail Mr. Clarke was sent for by the prisoner or some one interested in his behalf. He called upon Trevaine, who tried to convince him that there had been no forgery. He was somewhat noncommittal and his services were dispensed with after that. He does not remember whether he was subpoenaed to appear before the district court, but at any rate he never appeared and heard no more of the case until he met Trevaine on the street after his release. He says he is convinced that the check was a forgery, but apparently no one wanted him to so state before the court.

TRIED TO CATCH OTHER VICTIMS.

Councilman Frank Burkley of the Burkley Printing company is another man who knows something about the Trevaine forgery case. Mr. Burkley states that shortly before the arrest Trevaine had been figuring with him for a contract on lithographic work and particularly on his ability to lithograph directly on tin. After he had established an acquaintance Trevaine made an effort to have Mr. Burkley endorse a check but failed.

Dominick Hart, who runs a saloon at Sixteenth and Capitol avenue, became convinced that Trevaine was a good fellow and cashed one of his checks for $19.50. He discovered the check to be a forgery and threatened to have Trevaine arrested. The money was then refunded. Hart was one of the witnesses ready to testify in court, but was never called.

WHAT THE POLICE KNOW.

The police authorities knew Trevaine very well. His picture adorns the rogues' gallery in every large city in the country and the local authorities were keeping track of him while he was in jail with a view of having his record fully looked up before he got out of his trouble with the forgery. The authorities were very much surprised then a few days ago to find that the man had been dismissed by the county attorney. One of the best detectives in the city says that Trevaine is a counterfeiter, and was at the head of the gang that flooded this city and Council Bluffs with counterfeit $10 bills a few years or so ago. When he was in jail before his preliminary trial Trevaine told City Jailer Havey that he had at one time been mixed up with a gang that had plans laid to defraud the Brazilian government, but that the plans missed fire and the gang was broken up. He also admitted to Havey his connection with another man in the city, also an expert lithographer, who had a stone prepared for a trial at counterfeiting in Omaha, and Mr. Havey notified the federal authorities of the fact and a well known United States detective went to the jail o see Trevaine, but he had been dismissed by the county authorities.

Trevaine is at liberty and reports have been received from Sioux City and other points where he has worked his scheme since he left Omaha and before he came here. Judge Tipton, who was also Woolington's attorney, wears the fine gold watch which Trevaine had when arrested, and at least five men in Omaha who lost money are wondering what the laws are for.

Anything new?

Yes; Omaha Brewing association Bock Beer is on tap today.

Dream City and Stoddard's portfolios bound complete in beautiful style for $1.00 a volume by F. B. Festner, bookbinder, 108 South 14th street, Omaha. Call and examine styles.

Globe Fire Sale.

Men's shoes, congress or lace, that are actually worth $2.25, now 98c; turkey red handkerchiefs, 24-inch, 1c; men's full suits, $2.25; extra strong kneepants, 19c; fast black sateen shirts, 19c; painter's overalls, 25c; spring overcoats, $2.75; men's suspenders, 5c; umbrellas, 25c; men's fine suspenders, 5c; men's flannellette shirts, 12c; strong working pants, 45c; men's Fedora hats, 25c; fast black socks, 2 pair for 5c; blue overalls, with or without bib, 25c; neat grey suits, suitable for middle aged men, $3.25; these suits are extremely well made; plain white handkerchiefs, 2c; blue handkerchiefs, fast color, 3c; boy's felt hats, 19c; black and white striped child's suits, 39c; fancy bordered handkerchiefs, 3c; fast blue polka dot shirts, 25c; bleached muslin drawers, 15c; boy's waists, 15c; blue and white plaided jumpers, 25c; unlined good gloves, 25c; odd coats, 89c; fine vests, 75c, including extra sizes; Scotch caps, 5c; prince albert suits, $7.50. Finer goods in proportion still cheaper. Be sure you are straight opposite where they are now rebuilding the old Boston store, a red sign stands on sidewalk that reads:

GLOBE FIRE SALE,
115 S. 16th street, rear Douglas street.

P. S.—Cut the above out and bring it with you and ask to see each and every article advertised. Don't forget to examine the 98c shoes, of which you will find a big display on the outside.

N. B.—Don't keep us responsible if you drop into the wrong store and they can't show you what we advertise.

GLOBE FIRE SALE,
115 South 16th street, 115.

Grinding: Razors, shears, cutlery and edge tools. F. S. Stanfield & Co., 1518 Dodge.

Omaha Brewing association Bock Beer is the leading drink today.

Military Matters.

The commanding officer, Fort Niobrara, Neb., will grant to Private John J. Flynn, band, Sixth cavalry, a furlough for three months, to terminate May 15, 1894, and on that date he will be discharged from the service of the United States if prior thereto he shall make application in writing for such discharge.

The commanding officer Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will grant to Private John Dorne, company E, Seventeenth infantry a furlough for three months, to terminate July 2, 1894, and on that date he will be discharged from the service of the United States if prior thereto he shall make application in writing for such discharge.

As the examination of the enlisted men ordered to report to the examing board instituted by paragraph 3, special orders No. 20, current series, these headquarters, takes place in this city and not at Fort Omaha, and it being impossible to furnish said men with subsistence in kind, the subsistence department will commute their rations each at the rate of 75 cents per day during the time occupied in their examination upon accounts certified by the recorder of the board.

With a steady increase in its production for the past forty years, Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne now takes the lead.

Times are hard, but you will forget them if you drink Omaha Brewing association Bock Beer. On tap today.

MAY REACH AN AGREEMENT

Western Roads Getting Together on the Troublous Immigration Question.

UNION PACIFIC'S DEMAND THE BLOCK

Division of Business West of the Missouri Not Satisfactory to the Overland Line — Members of the Pool Hope to Settle.

CHICAGO, March 30.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—An all-day conference today by the advisory committee of the Western Immigrant pool with representatives of the Atchison and Union Pacific put a more favorable aspect on the future of that organization. The dissatisfaction of the Union Pacific is caused by the percentage of the business allotted to it by the advisory committee. The division is pro rata between all competing points. Between Chicago and the Missouri, for instance, the business is equally divided among nine lines. The Union Pacific objects to this equal division west of the Missouri, claiming it is entitled to a much larger share. It was to discuss its demands for a larger division that the committee was called together today. No definite results will be reached until tomorrow, but the discussion brought out the fact that all the members were willing to go to any reasonable lengths to avoid a recurrence of the yearly battle of commissions on immigrant business.

While the Atchison has withdrawn from the agreement because of the nonmembership of the Union Pacific, it assured the committee today that it would act in thorough harmony with it.

TELEGRAPHERS' SCHEDULE.

Rules in Full as Agreed on with the Receivers.

As stated several days ago the telegraphers and Mr. Clark agreed upon a new set of rules for the government of the telegraphic service of the Union Pacific system. A brief resume of their provisions were given at the time. The following are the rules in full:

Article 1—Any agent, assistant agent, cashier, clerk, or any employe of the telegraph department who is a telegrapher, shall be considered an operator, and come under the provisions of these rules and regulations. Provided: That this does not apply to general office clerks in Omaha, Kansas City, Denver or Portland.

Article 2—Day and night operators, after reporting for Sunday duty, shall be excused from further duty unless required to attend trains.

Article 3—When additional telegraph positions are created compensation will be fixed in conformity with positions of the same class as shown in schedule of pay.

Article 4—Employes of this department attending court or absent on other business for the company will be allowed regular salary and necessary expenses while away from home.

Article 5—When an employe of this department leaves the service he will be given a letter stating time and character of service and specific reasons for leaving.

Article 6—In case of suspension or dismissal of an employe of this department he may within ten days, if he considers his sentence unjust, refer his case in writing to his superintendent. In such cases a thorough investigation shall be made, ordinarily within ten days, by the proper officials, at which the aggrieved employe may be present. If investigation proves sentence just, suspension shall date from time relieved; should it prove unjust he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

Article 7—When an employe of this department is transferred by order of his superintendent he shall receive free transportation for himself, family and household goods; he shall also receive pay for all time lost during such transfer.

Article 8—The minimum salary for Kansas and Nebraska divisions, including all branches, shall be $45 per month. The minimum for all other divisions shall be $50 per month.

Article 9—Employes of this department shall be regarded in line of promotion, advancement depending upon faithful discharge of duty and capacity for increased responsibility.

Article 10—Ten hours, including meal hours, shall constitute a day in the main offices at the following points: Omaha, Cheyenne, Ogden, Kansas City, Ellis, Denver, Pocatello, Huntington, Umatilla and Portland. At the following offices eleven hours, including meal hours, shall constitute a day: Topeka, Columbus, Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne train office, Rawlins and Green River. At other offices where more than two operators are employed twelve hours shall constitute a day. At offices where two operators are employed twelve hours, including meal hours, shall constitute a day. At offices where only one operator is employed twelve consecutive hours shall constitute a day.

Article 11—If required to remain on duty more than the hours named employes of this department will be allowed overtime pro rata.

Article 12—In computing overtime thirty minutes or less shall not be counted; over thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes shall be considered one hour. If an operator is called for any service whatsoever after being excused for the day he shall be allowed 25 cents for the call, and if kept on duty more than sixty minutes overtime shall be allowed as per paragraph above. It is distinctly understood that no overtime will be allowed for extra service in making out regular reports. Overtime slips will be furnished to all stations, and when overtime is made slips must be mailed within forty-eight hours, and operators will be notified when overtime is not allowed.

Article 13—It is expressly understood that our grievance committee shall have access at all reasonable times to the proper officials for the consideration of cases of the violation of any of the rules or regulations governing the conditions of employment.

Article 14—There shall be no change in rules or rates of pay except upon thirty days' notice.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RUMORS.

Latest Concerning the Action of the Huntington-Searles-Crocker Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Examiner says: Isaac L. Requa was elected president of the Central Pacific Railroad company yesterday, as were also the following directors: James Gunn, George Lathrop, R. P. Schwerin, W. H. Mills and C. E. Bretherton. This gives only six members to the directorate, there being a vacancy yet to be filled.

It is said that Huntington, Crocker and Searles have been selling Central Pacific stock, and that at the present moment they hold only a few shares of those securities, while the Stanford estate probably holds more Central Pacific stocks than all of the original interests combined. The fact is, the Huntington-Crocker-Searles interests have sold out their Central Pacific stock and have left the Stanford corner to "hold the sack."

C. P. Huntington stated to the Call tonight that he was still a member of the Central Pacific directorate, and intimated that it was not the public's business what was done by the railroad.

He denied that the attitude of the British stockholders had anything to do with the recent changes in the Central Pacific. He also denied that Mrs. Stanford's action had anything to do with the matter, and said that he was on the best of terms with her.

Mr. Huntington further said that the statement that the Central Pacific had debts amounting to $60,000,000 coming due in nine months was untrue. There is only $2,000,000 due and he said: "I can raise $2,000,000 in twenty-four hours if necessary."

"Will your debt to the government ever be paid?" was asked.

"Yes, ultimately," he replied.

"When is ultimately?"

"I don't know," said the magnate.

Earnings of the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A revised statement of the Union Pacific for January, including the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf and Fort Worth and Denver City lines, show gross earnings of $2,272,641, decrease, $889,351; net earnings, $537,231; decrease, $419,428.

As to Other Contracts.

There has been some speculation as to just what effect, if any, the decision of Judges Sanborn and Caldwell in the Gulf case would have on the contracts of the Rock Island and Milwaukee roads with the Union Pacific relative to the use of the bridge and terminals at this point and also the contract with the city made in 1872 in reference to the bridge and terminals. General Cowin says that the decision in the Gulf case will have no effect whatever on these contracts. He further said: "The decision, as effecting executory contracts in general, of insolvent companies, simply announced what is now well established doctrine, that receivers of courts do not inherit the executory contracts of the insolvent company and are not bound to adopt such contracts, but may do so if they deem it for the best interest of the trust fund. Of course receivers may be held to have made such election by acting under such contracts for a considerable length of time without any express adoption of the contract. This rule applies to all executory contracts of the Union Pacific Railway company. The contracts as between the original parties are not abrogated."

Railway Union Pleased.

Eugene Debs was asked what he thought of the order of Judge Caldwell to the receivers to the effect that the officers of the American Railway union should be heard in regard to the grievances of its men. Mr. Debs stated that that was all they asked, and they only asked to be heard in behalf of classes of men who were not otherwise represented. Mr. Debs stated that there were 4,000 members of the order on the Union Pacific system, and among them a large number of clerks and trackmen who were affected by the first order of reduction in salary made in September last. Up to the present these men had been refused a hearing and had received no redress. Now that they were granted a hearing, Mr. Debs thought they could arrive at an agreement with the receivers.

No Strike is Anticipated.

KNOXVILLE, March 30.—The grievance committees from the various divisions of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, after a week spent in consultation with the receivers and in protests against the 10 per cent cut in wages ordered, have returned home, not having secured the concession. The employes have secured attorneys who will investigate the books of the company and will not accept the cut without a fight, though no strike is anticipated.

Will Default Payment.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The April payment of interest of the Northern Pacific receivers certificates outstanding, $1,952,000, series A and B, out of a total authorized issue of $5,000,000, will be passed next Monday. A majority of the holders of the certificates are willing to extend them and the receivers are now waiting an order from the court to complete the negotiations.

Train Robbers on Trial.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 30.—The preliminary examination of Alva Johnson and George Smith, who were arrested a few days ago on the charge of having robbed the Southern Pacific train at Rosario on February 15, took place this morning. Johnson is a prominent citizen, owning a large ranch near here, and great interest was manifested in the trial. The only significant development was that the description of the wagon and team given by Johnson on the day the robbery occurred tallied exactly with the description of the wagon used by the robbers to carry away their booty.

Charity Ball Swindlers Fined.

Yesterday afternoon Coleman, Howard and Herman, the charity ball swindlers, were arraigned in police court on a complaint alleging that the trio obtained $5 from Max Meyer under false pretenses. Each of the men pleaded guilty and was fined $100 and costs. As they had no money the sharpers will have to serve out their time in jail. Another complaint will be filed by Chief Detective Haze, and when the prisoners' time is up they will be rearrested and tried on the new complaint.

For Beating a Chinaman.

Nelson Allen, colored, had a trial in police court yesterday afternoon on the charge of robbing and beating a Chinaman. Allen tried to prove an alibi, but his witnesses got mixed up in their testimony and the prisoner was held to the district court for further examination. Bond was fixed at $1,000.

Don't miss the Omaha Brewing association Bock Beer. Finest ever made.

It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,622 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and *the bleeding from my lungs stopped*, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business.

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well."

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear ones' lives are imperilled by that dread disease, Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy."

Yours very truly,

W. C. Rogers M. D.

A lady residing in the far West writes as follows: "I had been confined to my bed four months, had tried the skill of four doctors and all the patent medicines that were recommended for my case, which was an abscess on the lung. My physicians and friends had given me up to die; I was reduced to a perfect skeleton; my strength was gone; my eyesight was so dim I could scarcely see at all, and I had no appetite—could not eat anything at all when I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. I have taken sixteen bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, twelve bottles of his 'Pellets,' and three bottles of his 'Favorite Prescription' and to-day I am well and strong and weigh 128 pounds—two pounds more than I ever before weighed in my life."

Your true friend,

Mrs Sarah A Kelly

Mrs. Kelly's address is Bisbee, Cochise County, Arizona.

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly $900, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."

Truly, your friend,

William Dulancy

Mr. Dulancy's address is Campbell, Ohio.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchia and lungs. To build up *solid flesh and strength* after the grip, pneumonia, ("lung fever"), exhausing fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make *fat* like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but *solid, wholesome flesh.*

A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases; also including Asthma, and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and pointing out successful means of home treatment for these maladies, will be mailed to any address by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N.Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage. This book contains a vast number of testimonials, portraits of those cured, with their full addresses, which are of a most convincing character.

A Cup of Beef Tea can be prepared instantly from Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

The cheapest, purest and best

There's only one genuine kind and that you can know by this signature in blue on every jar:

J. v. Liebig

Of all the spring's beloved,
O, fair and fickle spring,
Not one except Arbutes
Can trust what she will bring.

What Think You of this chilly weather?

Of course we shou'd also rejoice over pleasant and warm days—for the sake of seeing flowers bloom, birds sing and nature invigorate, and the sun to coax you to buy your spring suit,

Your purse needs but precious little coaxing when you enter the Nebraska. You who are familiar with our doings, know that it is our constant aim to please the masses, and extraordinary inducements are always ready for popular trade.

This season we climbed a step higher, to the steeple of popularity, by preparing a feast of values. It'll surprise even Bill Jones, who remembers the panic of '58.

We begin with a paltry $4 for a suit that is a good value in the average store at $7, and this way we compare up to the honest, reliable $15 suit which the Nebraska never dreams of charging you a cent above a $10 bill.

Above all, we consider ourselves unapproachable on our particular value of **Seven fifty Suits.** Here they are: as desirable for dress as serviceable for rough wear; a dozen patterns of the latest spring designs---homespuns, cheviot, silk mixed cassimere, Scotch tweed, single-breasted sack, double-breasted, one or four button, soft roll.

You'll favor us to compare one of 'em, if you please, to the best you ever bought at between 12 and 15 dollars.

Nebraska Clothing Co
Cor. DOUGLAS & 14th Sts.

Spring Catalogues still to be had on application.

That Husband Of Yours

Needs to change his present apparel for something more seasonable—He depends a great deal upon your judgment in selecting his garments for spring—Don't allow him to appear shabby.—It's noticed at his office—on the street—at the club—everywhere—and commented upon. He's apt to get careless in this respect—stir him up—point out to him the neat appearance of Mr. Brown—your neighbor—who placed his order with us a week ago.—Bring him—(your husband, not Mr. Brown)—to our store.—He'll become interested—in our fabrics—our prices—our way of doing business.—He'll place an order for either

Trousers at $5—$6—$7—$8 or a Suit at $20—$25—$30

We Guarantee to Fit Him Perfectly.

We Mail Samples.

Nicoll the Tailor 207 S. 15th STREET.

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Did you see me at the Fair?

Yes!

Did you see her at the Fair in the handsomest of all pavillions?

Did you taste a cup of that BEST of all chocolates?

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