

WENTWORTH SALE

\$250,000 Stock at Cost or Under. Nothing Reserved--- Special Sale on Everything.

Big Rug Sale.

21x45 inch best Smyrna rug, fringed, worth \$2.75, Inventory price \$1.25
 26x54 inch best Smyrna rug, fringed, worth \$3.75, Inventory price \$1.69
 30x60 inch best Smyrna rug, fringed, worth \$5.00, Inventory price \$1.95
 4x7 feet best Smyrna rug, worth \$0.75, Inventory price \$0.25
 27x54 finest Moquette rugs, worth \$5.00, Inventory price \$2.49
 36x72 finest Moquette rugs, worth \$8.50, Inventory price \$3.97
 \$4.50, Inventory price \$1.48
 24x48 finest Wilton rugs, worth \$7.50, Inventory price \$3.78
 36x36 finest Wilton rugs, worth \$7.50, Inventory price \$2.94
 27x58 finest Wilton rugs, worth \$10.50, Inventory price \$4.75
 36x53 finest Wilton rugs, worth \$12.50, Inventory price \$6.20
 Misfit hall rugs, worth \$15.00, Inventory price \$6.25
 36x54 ingrain rugs, worth \$2.50, Inventory price \$1.80

Drapery Sale.

Portieres, worth \$3.50, Inventory price \$1.38
 Lambrequins, worth \$1, Inventory price 47c
 Verona Plush, worth 65c, Inventory price 27c
 Chenille drapery, worth \$1.25 per yard, Inventory price 38c
 Gimp, worth 10c per yard, Inventory price 3c
 Heavy chenille portieres, worth \$8.50, Inventory price \$3.48
 Odd lace curtains, worth \$1.50, Inventory price 75c
 Odd lace curtains, worth \$2.50, Inventory price \$1
 Odd lace curtains, worth \$4, Inventory price \$1.90
 Chenille covers, worth \$2.00, Inventory price 75c
 Chenille portieres, worth \$7.50, Inventory price \$2.90
 Sash draperies, worth \$40, Inventory price 17c
 Lace curtains, worth \$2.00, Inventory price 85c
 Lace curtains, worth \$4, Inventory price \$1.90
 Irish point curtains, worth \$7.50, Inventory price \$3.25
 Curtain poles, worth 25c, Inventory price 5c
 Sham holders, worth 75c, Inventory price 23c
 Bedsets, worth \$5, Inventory price \$1.90
 6-4 Tapestry covers, worth \$2.50, Inventory price 90c

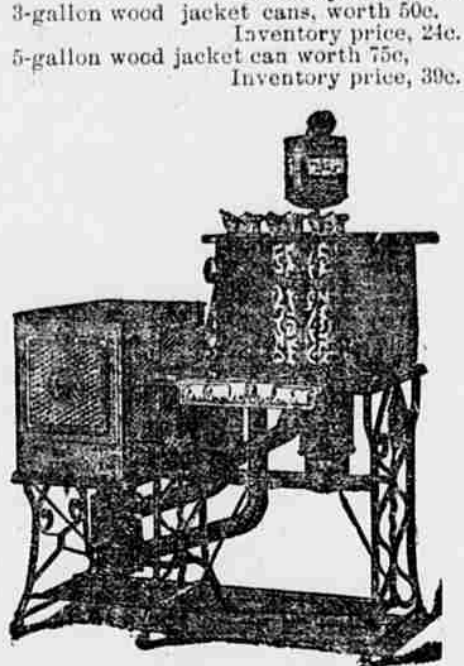
Great Carpet Sale.

Velvet carpet, worth \$1.50, Inventory price 84c
 Body Brussels, worth \$1.50, Inventory price 55c
 Tapestry Brussels, worth \$1.00, Inventory price 41c
 Ingrain carpets, worth 75c, Inventory price 37c
 Ingrain carpets, worth 60c, Inventory price 31c
 3-ply ingrain, standard price everywhere is 90c, Inventory price 64c

Staircarpet, worth 40c, Inventory price 14c
 Yd. remnants Brussels, worth 75c, Inventory price 18c
 Yd. remnants Ingrain, worth 75c, Inventory price 19c
 Yd. remnants Hioleum, worth \$1, Inventory price 19c
 Remnants Moquette, worth \$1, Inventory price 50c
 Hemp carpets, worth 35c, Inventory price 14c
 Misfit ingrain, worth \$10, Inventory price \$4.35
 Misfit Brussels, worth \$20, Inventory price \$9.50

Gasoline Stove Sale

4-hole ranges worth \$12.50, Inventory price, \$5.90.
 6-hole ranges worth \$19.50, Inventory price, \$9.75.
 Gasoline stoves \$6.00, Inventory price, \$2.73.
 Gasoline stoves, \$10.00, Inventory price, \$4.90.
 Gasoline ovens worth \$2.50, Inventory price, \$1.42.
 Oil stoves worth \$1.25, Inventory price, 50c.
 3-gallon wood jacket cans, worth 50c, Inventory price, 24c.
 5-gallon wood jacket can worth 75c, Inventory price, 30c.



We sell more Gasoline Stoves than all the other stores combined. A gasoline stove, including oven—sells everywhere for \$22.50.

Inventory Price, \$13.65.

Matting Sale.

25c matting for 11c.
 35c matting for 14c.
 45c matting for 18c.
 50c matting for 20c.
 60c matting for 27c.
 40c matting (remnants) for 10c.

PRESENTS FOR ALL.

With \$ 5 worth of goods, an Album.
 With \$10 worth of goods, a Souvenir Spoon.
 With \$25 worth of goods, a Disque Ornament.
 With \$50 worth of goods, a Framed Picture.
 With \$75 worth of goods, a Center Table.
 With \$100 worth of goods, pair Lace Curtains.

Baby Carriage Sale



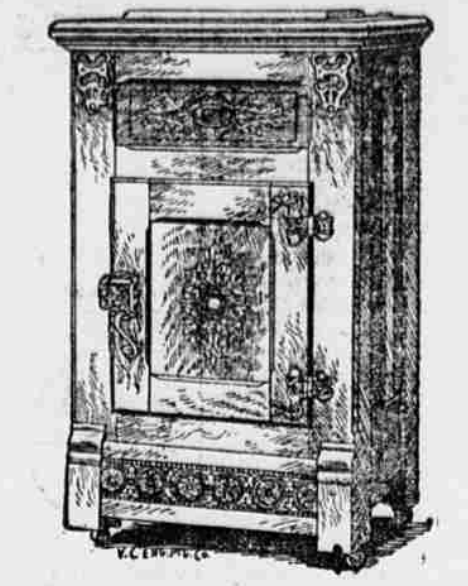
150 different styles from the best manufacturers in these United States. Everyone to be sold quick regardless of cost. The above cut represents a full size carriage, nicely upholstered, bicycle wheels, ordinarily sells for \$8.50. Inventory Price, \$4.36

Parlor Furniture Sale

Parlor suits, 5 pieces, oak tapstry, plush or brocheatelle, worth \$45.00, Inventory price, \$17.50.
 Plush chairs, worth \$5.00, Inventory price, 1.90.
 Plush divans, worth \$12.50, Inventory price, \$4.90.
 Leather couches, worth \$25.00, Inventory price, \$14.50.
 Plush easy chairs, worth \$12.50, Inventory price, \$6.20.
 Chenille couches, worth \$17.50, Inventory price, \$8.75.
 Silk tapstry, worth \$15.00, Inventory price, \$7.35.
 Reed couches, worth \$15.00, Inventory price, \$7.50.
 Muslin couches (for drapery), worth \$15.00, Inventory price, \$7.40.
 Cretonne couches, worth \$15.00, Inventory price, \$6.85.

Crockery Sale.

Toilet sets, regular price \$5.00, Inventory price, \$2.38.
 Toilet sets, regular price \$3.50, Inventory price, \$1.67.
 Toilet sets, regular price \$10.00, Inventory price, \$4.90.
 Tea sets, regular price, \$7.50, Inventory price, \$3.15.
 Dinner sets, regular price \$14.00, Inventory price, \$6.97.
 Dinner sets, regular price \$18.00, Inventory price, \$8.88.
 Dinner sets, regular price \$25.00, Inventory price, \$11.45.
 Hall lamps, regular price \$5.00, Inventory price, \$2.28.
 Hanging lamps, regular price \$3.50, Inventory price, \$1.67.
 Piano lamps, regular price \$10.00, Inventory price, \$4.85.
 Banquet lamps, regular price \$7.50, Inventory price, \$3.40.
 Parlor vase lamps, regular price \$6.50, Inventory price, \$2.97.
 Haviland dinner sets, regular price \$75.00, Inventory price, \$34.50



Refrigerator Sale.

Every Refrigerator and Ice Box has been greatly reduced in price for this great sale. The above refrigerator has all modern improvements, latest style and finished in antique. Worth \$13.50. Inventory Price, \$7.89.



Freezer Sale.

2-quart, \$1.25.
 3-quart, \$1.49.
 6-quart, \$2.37.
 8-quart, \$2.99.
 14-quart, \$7.48.

Cooler Sale.

4 gal. stone coolers, 98c.
 6 " " " 1.30
 8 " " " 1.75
 3 1/2 galvanized coolers, \$1.65
 4 " " " 1.97
 6 " " " 2.34
 8 " " " 2.98
 10 " " " 3.65
 A \$10.00 filter for \$4.25.
 25c ice picks for 12c.
 35c " chisel, 17c.

Open Every Evening Except Monday and Saturday

Peoples Furniture & Carpet Co.

1315-1317 FARNAM ST.

FORMERLY PEOPLES MAMMOTH INSTALLMENT HOUSE.

Send 10c for postage on big '94 Furniture Catalogue. Baby Carriage and Refrigerator Catalogue Mailed Free.

PHARMACY IN NEBRASKA

A Project to Establish a High Grade College of Pharmacy in the State.

TO ELEVATE THE STANDARD OF THE ART

A Prize Essay Discussing the Benefits to Be Derived from Such a School and the Comparative Merits of Various Locations for Its Site.

For several years the proposition of establishing in the state a high grade college of pharmacy has occupied the attention of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical Association, but up to the present date no definite or decisive steps toward the accomplishment of this end have been taken. In order to arouse interest in the undertaking and to bring the matter before the annual convention of the state druggists, which has just adjourned at Hastings, the Mercer Chemical company of Omaha offered a prize for the best article on the question, and out of the many submitted and read that written by Mr. W. L. Hellman of Tecumseh was voted the most able and thorough elucidation of the subject. As the question is one of great interest to every pharmacist and physician in the state as well as to all persons who desire to see Nebraska advance in the path of higher education, The Bee takes pleasure in publishing the article which successfully competed for the prize:

THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE OF PHARMACY IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA AND THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF OMAHA AND LINCOLN AS ITS SITE.

Every member of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical Association appreciates the responsibility which rests upon him in the daily pursuit of his calling, and considering this responsibility and the amount of care, labor, expense and ability which go to make the skillful pharmacist, I believe that we are all agreed that his calling should rank as one of the learned professions.

Why should the pharmacist supply the skill and learning which supplement the learning and skill of the physician, and without which his efforts would be of little avail, and yet the one is known as the professional man and the other as a tradesman? The lawyer draws a will which his brother uses; the carpenter invariably undertakes to break, and the profession is called learned. The pharmacist knows as much Latin as the average

lawyer. In fact, in respect of his Latin, he would hold Julius Caesar at a disadvantage. His knowledge is as great as that of the average lawyer, and his technical skill, in many cases, greater. He should not rank with the vendor of tape and the purveyor of conchals. There may be at present some reason for these distinctions in the public mind, but whether they shall continue indefinitely in the several communities which make up the state of Nebraska depends on the druggists of the state themselves. Prejudices and misconceptions in time give way to the truth, and whatever the state of public opinion at present, we have only to be a learned profession in the public consideration of a learned profession in the mind of the public.

There is no better pharmaceutical training or skill than can be found in the ranks of the druggists of Nebraska today. Some of this has been acquired in the schools of other states. Much of it has been reached by patient and untiring self-culture. But many more in the profession have not had the advantages on the one hand or the persistence and determination on the other, which should bring them to the highest rank in their chosen pursuit. Such, even more than the others, through regret of their own lack of opportunities, appreciate the advantages of a thorough course of study. And all alike must feel that the younger generation should have better advantages than the present. This a school of pharmacy within the state of Nebraska would give. And there is no doubt that many practical druggists would be glad to avail themselves of the advantage of a well equipped school for advanced study or special research. Such a condition of affairs, a recognized course of study in a school of dignified character and scholarly connections, a constant influx of educated, trained and competent druggists and a general elevation of the standards of proficiency, is the highest object to which the N. S. P. A. can give its attention.

And we might add that not only increased social and professional position may be expected to result, but increased profits are sure to follow thereupon. The public is willing to pay for service just in proportion as it is valuable. And the educated and skillful physician, like the educated and skillful physician, is the one who will reap the appreciation and dollars of the public.

UNIVERSITY FACILITIES.

Instructions in general departments, such as chemistry, botany, Latin, etc., would be given by the regular professors and in the regular classes of the university. The usual lecture, as in geology, mineralogy and paleontology, would be obtained from the same source. The technical work alone would remain to be provided for under the charge of pharmaceutical specialists. It will be clear that the class of technical and teaching skill thus to be obtained, will far exceed that which could be had were it attempted to cover a complete course of four or even two years without such a connection.

Again, as members of the college of pharmacy would have the advantage of such other or general character as would supplement a shorter pharmaceutical course or supply deficiencies of preparation in general education.

It is another consideration which should not be forgotten, that the university enrolls over 1,000 students. They represent all parts of the state and will meet on equal footing, the students of the department of pharmacy, and recognize them as fellow students in pursuit of a liberal education.

This sentiment taken to the homes of the students will be a tremendous factor in realizing the efforts of our association, in adding dignity and respect to our chosen pursuit.

What we have written is based on the supposition that such an arrangement with the university authorities could be made. While the university might gain something, the pharmaceutical interests have far more gain. Depending something on our knowledge of the study, the class room and the laboratory and some of the most successful ones are situated in towns far smaller than either Omaha or Lincoln.

In the mind of the writer a college of pharmacy, organized in this state, should be one of the recognized colleges or departments of the State university. And in such an arrangement, the pharmaceutical school, the druggists who are interested in its success, and the university itself would all be the gainers.

It is unnecessary to say anything in favor of the University of Nebraska. It is recognized in the highest educational circles of the country as one of the few western colleges of high standing. This position has been acquired by the original work of its professors in their own departments, and the extent and thoroughness of its curriculum. Its position is such that every Nebraskan must look with pride on its achievements and have an earnest desire for its future welfare.

The organization of a college of pharmacy, backed by the druggists of the state in their regular association, would doubtless gain favorable attention and action on the part of the university, and on the other hand the standing of the university would give the college of pharmacy a high position from the first. Following the considerations named, the economy of effort and expense are certainly arguments in favor of such an arrangement.

THE FIGHT OF TIME.

Detroit Free Press.

He had talked on every subject and to everybody, she was mad enough, you bet to call down saints. Her fierce and warlike dad.

"It's been a lovely day," he said, "I wonder if I'll be like this tomorrow, for I love these balmy days to see."

She answered him: "I do not know, and I don't care to guess. Tomorrow's weather's fate, Foeses you see in patience, for you'll not have long to wait."

The brewers' pool of New York has declared that it will lock out all union men unless the boycott is lifted. As a consequence it is being pushed harder than ever.

The Nebraska State assembly of the Knights of Labor will send delegates to the State Federation of Labor meeting at Grand Island.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles

"DELSARTE" GYMNASTICS.

A Prominent Turner Gives His Opinion of the "Modern Era."

OMAHA, June 10.—To the Editor of The Bee: For the past two years our public schools have been given over to the so-called "Delsarte" system of physical culture. Our boys and girls have labored during that time to get some benefit by the application of a "fad" which has been masquerading as a system of physical culture. The "Delsarte" system is about as valuable for the proper development of the boy as the faith cure is for suffering humanity. We have this day no system of physical culture in the public schools of Omaha. The exercises, based upon the so-called "Delsarte" system, as taught in our schools, is not physical culture at all. Prof. Delsarte never intended that his system of posing and facial expression be applied as a means for physical training. No school of importance has as yet adopted "Delsarte," with the exception of some "young ladies seminaries," where the outward appearance is all that is required to make up a young lady's education.

"The American association for the advancement of physical education" has never considered the Delsarte system an important factor in physical development, and now to fill the void created by the theatrical Delsarte our boys and girls are to be subjected to a rigid military drill. The revival of the military idea in its adaptation to schools has been indulged in, and to some extent encouraged by those lacking definiteness as to what constitutes the best physical culture. The Turner system is employed for the physical welfare of our youth.

Actuated, no doubt, by a sincerity of purpose in desiring to promote physical development and training, and that a high standard may be obtained, they nevertheless have utterly failed to recognize the proper methods of procedure in this important branch of school work. Military drill will make our boys strong and healthy, and the boys will like it. This is the argument brought in favor of the drill. Now let us look a little closer into this matter of military drill.

The Turners may be reckoned upon for a good deal of experience. This organization has had cadet corps in almost every state. Today but one is in existence, all others have vanished. We had the idea that military drill could supplant the physical or gymnastic work. Everybody of course took an interest in it; the boys were delighted with the great pride was taken in parade and exhibition drill. Things went on smoothly for about a year; the boys had learned the "Manual of Arms" and the "company and platoon" but in spite of all efforts the interest in the drill began to flag, and after a life of about five years the more formerly flourishing cadet corps were a thing of the past. Nothing but the guns remained to remind us every now and then of money foolishly spent.

Military drill will hold the attention of the

RELIGIOUS.

It is said that Protestant Christianity is growing in India as fast as it is in this country.

Rev. Dr. E. A. Dunning, the editor of the Congregationalist, is to write a history of Congregationalism.

The pope has just built a new wing in connection with the pavilion in the Vatican gardens, which adjoins the tower where his holiness seeks refuge from the heat of mid-summer.

The real name of Brother Joseph, who has succeeded Father Damien in the work among the lepers of Hawaii, is Ira P. Dutton, a native of Vermont. He adjudicated war claims in the border states after the civil war.

Much interest has centered in the Christian Endeavor work in life saving stations, and at the international convention in Montreal, Canada, an advanced movement was made by adding the light houses and light ships to the work, also including the United Kingdom of Great Britain in the field of operation.

According to the last census the membership of the African Methodist Episcopal church is 423,000; Sunday school scholars, 267,000; number of churches, 2,100; number of bishops and general officers, nineteen; educational institutions, five; active preachers, 1,700; number of publications, three.

PHILIP ANDRES.

We have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to make our public schools second to none in the land; we have endeavored to engage the best teachers and pedagogues; we have succeeded, and we point with pride to the excellent method of mental training that prevails in our public schools this day. But why this lamentable waste in physical culture? Why do we resort to the pupils of the public schools will receive very little physical training.

Why not adopt (and maintain) the best system of rational gymnastics, engage competent instructors, who are able to apply the best of methods? Give the boys and girls a chance to develop their growing bodies, with the aid of proper gymnastics, that will act recreative and exhilarating on their minds, and thus make true men and women of them.

PHILIP ANDRES.

PHILIP ANDRES.

This church publishes one of the best of the Afro-American quarters, the Church Quarterly, at Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. Resenthal, who has been for many years a Christian missionary in Abyssinia, is now in this country, telling how the missionaries in that country are persecuted. King Theodore was especially cruel to missionaries. They were first condemned to wear heavy bars of iron around their body, and were then tried. The trial began by reading the genealogy of the king, which claimed for him a blood relationship with Solomon and David, and the reading of which lasted four hours. During the reading the missionaries were compelled to stand unprotected in the burning sun.

Rev. William Mays of Ferrysville, Ky., has preached the gospel for sixty years and has never accepted a dollar for his services.

According to the annual report issued the last of May, the Salvation Army is now established in forty-two countries. It has 1,997 corps, numbering 6,443 officers, 30,282 local officers, and 2,331 bandmen. The number of "soldiers" is not stated, but General Booth claims that the army converts to Christianity 200,000 people every year.

Miss Fanny Edwards, the girl evangelist of Louisville, Ky., is reported to have saved 1,000 souls in Ohio and Indiana. She is 13 years of age and lets her long hair hang down over her shoulders.

The amount received by the American Sunday School union for carrying on their work during the last year was \$125,158, against \$109,228 for the previous year. There have been in the field 138 men employed. As one result of their labors, 1,783 new Sunday schools were organized, having 8,273 teachers and scholars; 430 were reorganized, and aid was given to existing schools 8,363 times.

The senior bishop of Christendom, it is believed, is Sofronius, the patriarch of Alexandria, who is 95 years old, and has been a bishop for forty-five years. Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, consecrated fifty-three years ago, is 82 years old, and has been a bishop for forty-five years. Archbishop Simeon of Philadelphia, consecrated fifty-two years ago, came next in that respect.

Miss Sadie Means has been restored to membership in the Presbyterian church at Columbus, S. C., by the Presbyterian general assembly, held in session at Nashville, Tenn. Miss Means was a faithful and consistent member of the church, but was poor and compelled to support herself, which she did by accepting a position in the telephone office. Sunday work being part of her duties, the church disapproved of Sunday work and assembly, held in session at Nashville, Tenn. Miss Means was a faithful and consistent member of the church, but was poor and compelled to support herself, which she did by accepting a position in the telephone office. Sunday work being part of her duties, the church disapproved of Sunday work and assembly, held in session at Nashville, Tenn. Miss Means was a faithful and consistent member of the church, but was poor and compelled to support herself, which she did by accepting a position in the telephone office. Sunday work being part of her duties, the church disapproved of Sunday work and assembly, held in session at Nashville, Tenn.

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