

KIRK

ASTOUNDS THE PUBLIC

He Claims that His New Discovery, Rain Water Maker, Will Reduce Both the Labor and Cost of Washing in Omaha Fully

Fifty Per Cent—And Stands Ready to Prove It

"Yes," said Mr. Kirk's representative, "we make the above statement in all seriousness, and have no fears as to our ability to accomplish such remarkable results in Omaha. We have done it in Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Des Moines, and many other places—why not in Omaha?"

Already the results, so far obtained from the free distribution made from The Bee office, show conclusively that he can more than accomplish all he claims. It is Mr. Kirk's intention to state from day to day exactly what "Rain Water Maker" is intended for and what it has accomplished.

"RAIN WATER MAKER"

The Many Purposes for Which It Was Invented

Mr. Kirk and his representative are frequently asked the question, "Is your rain water maker simply a hard water softener?" We answer emphatically, "No." Kirk's new scientific discovery not only softens instantly the hardest water but is equally valuable in rain or cistern water, as it renders all water soft and velvety. Clothes washed in this preparation are much sweeter and whiter and will hold colors from running in printed goods; prevents bluing from scumming in water; prevents flannels from shrinking.

For the bath or toilet it is indispensable. Accelerating the action of soap, giving the skin a healthy glow and helping to remove any superfluous excretions that may adhere to the body.

For dishes and general washing purposes it is very essential.

Kirk's "Rain Water Maker" is absolutely harmless and must not be confused with soap powders, as it contains no soap, lye, ammonia, borax, lime or any deleterious ingredients, and saves 25 per cent of soap and 60 per cent of labor. Kirk's "Rain Water Maker" can be had of all druggists and grocers, 25c for two pound package.

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DOCTOR SEARLES & SEARLES

Chronic, Nervous, Private Diseases.

TREATMENT BY MAIL. Consultation Free

We cure Catarrh, all diseases of the Nose, Throat, Chest, Stomach, Liver, Blood, Skin and Kidney Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Lost Manhood, and ALL PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN.

WEAK MEN ARE VICTIMS TO NERVOUS Debility or Exhaustion, Wasting Weakness, Involuntary Losses, etc. Suffer slowly in young and middle age, long of years, and weakened prematurely in approaching old age. All yield readily to our new treatment for loss of vital power. Call or address with stamp for circulars, free book and receipts.

Dr. Searles and Searles, 1416 Barnum Omaha Neb

WHAT CURES PIMPLES

The only really successful preventive and cure of pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, is the celebrated "Dermatol." Soap, greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, as well as perfect antiseptic of toilet and nursery soap. Only preventive of clog- ging of the pores. Sold everywhere.

Regular Price ... \$18.00
This Week Price \$8

CHAS. SHIVERICK & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Sun, Mon. & Tues. April 21, 22, 23.
The Operatic Triumph of the Season. Three Nights Only—No Matinee.

DELLA FOX
COMIC OPERA CO.

In the charming French Vaudeville Opera, Adapted from Raymond & Marc, by Clary M. Greene. Music by Wm. Furst and Victor Roger.

The Little Trooper

Principle Chorus and Ensemble precisely the same as seen in New York.
Box about open Saturday. Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c, and 10c.

3 FESTIVAL CONCERTS
BOYD'S THEATER,
Friday, April 19, Saturday, April 20.
MATINEE AND EVENING.
—THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA—
Theodore Thomas,
CONDUCTOR.
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. Geneva-Johnston Bishop
Mr. Homer Moore.

Reserved Seats ... 75c to \$1.50
Now on sale at Adolph Meyer's Music Store, 15th & V. Rooms.

IMPROVING CROP REPORTS

Proposed Extension of the Service Will Cost Considerable Money.

MORTON CONSIDERING RECOMMENDATIONS

He Lays Down the Opinions that if More Accuracy is Desired Paid Agents Must Be Employed to Furnish Information.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Morton and Statistician Robertson have not yet had an opportunity to consider the recommendations made by the various representatives of the committee organization which recently presented plans looking to more accurate crop reports by the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Morton says that it is a fact that cannot be controverted that neither the government nor an individual can get something for nothing, and the primary reports upon which the published reports of the department are based, are furnished by persons who get their pay in agricultural publication, seeds, and a few farms. The secretary does not expect that accurate reports can be obtained in this manner, and takes the ground that if crop reports of the department are to be made valuable in the future, money must be expended in securing the information upon which the statistics are based. He advocates before the conference an annual census of acreage planted, and says that if the department has information as to the amount of grain sown in a county it can, on a report in June showing climatic conditions and as to whether or not it has suffered from any cause, make a very close estimate as to the probable crop. The secretary says that reports from the men who own and operate threshers would furnish the best information as to the yields of grain.

While the suggestions of the commercial men may be taken into consideration and some of them adopted, the department has already considered plans for improving the service and has found that the trouble lies in the fact that there is not sufficient money to carry out any method of reform that would greatly improve the service. Statistician Robertson listened to all the arguments presented at the recent conference and says that some of the suggestions are good and others are impracticable. He says that it would not be best to abolish the state agents, while there are still but a limited number of reporters in each county. He thinks it well to increase the number of reporters, but this is something that the department has under consideration. The recommendation that April 1st be the condition of winter wheat be discontinued is not wise, and if it were done it would apply equally well to the bulletins on the condition of other crops while growing.

RUSSIA'S EXILE OF THE HEBREWS.

Secretary Gresham's Protests Against Their Emigration to America.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Diplomatic correspondence between Russia and the United States for the past two years, just published, refers particularly to the condition of the Israelites in Russia and their immigration to the United States. This began in May, 1882, when Secretary Gresham telegraphed Minister White as to the edicts against the Jews which it was supposed would result in a large emigration of that people to the United States. Minister White, in reply, stated there was a tendency to grant visas to the part of the government in its treatment of the Jews. As to the laws or orders regarding this people, he said: "The treatment of the Israelites, whether good or evil, is not based entirely upon any one usage or statute; there are said to be in the vast jurisdiction of the law of this empire more than 1,000 laws and statutes relating to them besides hundreds of circulars and secret regulations, restrictions, extensions and temporary arrangements, general, special and local, which are constantly changing and which no human being can say what the law as a whole is—least of all can a Jew in any province have any certain knowledge of his rights."

He discusses at some length the condition of the Jews in Russia and the contempt in which they are held by the masses of Russian. He says that the Russian government for educating the Jews and even where they form the great bulk of the population only one-third are allowed to hold municipal offices. He says the religious restrictions are most illegal and inhumane. The Russians charge the Jews with fanaticism, but Mr. White says they cannot be rendered less so by the treatment they receive.

The Jews are more kindly treated by Alexander II, and Mr. White attributes the reaction against them to the assassination of that monarch.

After this dispatch Mr. Gresham writes to Mr. Webb, secretary of the legation, saying: "The continued enforcement of such harsh measures, necessarily forcing upon us large numbers of degraded and undesirable persons, who must, in great measure, be supported, cannot be regarded as consistent with the friendship which the Russian government has long professed for the United States."

Some further correspondence ensued and in January Mr. Webb informed Mr. Gresham that final expulsion of Jews from the province of St. Petersburg was extended until June, 1885. Mr. White soon after informed the department that the Russian government absolutely denied that it was assisting Jewish emigration to the United States. Another letter quotes from a German paper, saying that it was determined to send the best Jewish emigrants to Argentine and the helpless were to be assisted to the United States. Another question was the right of a naturalized citizen of the United States to relinquish his citizenship and become a Russian citizen. Mr. Gresham says this right is unquestionable.

A diplomatic question was raised over Joseph Wing Field, an American citizen of African descent, 14 years of age, who was sent to St. Petersburg as servant of a resident of that city. He was stopped at the frontier, but through the intervention of Mr. White was allowed to proceed, but the Russian government refuses to allow him to remain unless he has a passport. The objection to issuing him a passport was not that he was under age, but that he wanted to stay in St. Petersburg with the intention of remaining five years. Assistant Secretary Hill said that a passport might issue to a minor upon satisfactory proof that he intended to return to the United States by attaining to his majority.

DOORS CLOSED TO MISSIONARIES.

Spain Still Refuses to Allow Methodists' Entry to the Caroline Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the correspondence between the United States and Spain last year is the history of the negotiations which resulted in the payment of \$17,500, as indemnity for the expulsion from the Caroline islands by Spain of the American missionaries. It appears, also, that immediately upon receiving the indemnity United States Minister Taylor, and instructions from the State department, began to press the demand that the missionaries be allowed to return to the Caroline islands. He represented that the governor of the islands was willing to permit this upon the assent of the Spanish government, but the latter, after denying that official had any authority to convey any such assurance, announced on September 18 last that the condition in the Carolines has undergone no such change as would warrant the return of the Methodists, and therefore refused permission for their return.

United States Minister Taylor at تهران, Persia, appears to have had a great deal of trouble last year in securing adequate protection for American missionaries who were striving to establish a Jewish mission school in that country. The missionaries were robedly treated by the inferior Persian officials and had difficulty in protecting their pupils. Owing to the energetic efforts of the minister, which found a ready response

Abduction of Constance His.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There is a long chapter in the diplomatic correspondence of the last year just published relative to the case of the child Constance Madeline His, who was abducted by her father after he was divorced from her mother in the United States. As was shown at the time, the United States made a strong effort to secure the return of the child to the custody of the government of Switzerland, where the child had been carried by her father, finally refused to permit this. The State department, however, by means accepted by the Swiss authorities of the right of abduction of a person of America even by a father, and at the close of the volume, strong instructions had been sent to United States Consul Broadhead not to permit the case to stand, as it might in future be cited as a precedent against the United States. He was, therefore, instructed to urge the government of the Swiss government as would comport with the dignity and sovereignty of the United States.

Major General Meade's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Major General Meade, commander of the Department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, will be placed on the retired list of the army next Monday on account of age. His retirement will create a vacancy in the list of majors general and in case it is filled by the promotion of a brigadier general two vacancies will then exist in that grade, the vacancy caused by the promotion of Brigadier General Roger in February last not having been filled.

Ships May Pass in the Night.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Carlisle, it is stated this afternoon, will issue a circular to collectors of customs at ports of entry instructing them to permit all incoming ocean steamships arriving after sundown to discharge their passengers and baggage without delay. The small amount of additional expense incurred will be borne by the government. This settles the question of permitting ships to pass in the night up to their pier.

from the shah, the school was finally put upon a firm basis, although it was found necessary to caution all the mission stations to observe very carefully the treaty stipulations and refrain from extending refuge to Persian subjects.

CATTLE COMPANY LOSES THE LAND.

Secretary Smith Rules in Favor of the Settlers in the Case.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the commissioner refusing to reinstate entries of the first entry men for land involved in the case of the United States against Newman and others. This case is better known as Kit Carter Cattle company case. The cattle company is mortgagee of the first entrymen, and asked to have entries reinstated on the ground that entries were made in bad faith. Of this fact they were not informed at the time the mortgage was contracted. The secretary rules that this is not valid ground for reinstatement, and no other reason having been urged for a reversal of the commissioner's decision, it is affirmed. There are about twenty quarter sections of land in the Meeker district involved in the contest, which are now occupied by the second entrymen, and this decision confirms their title. The secretary also rendered decisions in the following cases:

Nebraska—Edwin E. Fenner, against William R. Traver, Alliance district, decision reversed, and Traver's entry held intact; James Dickson against Marshall Hall, Alliance district, decision affirmed and contest dismissed; Rolfe L. Smith against Amy A. Strickler, Hill district, 189, decision affirmed; Strickler entry held for cancellation; William Ferguson against John W. Wood, Sidney district, decision affirmed, and contest dismissed; John D. Westenhaver against Irvin S. Dods, Alliance district, decision reversed, and Dods' entry held for cancellation; in Brown, Alliance district, decision reversed, and Brown allowed an extension of time to pay for land; ex parte, Horace J. Jacker, Alliance district, decision affirmed; William Varley, Alliance district, decision modified, and Varley allowed to pay for claim now.

South Dakota—Hamm against John H. Patten and others, Huron district, decision affirmed, and land awarded to Hamilton; Lawrence J. O'Toole against William Spicer, Watouchee district, decision affirmed, and O'Toole allowed to enter lot 1, section 32, claim, other portion awarded to Spicer; ex parte, John G. Hartine, Chamberlain district, decision affirmed, and Hartine's application to contest certain grants to Milwaukee railroad rejected; Prentiss A. Pope against J. J. Batterson, trustee for Bossier, townland district, decision affirmed, and Pope allowed to perfect entry; in re William Warble, Huron district, decision reversed and repayment of purchase money for land ordered; James H. Malloy against Frank Finerty, Mitchell district, decision affirmed, and Finerty's entry to be cancelled; ex parte, H. P. Hanson, Huron district, decision reversed, and Hanson required to file affidavit showing actual amount of land owned by him; Eugene Webb against Christian Nelson, Aberdeen district, decision affirmed, and Nelson's entry held; A. Croal and Michael E. Croal against Wilhelm Bostler, Aberdeen district, decision affirmed, and Bostler's entry held for cancellation.

NICARAGUA HAS FAITH IN THE CANAL.

No Thought of Hampering the Work of the Present Company.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, was asked today concerning a report that Nicaragua desired that the present Nicaraguan Canal company should surrender the concession under which work has been done thus far and that the United States and Nicaragua should jointly undertake the future work as a government enterprise. The minister explained the report as due to a misapprehension. The Nicaraguan government had no intention of doing so, and the company would surrender its concession, it had every confidence that the company would push the enterprise with all possible dispatch. Under these circumstances, Dr. Guzman said, the plan of joint governmental action was not a live one and it was not regarded as a remote possibility. The government wanted to give every facility and encouragement to the company and did not want the impression to get abroad that it considered forfeiting likely or even possible. Dr. Guzman says the misapprehension arose through crediting to him a statement which he had communicated to the State department as an enclosure. The statement had been made during an interview between the United States minister at Nicaragua and the government authorities. It was forwarded to Dr. Guzman and by him sent to the State department with the intention to endorse the views. It has since been found that the report of the interview at Managua was very defective. Minister Baker was talking in English, but the Nicaraguan minister was talking in Spanish and understood no English, from which the recent reports have arisen.

PROTECTION FOR RAISIN GROWERS.

Carlisle Will Ask the Courts to Remedy a Tariff Law Blunder.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin are interesting themselves in behalf of the California small fruit growers, to prevent, if possible, the free importation of currants into this country. The New York board of general appraisers recently decided that under the new tariff law all currants save Zante currants could be admitted free, and for several days past the Treasury department has received a large number of protests against allowing this decision to stand. It is learned that yesterday Collector Kilbrath at New York heard arguments on both sides of the question and concluded that the law was too plain to admit of any objection. The action of congress in striking all currants from the dutiable list save Zante currants was a blunder, and the department's months made from time to time the particular section plainly show an interested purpose on the part of some one to remove the duty from currants. The Treasury officials, though, having little faith in a favorable result, will very likely appeal to the courts from the decision of the New York board on behalf of the small fruit growers of the country.

Order Does Not Date Back.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Cleveland has slightly altered one of the rules of the civil service commission. Previous to November last members could be appointed to government positions not protected by the civil service law, but subject to examination and then after a year service could be transferred to positions within civil service without undergoing the usual competitive examinations. This method, giving rise to abuses, was at that date prohibited by the president. He has issued another order explaining that his previous prohibition was not intended to be retroactive and did not apply to persons who were in the unclassified list previous to this.

Tax Returns Still Coming In.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is authoritatively stated at the Treasury department that reports of collectors so far received show that the amount of income tax receipts no doubt will reach the estimate made before the decision of the supreme court, which was that the amount of receipts would be about \$15,000,000. No information as to the number and amount of returns already reported has been received from the cities and towns, and the department is confident that income tax returns were still being offered, and asking for instructions. Several cases were at that date prohibited by the president, and he was instructed to receive them, subject to whatever action might be decided upon later.

New York and Columbia Going to Kiel.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Herbert has sent orders to Admiral Meade at Colon to detach the New York and Columbia from his squadron and start them for New York, so that they may arrive by May 1st at least. This probably will cause the two ships to be in Kiel before the first of next week. At New York they will be painted and put in such condition that they will be ready to start for Kiel by May 1st and figure at the great naval demonstration which will be the finest vessels of their type in the world.

The Monterey has Sailed from Mazatlan for Acapulco, Mexico, here way to Paris.

The Mexican has sailed from Seattle on a coal steamer.

Karl's Clover Root will Purify your Blood.

clear your complexion, regulate your bowels, and cure your head clear as a bell; 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

THEY TALKED PLATTE CANAL

Features of the Enterprise Discussed Before Current Topic Club.

HICKS AND PATTERSON QUESTIONED

What the Canal Would Do in Cheapening Power and Thus Attracting Manufacturers—Cheap Bonus for securing Industrial Concerns.

The meeting of the Current Topic club at the Young Men's Christian association rooms last evening was continued by the conducting of a question and answer school on the Platte canal scheme. Citizens interested in seeing the undertaking go through talked interestingly of its various phases, legal and commercial.

Mr. Lobingier presided and announced as the subject of the evening "The Platte River; or, as it Should Be Called Now, the Douglas County Canal."

D. C. Patterson reviewed the details of the undertaking. "The engineers tell us," said Mr. Patterson, "that we can produce power cheaper than if we had coal mines at our doors." The impracticability of constructing a canal from Florence on the Missouri river was pointed out, both on account of the lack of an adequate fall and the sand-charged condition of the water.

In reference to the canal law the speaker said he was assured that its provisions were legal and the bill would hold water. An attempt had been made in certain quarters to represent the country company as one who worried over the danger which might come from parties speculating in land located at the terminus of the canal, but this was unavailing, as the bill spoke for itself on that subject, clearly prescribing the duties of the undertaker.

Nothing could happen to the young men of the city so good, George N. Hicks declared, as a general revival in Omaha, not of boom times, but of some substantial business nature such as the canal would bring. The country company, he stated, was a standing advertisement. Eastern cotton manufacturers were looking south for new locations. Cheaper coal and cheaper power were the things that attracted them to South Omaha's success in getting the packers to locate there. They were given hundreds of thousands of dollars of stock in the South Omaha stock yards to secure their location.

Both gentlemen answered many questions. The superiority of a public control of such a thing as the canal, he stated, was pointed out by Mr. Patterson, who stated that Chicago by its control of the water works system cleared \$2,300,000 last year over the necessary expenses. The country company, he stated, had sold annually twice as much power in Omaha as it made. In other words, a party bought power by the year and only used it part of the year. The canal had the same opportunity. The canal could be built at such size as the bonds issued would warrant and could be easily enlarged.

The Kearney canal, Mr. Patterson in reply to a question stated, was a failure because of its small size and a neglect to provide against sand. Yet it was full of water and running. Kearney's electric plant, Omaha should not make the mistake of only putting \$500,000 into the enterprise, but build a canal of adequate capacity.

RIGHTS OF COURT-MARTIAL.

Supreme Court Decides a Test Case of Interest to Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The United States supreme court today heard arguments in the case of M. L. Johnson, a captain in the United States navy, vs David B. Sayre, appealed from the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia. The case is one which has excited considerable interest in naval and army circles, involving as it does the validity of trials by court-martial and the right of civil courts to set aside the verdicts of the army and navy courts wherever criminal punishment is involved.

Sayre was a clerk to a paymaster in the United States navy, on duty on the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk navy yard. He was accused of obtaining \$2,000 in money and sentenced by court-martial to two years' imprisonment, to a heavy fine and to dishonorable dismissal from the service.

Johnson, lieutenant in the navy, was charged with the offense of having procured the discharge of Sayre from his imprisonment on the grounds that, although Sayre was in active service, he could not in time of peace be punished for the offense which he committed by court-martial or otherwise than on indictment by a grand jury under the Fifth amendment to the constitution and also on the ground that the sentence of the court-martial was "cruel and unusual," and prohibited by the Eighth amendment.

It was claimed on behalf of the navy that the court had no jurisdiction and erred in granting the application for habeas corpus. The navy department is reported to have the Navy department appealed in order to get a ruling of the question from the United States supreme court.

Littell Walker, a lieutenant, who acted as judge advocate of the court-martial, though not a lawyer, was permitted by the supreme court to make an argument in the case.

SIR JULIAN WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Does Not Think Doctor Buchanan's Case Warrants It.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Sir Julian Paucot, the British ambassador, declines to interfere on behalf of Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the New York wife murderer, whose petition for a writ of error to stay his execution during the week beginning next Monday was denied by the supreme court on Wednesday. He is of the opinion the case is not one which justifies the interference of the embassy.

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Karl's Clover Root will Purify your Blood.

clear your complexion, regulate your bowels, and cure your head clear as a bell; 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

S. MORSE

DRY GOODS @

New Goods from Jaffray--

Tomorrow go on sale the most enticing bargains we've yet had from Jaffray—New goods that came in yesterday—Novelties of the season at half price tomorrow.

Dress Goods--

1 1/2 yards wide, tan and gray Spring Suits, imported by Jaffray to sell for 75c—our price **39c**

40-inch all wool new stylish Spring and summer Dress Goods, worth and sold for 50c and 60c—our price **35c**

40-inch, bright French Plaids, beautiful styles, positively worth 65c, for **50c**

Jaffray's Novelty Suits, in crepe effects—and novelties in all colors **12c**

Jaffray's 36-in. navy blue Serge and 36-in. Novelty Suits **15c**

Jaffray's 36-in. Henriettas, in all colors, worth 25c **19c**

Jaffray's 36-in. all wool Novelty Suits, 40c quality—for **25c**

Jaffray's all wool Challis, wholesale at 40c **32c**

Jaffray's 40-in. all wool Chevots, 50c value **35c**

New Silks--

Fancy Novelty Silks, brocades, checks, shadow effects, 80c, 85c and \$1 qualities, all go at **69c**

25 inch black Broad-cast India Silk, finest quality, worth \$1.25 a yard, for **75c**

Table Linens--

1 1/2 yards wide Cream Damask, worth 50c at wholesale **35c**

62-inch Bleached Damask worth 50c, tomorrow **40c**

62-inch Bleached Damask, worth 75c, tomorrow **50c**

62-inch Bleached Satin Table Linin, a bargain at **60c**

64-inch Bleached Damask, worth \$1.25, tomorrow **75c**

72-inch Bleached Damask, worth \$1.37 1/2 extra quality, tomorrow **95c**

Napkins in all sizes and qualities.

Good sized Napkins in fine linens, doz. **\$1.10**

Extra sized Napkins, doz. **\$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75**

Very large Napkins, doz. **\$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50**

Butterfly's Patterns, Fashion Sheets and The Delinator--

We are sole agents.

Now in ladies' parlors.

Wash Goods--

Beautiful new Challis—Light and dark effects—the 1 1/2c quality—for **5c**

The very finest Garner Percales—finer than those we sold Wednesday—2 1/2c quality for **5c**

A whole case of the finest Styles and the best qualities Of Calicoes—go for **5c**

French Cotton Etoile, fine Beautiful styles, regular 15c goods, in short lengths—at **6c**

Hosiery--

Ladies' plain fast black hose that Jaffray wholesaled at \$1.75 a dozen, go at **9c**

Jaffray's \$3.50 a dozen hose will be 2 pairs for 35c, or a pair **20c**

Ladies' fine black hose, Jaffray's \$4 a dozen kind **25c**

Jaffray's \$6 a dozen hose, go for **35c**

The black hose that Jaffray sold for \$9 a dozen, go at **50c**

Misses' ribbed cotton hose, Jaffray's price \$3 a dozen, ours, 2 pairs for 25c, or a pair **15c**

Misses' ribbed cotton hose, Jaffray's price \$4.25 a dozen **25c**

THE CLIMAX

of enjoyment is found by every lover of good chewing tobacco in LORILLARD'S famous

Climax Plug

This tobacco represents the result of 134 year's experience in blending and preparing tobacco to suit a universal taste. A delicious flavor has been imparted to it without the addition of any harmful element. In substance it is unequalled by any chewing tobacco ever prepared. When you want a delicious satisfying chew, try CLIMAX PLUG.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

BAILEY, THE DENTIST

3d floor Paxton Block, 16th & Farnam.

Teeth extracted without pain patient remaining conscious. Greatest least anaesthetic ever discovered. Thousands sounding its praise. Used by no other dentist in this part of the United States. All dental operation at lowest rates—12 years experience. Seven years in Omaha.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

Before and After

The reason Cupidene is not used by doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 100 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. \$10 a box, six for \$50, by mail. Send for pamphlet and testimonials.

Address: D. A. WOLF, MANHOOD CO., P. O. Box 209, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels, and cure your head clear as a bell; 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

FOR SALE BY GOODMAN DRUG CO., & KURN & CO., OMAHA, NEBRASKA.