JUDGE SCOTT KNOCKED OUT

Eis Judicial Acts Find Little Favor with a Superior Tribunal.

SUPREME COURT ON A CONTEMPT CASE

Arbitrary Ruling of the Judge in the Case of Attorneys Clair and Cobb Overruled by the Highest Tribunal of the State.

One Cunningham R. Scott, a judge who presides over the criminal section of the district court in this county, met the suprome court of the state Tuesday aftercame out of the contest noon, and disfigured, being completely knocked out of the ring and over the ropes, so to speak. In other words, this Judge Scatt was reversed by the members of the supreme beach, and one of his decisions was set aside.

The case in which Scott was reversed was from this county, and was one wherein he had found Silas W. Cobb and W. J. Clair, two lawyers, guilty of contempt, after which he fined them \$25 each and sentenced them to twenty-four hours imprisonment in the county jail.

The alleged contempt grew out of the following proceedings:

At the February term, 1892, of the district court, to Judge H. J. Davis had been assigned for that term, the trial of all criminal cases in the court room designated as room No. 1. To Judge Scott had been assigned the dockets, civil and criminal, in the three other counties of Burt, Sarpy and Washington, However, before Judge Scott went on his circuit of these counties, he charged the grand jury which all the judges of the Fourth judicial district had, as pro-vided by law, called to convene in Douglas county on the opening of the February, 1892 term of the Douglas district court. This grand jury returned, among other things, an indictment against one Edward F. More-arty, a member of the Omaha city council,

for the alleged offense of soliciting a bribe. Later, and on March 18, 1892, this indict, Later, and on March 18, 1892, this indict, ment against Morearty was called for trial before Judge Davis and a jury, in court room No. 1. Clair and Cobb (and these young men only) were his attorneys and in sole charge of Morearty's defense. On the calling of the cause, and before entering Morearty's plea, Clair and Cobb filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and called up before ludge Dayle for court, before Judge Davis, for a ruling thereon. motion to quash the indictment agains Morearty, in words and figures as follows: MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT.

MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT.

Comes now the defendant in the above en lield cause and moves the court to quash the indictment herein for the following reasons, towit:

First, That the charge heretofore given to the grand jury who found the indictment herein, by the honorable C. R. Scott, judge, was inflammatory and prejudicial, in that said charge aroused the prejudice of said grand jury so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and importing army so that they were not fair and important the fair of the court, and is motion.

motion.

Second, That the said indictment does not charge any offense under the laws of the state of Nebraska.

Third, That said indictment is insufficient in law and is not specific enough, in that it fails to point out what said claim and bill of said C. E. Squires' it was that was before the city council, at the time of the alleged commission of said crime.

Judge Davis heard the motion and overruled it. Morearty's attorneys reserved an exception and the trial proceeded by im-panelling a jury and the hearing of evi-

On the morning of the next day (March 19), wirle Morearty's trial was still in progress, Judge Scott walked into Judge Davis' court room and took a seaf upon the bench beside Judge Davis. This was just before the hour for the noon adjournment. Judge Scott held a short conversation with Judge Davis, after which the latter gave the jury the usual admonition and adjourned the further progress of the trial until the afternoon of the room, when Judge Scott, still remaining seated on the bench, held up in his hand the original paper filed in the office of the clerk, and on which the motion to quash was written, and asked Attorneys Cobb and Clair if that was their motion and whether names signed thereon were their own To this inquiry they both answered in the

JUDGE SCOTT TAKES A HAND. Judge Scott then asked the two attorneys if they were willing to strike out the first paragraph of the motion to quash and if they knew of any statute authorizing the filing of such a motion.

filing of such a motion.

Mr. Clair replied by saying: "I will state for myself that the motion was not filed under any provision of the statute that I know of. I never looked to see if there was a provision of that kind, but I propose to fix myself in such a position by the filing of that motion that if it were necessary, in taking this case to the supreme court, I could raise the question as to whether or not the charge to the grand jury was one which is contemplated by the laws of this state. I simply did it as an attorney. I did not do it for the purpose of casting any reflection one way or the other." torney. I did not do it for the purpose of casting any reflection one way or the other."
Mr. Cobb said: "I was a party to the filing of the motion. I filed it myself. Mr. Clair and myself prepared it in my office. I did it in good faith. I did it with no dispegard for the court who gave the instructions to the grand jury heretofore. I did it after consultation, and, in fact, upon the suggestion of one of the oldest criminal practitioners at this bar. In fact, to show that I had no ill raith in the matter, I did it thinking it was simply doing my duty it thinking it was simply doing my duty to my client and at the suggestion of this attorney who has practiced at the bar. I do not desire to give his name."

Judge Scott—Do you refuse to disclose his name."

Mr. Cobb—Yes, because I do not think it necessary. An attorney who has prac-ticed at this bar for years, one of the best lawyers, civil or criminal, at this bar. But I am not giving that to clear my skirts, but to show my good faith. And, as I tried to say, I did it, furthermore, so that we, as attorneys for the defendant, would have the advantage of everything that was our duty to take advantage of, and I considered it, and I consider it at the present time, my duty to take advantage of everything that has gone before the grand jury, as well as the jury. I think that is what an attorney is employed for. I consider that he would not be doing his duty if he considered that this might be held by the supreme court as one of the grounds of reversal. I say that I consider that an attorney would not be doing his duty unless he did all these things. And with no disrespect to the court I did what I thought was my duty to my client.

Judge Scott—Do you know of any provision of the statute that makes that a ground to quash ve, as attorneys for the defendant,

vision of the statute that makes that a cound to quash.

Mr. Cobb—I do not know of any provision

in the statute. I do not know whether there Judge Scott-Gentlemen, you are both oung men and I do not wish to injure you. I know that sometimes attorneys, and espe-cially young attorneys, sometimes old ones, in the flash of the moment and amid excitement, say things and do things which are a reflection and which should not have been said or put on record. You say here that "the charge of the court heretofore given to the grand jury who found the inflictment herein, by the Hon. C. R. Scott. Judge, was inflammatory and prejudicial. and that, "said charge aroused the prejudice of said grand jurors." You both admit that there is no ground laid down in the statute for quashing the indictment as con templated by the matters I have just read. Mr. Cobb-I do not know that we do

Judge Scott-I will give you an opportunity to strike it out if you are so advised. It is a direct charge at the court, of prejudicing the grand jury by an inflammatory charge. You look at the word inflammatory and you will see that it has a bad meaning when appolied to a court. I will portunity to strike it out. I will give you an op-Mr. Clair-I would like time to consider it

Judge Scott-You will do it now, or not at all. It is my turn now.

Mr. Cobb-At the present time I am not

prepared to strike out anything from the motion that we have filed heretofore. In consideration of the fact that we are called apon peremptority to do so now, or never, my answer will be never. If I were per-

mitted to deliberate for an hour or two might be led to strike it out, but in due con-sideration for my client, still believing that that would be one of the things that would possibly promote his interests in the trial of this case if taken to another court, I refuse to strike out anything, so far as I am con-cerned, from the motion.

FOUND GUILTY BEFORE TRIAL. Immediately after Judge Scott had judi-cially declared it his, not the court's "turn now," he made an entry in the criminal docket, finding both of the men guilty of contempt of court for having used the fore-going language in the motion, which had been the day before filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and which had been heard on its merits before another judge.

No sooner had the entry been made than Judge Scott quit the bench in a passion, but the plaintiffs in error persistently re-mained, insisting that the court reporter should record their protest against the judge making an entry in direct conflict with the facts. They even went further and had facts. the reporter note that they objected "the court leaving the bench and refusing hear any statements made" by them. this juncture the judge returned and said:
"The leaving of the court of the ben

was simply because the court would not hear any further statements regarding the case, but the court gives them full right and opportunity to state their objections and take their exceptions on the record."

ORDERED THEM TO JAIL. On the morning of March 21 the journal of the court was amended and signed. motion for a new trial was made and promptly overruled. A request for a suspension of sentence was denied with equal promptness, and not until the supreme court was appealed to were the two men released

from prison. The attorneys prepared the bill of exceptions and presented them to Judge Scott in the afternoon, as he was leaving for Burt county, but instead of signing them he county, but instead of signing them he tucked the documents into his pocket and carried them away, returning them some

In going to the supreme court the de fendants contended that there were the following errors at the alleged hearing: First, the motion did not constitute

contempt of court.

Second, that if it was a contempt it was a contempt against the division presided over by Judge Davis and was no contempt against the judge of another court. Third, that if it was a contempt in Judge Davis' court Judge Scott was without authority or jurisdiction to enter an order. Fourth, the charge to the grand jury was inflammatory.

Fifth, the punishment was vindictive and was inflicted to avenge what Judge Scott conceived was a personal insult to him; it was not to protect the dignity of the court. LANGUAGE OF THE CHARGE.

The opinion, from which there was no dissent, was prepared by Associate Justice Post, Seldom in the history of any supreme court has a district judge been so severely and pointedly rebuked by an appellate court as in this case. Justice Post couched his rebukes in the refined verbiage of the bench. but the language is all the more cutting ba

The charge to the grand jury of which the attorneys complained was characteristic of the judge that delivered it. A few sentences will give an idea of its general tenor:

If any public officer converts the public funds * * * he is also a criminal, and you should not abate your energy, or forget your obligation, or be discharged until all of such public officers, whether now in or out of office, are made to know by proper bills of indictment (if the evidence can be had before you by the exercise of diligence on your part) that the people will not longer be robbed by their public officials without a protest, so long as there remains room for convicts in the state penitentiary and a grand jury can be found to do its duty.

To call such an officer a thief would be flattery. That such persons have held office within the statute of limitations is quite manifest, unless all indications point the wrong way. Nor will you have to exercise a very high degree of diigence to find them if you are looking for public criminals.

A little well directed effort on your part. tences will give an idea of its general tenor

A little well directed effort on your part. A little well directed effort on your part, as grand jurors in the direction here indicated would doubtless open up a field into which a stone could not be thrown without hitting a crimmal. You should see to it that that stone is thrown, and thrown hard. You owe it to yourselves, the people whom you represent in your present service, and to your sworn chigations, to make that effort, and to make it with such an uncompromising zeal that

gations, to make that effort, and to make it with such an uncompromising zeal that hereafter a mark more indellible than that put upon Cain shall be stamped upon their foreheads, marking them as "ticket-of-leave men" and moral blisters upon the body politic. There comes up from the people for a forward march all along the line of your duty. You should give heed to that cry, for it comes from a patient and long-suffering endurance which has at last reached its limit.

Speaking of the charge to the grand jury quoted, Justice Post says:

OPINION OF JUDGE POST.

quoted, Justice Post says;

OPINION OF JUDGE POST.

"Fairly construed, the charge under consideration is an impassioned appeal, if not, indeed, an express direction to the grand jury to prevent by indictment certain persons not named, but who are assumed to be guilty of the crime of bribery.

"In that sense, if not inflammatory, it is at least what in the science of medicine is denominated heroic treatment. In directing the attention of the grand jury to particular subjects of inquiry or to particular subjects of fifenses, a large discretion is conferred upon the presiding judice and which discretion appellate courts will not assume to control. In this instance we assume that sufficient ground existed within his knowledge for the giving of especial emphasis to the crime of bribery. But when resort is had to a remedy so drastic as that here adopted it must be with the understanding that parties whose rights are affected thereby may, by a proper proceeding, call for judgment upon the action of the court or judge in order to determine whether there has been an abuse of discretion to their prejudice.

"We are constrained, after a careful consideration of the subject, to regard the objection made to the charge, so far as it assumes the commission of the crime of bribery, as a merited criticism. While doubtless intended as an admonition to the jurors with respect to their duty, it cannot be construed otherwise than as an invasion of their province, which amounts to an abuse of discretion."

Justice Post then takes up the discussion of the history of the contest in England OPINION OF JUDGE POST.

be construed otherwise than as an invasion of their province, which amounts to an abuse of discretion."

Justice Post then takes up the discussion of the history of the contest in England between the people and the commons on one side and the ministers and judges on the other. He cites numerous authorities to prove the dangerous tendencies of the courts to control and direct the action of grand and petit jurors. Coming back to the case at issue, he concludes:

"Here, although the charge does not point to any particular person, it is emphatically declared that the crime of bribery and receiving bribes by public officials had been recently committed in Douglas county, accompanied by direction to the jurors to indict some person or persons therefor and a reminder that a demand has come up from the people for a forward march and that a patient and long suffering endurance has at last reached its limit.

"The reference to the conditions of public sentiment above mentioned is especially unfortunate and for which the charge is justly subject to criticism. Public sentiment in a representative government controls in the solution of political questions, but we recognize in it a dangerous force when it seeks to dictate judicial decisions.

"It is conceded that the remedy was by plea and not by motion to quash. But, as we have seen, it was Morearty's right to put in issue the question of the propriety of the charge, and the fact that he mistook his remedy to his prejudice we regard as unimportant. The accussed appears to have acted in perfect good faith in advising and signing the motion and should not be held to a stricter liability than he would have incurred had he alleged the same facts in a plea in abatement.

"The judgment of the district court is reversed and remanded for further." plea in abatement.

"The judgment of the district court is reversed and remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the views herein stated."

Little pills for great ills: DeWitt's Little

Charged with Wheel Stealing. Yesterday a warrant was sworn out for he arrest of W. Warrington. The warrant cites larceny as bailee and arises from the fact that on Monday Warrington went to the Omaha Bicycle company and rented a wheel valued at \$75. He agreed to return in a couple of hours, but has not yet put in an appearance.

It was learned he left for Grand Island and the authorities there were notified.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS SOUTH. Via the Wabash Railroad.

On May 8 and 29 the Wabash will sell round trip tickets at one fare to all points in Tennessee (except Memphis), Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana (except New Orieans), Arkansas and Texas. For tickets or descriptive pamphlets of land, climate etc., call at Wabash ticket office, 1502 Farnam street, or write G. N. Clayton, northwestern passenger agent, Omaha, Neb.

HAYDEN'S THURSDAY SALES

Big Rush on Hot Weather Dress Goods -Four-Hour Silk Sale.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND STRAW HATS

These Special Thursday Prices Mean More Than Most Special Sales-Below Are Prices that Will Save Money to the Purchaser-Coupous Given.

WASH DRESS GOODS. BIG RUSH ON HOT WEATHER DRESS We were forced to increase our help in

this department.
Our immense selection and our low prices on wash goods are drawing new faces to our 40-inch-wide Irish lawn, 10c yard.

Amoskeag crinkled seersucker, 5c yard. Parkhill zephyrs, 10c yard. Black ground pongee, 10c yard. All colors in crystal and serpentine crepe

15c yard. All colors in chambray, 10c yard. Printed jaconet lawns, either white black ground, 10c yard. 40-inch-wide lawn, 8c yard.

White dress goods in mill remnants, 5c and 8c, worth three times the price. Mill remnants of black sating, 5c. Remnants of shirting, 5c yard. Bleached or unbleached Turkish towels,

Mill remnants of half-bleach muslin and fine cambric muslin, worth 8c and 10c; Haydens' price, 5c yard. Remnant sale on wash dress goods of every description. Remnant sale on table linens.

If you wish to save money, and would like a little assortment before you to select from, you have got to go to Haydens'.

Largest stock and lowest prices on dress linings. Be sure and get your coupons.

HAYDEN BROS. SUMMER WEAR. Hot weather hoslery, underwear, gloves, waists, etc.

1 case of children's fast black cotton hose, Hermsdorff dye, only 121/2c per pair, regular 25c quality.

1 case of children's fast black cotton hose, extra quality, Hermsderff dye, only 25c per

1 case of children's tan colored hose, in all sizes, only 19c per pair, special value. Ladies' fast black cotton hose, full seamless, only 15c per pair, worth 25c. 1 case of ladies' fast black cotton hose Hermsdorff dye, only 19c, worth 35c. 500 dozen gents' cotton half hose, full regular made, black, tan and balbriggans,

Ladies' jersey ribbed vests, 4c, worth 10c Boys' Fontleroy waists, 50c, worth \$1.00. 100 dozen gents' nightgowns only 25c each, 50 dozen gents' gowns, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50 reduced to 50c.

1 case of ladies' silk mitts, extra heavy.

only 12%c per pair, worth 25c.

75c quality, reduced to 50c. A souvenir spoon with every pair. HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. All the leading styles for men's, boys' and children's hats.

Men's straw hats, the popular and correct styles, 50c; others ask \$1.25 and \$1.50. Men's straw hats 15c, 25c, worth 50c and

Boys' straw hats 25c, 50c, worth 75c and Children's fancy straw hats 10c, 15c, 20c.

25c. The latest styles in ladies' sailor in white black and blue and brown, 50c, worth \$1.50.
Men's fine fur derby, 75c, worth \$2.00.
Men's fine fur fedora, 75c, worth \$2.00.
Boys' fancy hats and turbans, 25c, worth

Men's fine soft hats, \$1.00, worth \$2.50. DRESS GOODS TO CLOSE OUT.

The balance of some of our small lots we have decided to begin right now and will for the next few days offer bargains which simply defy competition and which means that you can buy a dress for \$2.32 which would have cost you \$4.25 thirty days

are going to divide these lots 1, 2, 3 and 4. Lot one will contain our 39c, 49c and 59c goods, and for this sale our price will be

This is cheaper than they will be after the tariff passes, Lot 2 contains our half wool challie, sold everywhere at 12½c to 15c, and our price to close this lot is 5c yard. Lot 3. Here's where we take our medi-

dne. Goods we sold for 59c, 69c and even as high as 79c, sale price 39c.

They include a 40-inch all wool serge, worth 59c.

Lot 4 is four hundred and thirty-nine remnants of dress goods costing all the way from 40c to \$1.00, and we will put our uniform price of 25c to close them at once Now if you expect any of these bargains come early Thursday, as the ball opens at 9 a. m. that day,
HAYDEN BROS. GREAT

FOUR HOUR SILK SALE .. Our determination and ability to get and to give the very best goods for the very least money, we demonstrate daily in our silk department.

THURSDAY MORNING'S 4-HOUR SALE Printed china silks, worth 35c a yard, from 8 a. m. to 12 at 15c a yard. Printed china silks, worth 50c a yard, from 8 a. m. to 12 at 29c a yard. Printed china silks, worth 65c a yard from 8 a. m. to 12 at 39c a yard.
Natural pongee silk, worth 50c a yard from 8 a. m. to 12 at 17c a yard.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Cheney Bros. \$1.00 quality printed silks, from 1 to 5 p. m. at 59c a yard. Genuine Jap printed silks, 28 inches wide, worth \$1.00, from 1 to 5 p. m., 59c a yard. Black silk grenadines, worth from \$1.25 to \$2.00, guaranteed all pure silk, from 1

to 5 p. m. at 89c a yard.
Cheney Bros', 39-inch India silks, in plain colors, from 1 to 5 p. m. at 63c a yard.
Noveity silks and satins, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard, from 1 to 5 p. m. only 68c a yard. Superior silks for surprisingly little money HAYDEN BROS.

Apollo club concert tonight, Boyd's theater. Tickets, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Was a Good Show.

Lemen Bros.' show gave two pleasing entertainments on North Twentieth street yesterday, the parade in the morning being made quite a feature. Taken in its entirety the show is worthy of conscientious endorse-ment, being devoid of the clap trap and tinsel which usually characterize tent exhibitions. The circus features are excellent, the acts of the Pettit brothers on the aerial bars, Rose Maretta on the trapeze and the acrobatic work of the La Rue brothers being on a high plane. The boxing contest be-tween a kangaroo and his trainer is not only a novelty in the line of entertainment, but an object lesson as well, for it shows how the kangaroo defends itself when at-tacked. The riding is good, and the per-formance has lots of snap and go.

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

Another Case of Electrolysis. Another case of electrolysis was discovered yesterday by the repair gang of the Board of Public Works. There is about seventy-five feet of lead pipe on Seventeenth street between Izard and Cuming streets which connects with a flush tank. Several days ago the pipe sprung a leak and since then the men have been looking for the break. Yesterday they took up about ten break. Yesterday they took up about ten feet of the pipe and found that it was eaten as full of holes as a sponge. It is practically worthless and will have to be replaced by a new pipe.

LOOTED A TRUNK.

Burgiars Make a Successful Raid on Bearding House.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the resilence of Mrs. Futtle, Nineteenth and California streets, was entered by burglars and about \$200 worth of property taken. Mrs. Tuttle is proprietor of a boarding

house. The basement is used as a store room for the trunks and baggage of the guests, also as sleeping quarters for the domestics. The door leads into the street, and last night, for the first time to the knowledge of Mrs. Tuttle, it was left open. The thieves entered here and opened an immense traveling trunk that belonged to Mrs. Butler, one of the guests, and took everything in it. They had removed the fastenings on another trunk, but were fastenings on another trunk, but were frightened away. At ten minutes to 3 Mrs. Tuttle's daughter was awakened by a noise that sounded something like the gnawing of rats. She had a valuable sealskin cloak hanging in the hallway and went to see if It had been molested by rats. She saw her cloak was all right and returned to bed. She heard the noise when she stepped into the hallway, but then it suddenly stopped.

Apollo club conce:t tonight, Boyd's theat r. Tickets, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Protecting Cottolene.

The N. K. Fairbank company of Chicago have lately brought suit in the United States court against W. L. Henry of this city for \$5,000.00 for infringement of their trade mark, "Cottolene." The N. K. Fair-bank company sets forth that they originated, prepared, and put upon the market a new food product consisting of refined Cotton Seed Oil and a small proportion of Beef Suet, making a pale yellow material of the consistency and substance of lard, almost without odor and intended to take the place of lard in cooking.

In order to indicate the source and genuineness of their new food product, they originated, coined, and use as a trade mark the word "Cottolene." The healthfulness and many other advantages of Cottolene over lard were so apparent that Cottolene became at once very popular and is now largely sold all over the country.

The new food product and its name "Cottolene" have become widely known as the product of the N. K. Fairbank company. The trade mark is described as a "trade mark for Oleaginous Food Substances, etc.," 'consisting of a head or neck of a steer or other bovine partially enclosed by sprigs and branches of the cotton plant."

The N. K. Fairbank company charges that W. L. Henry of Macon, Ga., a dealer in fresh meats and food products generally, has been and is endeavoring unlawfully to avail himself of the benefits of the name "Cottolene" and its popularity; that he has been and is selling a product similar in kind, but inferior in quality, under the name of "Cottolene" to the injury of the original and genuine "Cottolene," and to the loss and injury of its manufacturers, the N. K. Fairbank company.

The infringements upon the trade mark of "Cottolene" have become so frequent, and so many dealers are selling an inferior article and claiming it to be Cottolene that the N. K. Fairbank company are deter mined to protect their customers and pro-pose to sue every retail dealer who is thus imposing upon his customers and infringing upon the N. K. Fairbank company's trade mark.-Telegraph, Macon, Ga.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

Party of Them Visit Omaha Enroute East from the Pacific Coast.

A delegation of the Women's National Press association arrived in the city from the west yesterday afternoon. They are on their way to Washington from San Francisco, where they have been for the past month taking in the Midwinter fair and the sights along the Pacific coast. They came in over the Rock Island in the Pullman special, "Demarara." After a stop of about over the Northwestern road, and will be in Chicago today, where they will spend a couple of days. On their arrival in Omaha City Passenger Agent West of the North western met them and gvae them a birds eye view of the city from the observatory o the New York Life building. They visited The Bee building and expressed great admiration for it. The women said that The was the first metropolitan paper they had been able to procure since leaving Say Francisco, and when a newsboy got on the train they bought all the papers he had After visiting the city hall they took a light luncheon, and when the 6:30 Northwestern train pulled out they waved Omaha goodbye. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, president of the association, is an aunt of Mrs. Guy C. Bar-

ton, and was met at the depot by her rela-tives, who took her in a carriage to their home, where they entertained her at dinner. Some of the ladies would have liked to stay here longer to more thoroughly visit the city, which they had heard so much about and knew so little, but no provision could be made to change the program on such short notice. The women are the Washing ton correspondents for a number of daily papers, and are bright and entertaining Ellen A. Richardson of Bosto was one of the judges on art at the World's

All expressed great sorrow over the death of Frank Hatton, editor of the Washington Post. When they left Washington Mr. Hatton accompanied them to the depot and wished them a pleasant journey and a safe return. The members of the party are: Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, president and editor of the American Monthly; Mrs. Elvira Bliss Sheldon, secretary pro tem and corre-spondent for the Washington Daily Times and Canton Clipper, Canton, III.; Mrs. Joanna W. Turner, chairman transportation committee and political correspondent of wisconsin State Register; Mrs. C. N. Ralston, Woman's Tribune, Washington; Mrs. Emily Thornton Charles, Brick Pomeroy's Advance Thought; Mrs. J. A. Anderson Philadelphia Daily News; Mrs. J. L. Mc-Creary, Humboldt (Iowa) Cosmos; Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, artist and magazine writer of Boaton; Mrs. Mary Whitney Emerson, artist and associate editor The Epitome, Washing-ton; Mrs. M. K. McNeill, Greenville, S. C., Mountaineer

Mountaineer.

With the party as invited guests are:
Judge George L. Clark, George W. Gray,
Miss Bertha Gray, Mrs. M. J. Fowler, Mrs.
S. E. Thompson, Mrs. V. A. Thompson,
Washington, D. C.; Miss J. Henkelman,
Baltimore; Miss E. T. Ward, Mrs. W. B.
Moses, Mrs. B. E. Snyder, Major Samuel H.
Welker, Arthur B. Walker, De Theore, H. Walker, Arthur B. Walker, Dr. Thomas H Vincent, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. B. N. Jones, Montgomery, Mo.

Sweet breath, sweet stomach, sweet temper? Then use DeWitt's Little Early Risers

More surbage Affidavits. Additional affidavits have been filed in the garbage suit of Henry Coombs and others against Alexander Macdonald and others. This time Solon L. Wiley and Macdonald make affidavit to a state of facts in which they enter a general denial to the charge that they were in any deal to defraud the city with reference to the hauling and dis-position of garbage. They also deny that they ever employed R. S. Berlin to contract for them in any particular.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills safe pills, best pills.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DRPRICE'S ream Baking The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Alum.

sed in Millions of Homes-to Years the Standard

DANGERS OF DRESS.

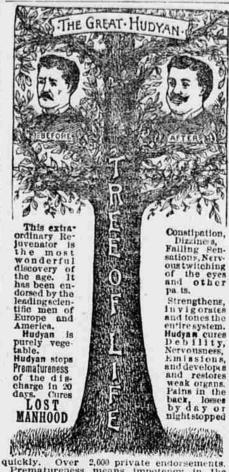
How Men and Women Run Great Risks During the Summer in the Way They Are Clothed.

Few people think at this time of the year of the great importance of dress, In the winter people dress warmly because they know it is a necessity, but in the summer, when it is hot, they go to the other extreme and even dress too lightly. Hot weather causes people to use light clothing; but suddernly the wind changes, the air becomes chilly, and a cold is pretty certain to be the result. to be the result.

Now, where most people make a mistake is in not guarding against these sudden changes quickly and in time. Any man or woman who has on a light suit of clothing, and feels a change which brings a chill, shold at once counteract the chill. This can only be done by the use of some pure stimulant, not gingers or hot drinks, but a pure medicinal whiskey that will refresh the system, cause the blood to circulate, and bring about immediate reaction. There is but one medicinal whiskey that will do this, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. It has for twenty years accomplished what has never been known before in counteracting the first symptoms of sudden colds and preventing the possibility of pneumonia, fevers and all the distressing complaints which follow any cold.

It should be remembered, however, that Now, where most people make a mistake

It should be remembered, however, that Duffy's Pure M: It is the only whickey which will certainly accomplish this, and however much dealers may talk to the contrary, it alone should be taken.



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7.50 4th INNING-A double-breasted brown check, all wool and honest value at \$13.50.....

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