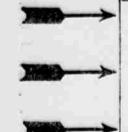
→ 1310-1312 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska ←



ECOGNIZING the fact that the Holiday trade will soon demand great quantities of goods in our line, being heavily overstocked and wishing to give our customers the benefit of low prices at a time of the year when our goods are most in demand, we have concluded to CUT PRICES all to pieces, without regard to cost of articles mentioned. The goods offered at cut prices are the same quality and purity that we have always sold, and we guarantee their purity. We handle no imitation goods of any description. A glance at the prices given below will convince customers that we have done as we said, viz: CUT PRICES ALL TO PIECES.

.... WE QUOTE

Wines

PureCalifornia Sweet Wines

Port..... 30c quart, 90c gallon Sherry 30c quart, 90c gallon Angellea 30c quart, 90c gallon Muscatel 30c quart, 90c gallon Madeira 30c quart, 90c gallou Malaga..... 30e quart, 90e gallon Tokay 30c quart, 90c gallon Sweet Catawba. 30e quart, 90c gal. Blackberry Wine, 30c qt. 90c gallon

California Dry Wines

Claret 20c quart, 60c gallon Zinfandel 25c quart 70c gallon Riesling..... 20c quart, 60c gallon

California Brandies

Californa Brandy . 75c qt, \$2.75 gal. California Brandy \$1 qt. \$3.50 gal.

Imported Wines

Barton & Guestier Claret.

St. Julie	n, 1884		 .\$ 7.00
Margaux	. 1884		 .\$ 9.00
Pontet (Canet, 188	4	 \$10.00
Chateau	La Rose,	1884.	 . \$14.00
Chateau	Laffite,	1884.	 . \$15.00

White Wine

Saute	rnes.	1884.							. \$7.00
Haut	Saut	ernes,	1884	 ×	٠	٠	۰	*	.\$8.00

Frederick Krote's Caflenz Rhine and

Moselle Wines Krote's Zeltinger.....\$9 per case Krote's Laubenheimer.\$9 per case Krote's Konigsbach....\$9 per case

Imported Port and Sherry.

Taragona P	
Royal	
Amontillado	

Imported Cordials

Nuyens & Co's. Bordenux

Anisette, Superfine .. \$1.50 quart, \$17.00 per case. Cherries in Marischino .. 75c per quart, \$8.50 per case. Absinthe .. \$1.50 per quart, \$17.00 Benedictine . . \$2.00 per quart, \$22.00

Chartreuse .. \$2.00 per quart, \$22.00 Marischino, \$1.40 qt.....\$15 case Cream Deminthe, \$1.40 qt.. \$15 case

Curacoa, injugs. \$1.50 qt.\$17.00 case

Bitters, Angostora

Siegerts Angostora Bitters...\$1.40 per quart, \$13.00 per dozen. Abbott's Angostora Bitters..\$1.20 per quart, \$12.00 per dozen. E. L. Arp's Pepsin Bitters..\$1.25 per quart, \$14.00 per case. Kennedy's East India Bitters .. 60c per, quart, \$6.00 per case. Asparagus Bitters.. 60c per quart,

\$6.00 per case

Domestic Champagnes

Sellery Mouss. \$1.00 quart; 60c pint Case . . . Quarts, \$9.00; pints, \$10.00

Urbana

Wine Company

Golden Seal. Quarts, \$1.80, pints \$1

Imported Champagnes

Ackerman Laurence Sparkling Saumut Lary Royal

Pints......\$1.20, per case \$25.50 Quarts.....\$2.00, per case, \$23.50

Gin

Geneva Gin\$1.00 per quart Old Tom..... 75c

Whiskies

John Jameson & Son's Dublin Whiskey . . . \$1.25 quart, \$13.50 case,

Aubrey Distillery Iday, Scotland

Quarts.....\$1.25; per case, \$13.50

Montreal Club Canadian Rye

Quarts, \$1.00; pints, 50c; half pints,

30c; quarter pints, 15c. Irish quarts, 90c Scotchquarts, 75c Gibson Pure Rye .. 50c per quart,

\$1.75 per gallon. Maryland Pure Rye . . 60c per quart, \$2.00 per gallon.

Greendale Pure Rye \$2.25 Greenbrier\$2.50

Whiskies.

Private Stock \$2.60 Hermitage...75c per quart, \$2.75 per

Old Crow., 75c per quart, \$2.75 per

gallon.

gallon. Oscar Pepper. . 75c per quart, \$2.75

per gallon.

James E. Pepper .. 75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

W. H. McBrayer-75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

O. F. C. Taylor . . 75c per quart, \$2.75 per gallon.

BEER-

Anthony & Kuhn's St. Louis Export Beer, 121/2c qt. or

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS:

We assort Bottle Goods, putting in just such an assortment as you may wish. We do a strictly cashbusiness—do not od in an order without money remittance, as goods will not be shipped until the money s received. In sending money to us, remit by postoffice order or bank draft; personal checks will not be accepted. Express companies will not receive Wines or Liquors for shipment C. O. D., so, to avoid delay send money with order. We make the following charges for packing: Each package of one dozen bottles, or one gallon jug, 15c extra over quoted prices.

IMPORTANT -- From now on until the 1st of January our out-of-town orders are very numerous, and while we try to pack goods and ship promptly, we are sometimes so crowded that orders are delayed ence we desire customers who contemplate ordering from us to order a few days ahead, so that goods will be sure to arrive when wanted. No attention paid to orders unless money is remitted.

Open Evenings till 9.

Open Saturday Eve. till 10.

1310-1312 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

History of the Subjugation of the Hostite Nez Perces.

GENERAL MILES' EXPERIENCE WITH THEM

A Swift Pursuit, a Hot Charge and a Stubborn Siege, Ending in the Complete Defent of the Indians.

(Copyright, 1895, by General Nelson A. Miles. All rights Reserved.

(This paper will form part of a book about to be published by General Miles, entitled "From New England to the Golden Gate." A previous paper described how General Miles' command, moving in pursuit of the Indians under Chief Jeseph, had crossed the Missouri river, and dismissed the steamer which transported them, only to learn that the Indians were on the other side. The steamer was immediately recalled by the firing of a cannon, and the present paper takes up the We quickly crossed the command over to

more allowed the steamer to loose her moortroops prepared in serious earnest for the desperate race and possible encounter. The Little Rocky mountains are a range some fifty miles in extent, running northwest and southeast. Beyond their northern point, about ten miles, is a range known as the a pair of buckskin moccasins. Springing Bear's Paw mountains, with a low divide connecting the two. My information was that the Nez Perces had taken the course that would bring them through the passes between these ranges. Instead of going to be perfectly wild with delight, and as to the west of the Little Rocky mountains, as tion, I marched along the base of the moun tains on the east side, thereby concealing the command from the observation of the Indians, while my scouts were kept well on the crests of the mountains and to the est whenever possible.

Major Guldo liges, who had been stationed

at Fort Renton, Montana, hearing of the lians near the crossing at Cow had moved down to that point, and with a small detachment of troops followed them for a short distance, but had not force enough to accomplish any decisive result. He was a thorough soldier, however, and hearing that my command was in that vicinity, sent me important information. On leaving the Missouri river for the

march north the command was organized to move with pack trains, leaving the wagons with a strong escort to follow as best they could. Every precaution was taken to con-ceal the command as far as possible, and the march was made with all the celerity and secrecy practicable. Strict orders were given agains; firing a shot or in any way disturbing the vast number of buffslo, deer and eik which we encountered. In this way we moved from early dawn to dark for four days on the grassy plain and foothills which bordered the eastern slope of the Little Rockles, and on the 29th tidings regarding the trail to the left reached us. Captain Maus, commanding the scouts, had used his sleepless vigilance to good purpose, and had gained the information desired without disclosing his presence or that of the com-

the loyalty of the true soldier. Captain Maus and his small band, while engaged in their scouting duties, suddenly came upon but in that region more properly the "ellver who, evidently conscious of its strength power, rose upon its hind feet in an attitude of defiance. Captain Maus, with the instincts of a thorough sportsman, quickly brought his rifle to his shoulder and ran his eye along the sight. Just then he re-membered the rigid orders against firing, and as quickly brought it down to his side, the spirit of the soldier overcoming the strong temptation of the hunter. His small detachment then passed on in search of larger

That night I received dispatches from

troops of the Seventh cavairy, on the Mis-souri river. This made it clear that whatever encounters we might have with the Nez Perces we were entirely beyond sup-

IN SEARCH OF THE ENEMY. At daylight on the morning of the 35th the command had had its light breakfast and was in the saddle pushing on again in search of the enemy, every one realizing the probability that a conflict would soon occur ent out very early in the morning to

amine the trail. He reported by Indian scouts, and reported the recent movements scouts, and reported the recent movements of the Nez Perces. This officer rejoined the command and was active and brave in the engagement that followed, Our Cheyenne and Sloux Indians had now assumed a more serious attitude. They were well in front of the command, with their

back over the prairie. He said something in Sioux or Cheyenne to the Indians as he passed them, and it was evident that he brought information of the discovery of the Nez Perces' camp. Then an almost instantaneous transformation scene was enacted by these savages. Hats, coats, leggings, shirts, blankets, saddles and bridles were quickly thrown into one great heap in a raving or "cache." as the Indians call it. ravine, or "cache," as the Indians call it A lariat was placed over the neck of each war pony, and a double knot around his under jaw. The warrior painted for the fray was bedecked with the usual gorgeous long and high head-dress of eagle feathers, and were a buckskin covering about the loins, which was his only clothing, exceputes before as two scenes of a drama A similar spirit was manifested among the entire body of troops, "The Nez Perces over the divide" was the word that was passed quickly in low tenes from mouth to mouth along the entire column. The command immediately took a trot, with an occasional canter, where the ground would admit of it over the rolling prairie and the admit of it, over the rolling prairie and th grass-covered valleys. Rounding the north distance that was supposed to be a few miles proved to be eight, and the disposition troops was made while they were at a trot or rapid walk, and the pac-

ened to a gallop and charge as they neared the camp. SURROUNDING THE INDIAN CAMP. Orders were cent by Lieutenant Baird of my staff to Captain Tyler's command (the Second cavairy) to sweep around to the left and then down the valley and cut off, if possible, the herd of stock from the camp, in order, to use a familiar phrase, "to set the order, to use a familiar phrase, "to set the Indians afoot." The Seventh cavairy was thrown in line of battle while moving at a gallop, the commanding officer, Captain Hale, riding in advance. He presented the ideal picture of the cavailer, splendidly mounted on a spirited gray horse, and he wore a jaunty hat and a light cavairy short coat, while his whole uniform and equipment were in perfect order. Inspiring his followers to courage by his own example and splendid heroism, with a smile upon his handsome face, he dashed forward to the cruel death awaiting him. The battalion of the Fifth infantry under Captain Snyder was deployed in the same manner, a little in the rear of the Seventh cavairy at little in the rear of the Seventh cavalry at first and finally extending the line to the left, charging directly upon the camp, while the battalion of the Second cavalry was sweeping the valley of the vast herd of 800 horses, mules and ponies there grazing. This gallop forward, preceding the charge, was one of the most brilliant and inspiring sights

I ever witnessed on any field. It was the crowning glory of our twelve days' forced marching.
The Nez Perces were quietly slumbering in their tents, evidently without a thought of danger, as they had sent out scouts the day before to see if there were any troops in the vicinity, and the scouts had reported "none over the plains than the Indian penies of the mounted infantry and it was expected to first strike the enemy with the Seventh cavalry. The tramp of at least 600 horses over the

prairie fairly shook the ground, and, although a complete surprise to the Indians in the main, it must have given them a few minutes notice, for as the troops charged against the village the Indians opened a hot fire upon them. This momentarily checked the advance of the Seventh cavalry, which fell back, but only for a short distance and was quickly rallied again and charged forward at a gallop,

driving that portion of the camp of the

A DEADLY FIRE. At the same time the battalion of the Fifth Mounted infantry under Captain Snyder charged forward up the very edge of the valley in which the Indian camp was located scouts and lockouts a long distance in a vance, and began to show more earnestness the lariats of their penies in their long range and activity than they had heretofore. Sudand opened a deadly fire with their long range rifles upon the enemy with telling effect. and activity than they had heretofore. Sud-and activity than they had heretofore. Sud-dealy one of these advance scouts, a young warrior, was seen bounding at full speed back over the prairie. He said something back over the prairie. He said something back over the prairie. He said something tashion, but most effective, as they presented a small target when lying or kneeling upon the ground, and their ponies were so ac-customed to the din and noise of an Indian camp, the buffalo chase and the Indian habits generally, that they stood quietly behind their riders, many of them putting their heads down to nibble the green grass upon which they were standing. During the desperate fight the horses and ponles were of course exposed. The infantry men had be-come so attached to their strong and handsome ponies that when one was shot it was a real bereavement to his owner, and in more than one case it was noticed that tears filled the eyes of the soldier as his favorite pony

Sergeant McHugh had galloped forward with his Hotchkiso breach-loading gun, keeping in line with the mounted infantry, and into action, throwing shell into the camp with decided effect. The infantry swept around to the left to inclose that portion of the camp and force the Indians into a deep ravine. The battalion of the Second cavalry had stampeded nearly every animal in the valley, and portions of that command were used imnediately in circling the camp in order to in

As I passed completely around the Indian over the ground occupied by the mounted infantry and Second cavalry to the line occupied by the Seventh cavalry I was shocked to see the lifeless body of that accomplished officer and thorough gentleman, Hale, lying upon the crest of a little knoll, with his white charger dead beside him. A little further on was the body of the young and spirited Biddle. Captains Moylan and Godfrey were badly wounded, and in fact a great part of the line encircling the camp was dotted with dead and wounded soldiers and horses. The loss of the Nez Perces was even more

and most desperate on both sides.

CAUGHT IN AN IRON GRIP From what was at first a wide circle the troops gradually closed their lines, forcing the Indians into a narrow ravins, and charg ing them on all eldes until the grip of iro had been completed. In this way the losse on both sides had been serious, considering the number engaged. Captain Carter, in one charge, had thirty-five per cent of his men placed hors de combat, but I felt positive we had secured the beleagured Indians in their camp beyond the possibility of escape. I die not, therefore, order a general assault, as knew it must result in the loss of many massacre. I therefore directed the men to hold their ground, and then from a high poi watched the fight going on further down the

As the cavalry charged the camp a few o the warriors, including White Bird, ran out, secured their horses and fled to the hills. As the battalion of the Second cavalry swept down the valley the Indian herd became some. what separated. Captain Tyler captured some 300 of the ponies. Lieutenant Jerome another large band, and Lieutenant McClarnand, who had swept on still further, finally secured up-ward of 300 more three or four miles down the valley. While driving them back the small number of Indians who had escaped discovered. but that they had seen vast undertook to rescue the animals, and made hords of buffalo, deer, eik and antelope quietly several counter attacks, which were all sucundertook to rescue the animals, and made

CAPTURE OF CHIEF JOSEPH General Howard, stating that he had turned his cavalry back to Idaho, and was going to move his infantry down the Missouri river, leaving the battallon of Colone Sturgls, six carried that battalion a little more rapidly colored to the seventh cavalry back to Idaho, and was going the spirited horses of the Seventh cavalry carried that battalion a little more rapidly cluded valley in the rear of the command and little moving colored that the moving colored tha

proved to be 800 in number. That afternoon our train came up under the escort of Captain Brotherton, and this escort, together with the Napoleon gun, was used in strengthening the line then encircling the Indian camp, making escape doubly diffi

As a result of the desperate encounter found that the two officers before mentioned and twenty soldiers had been killed. My assistant. Adjutant General George Baird, while carrying orders and inspiring the command with his own bravery, was severely wounded, his right arm being broken and part of one ear shot away. Besides Captains Moylan and Godfrey, Lieutenan Romeyn was also injured while leading a Lieutenant charge, together with thirty-eight soldiers.

DANGER FROM SITTING BULL.

The Indians occupied a crescent-shaped ravine, and it was apparent that their posi-tion could only be forced by a charge or a siege. The first could not be accomplished without too great a sacrifice, while the latter, in my judgment, would be almost sure to result satisfactorily. My one concern, then, was whether the Sioux Indians whom I knew to be encamped under Sitting Bull north of the Canadian boundry line, some fifty miles distant, and to whom the few Indians who had been able to escape from the village had fied, might not come to the assistance of the Nez Perces. During the last eigh months numbers of disaffected Indians who had been driven out of the valley of the Yellowstone and its tributaries, had sough refuge on Canadian soil and joined the large camp of Sitting Bull, thus greatly increasing his force. I afterwards learned, however, that when the Nez Perces's messinger reached the camp of Sitting Bull, instead of coming to the assistance of the besieged, the whole camp, numbering between 1,000 and 2,000 Indians, who evidently had not forgotten their experiences during the autumn an winter, immediately moved forty miles farther back into the interior of the Canadian terri tory. But as I did not know this fact until asveral weeks later, I was bound to make provision to meet this large body of Indians.

should they advance to the assistance of the Nez Perces. I, therefore, desired that the military authorities should have some intimation of my position, and to that end sent word to General Terry, commanding the department, who was then at Fort Benton, nearly 100 miles to the west, apprising him of our movements and success. He was then eighty miles to the south and separated from us by the Mis-

the south and separated from us by the Missouri river. I likewise informed General Howard of our position.

As we were basieging this camp of Indians and holding their large herd of stock in the valley, with our large number of wounded to be cared for, I did not relish the idea of being besieged in our turn by the hostile Sloux, and, therefore, took every precaution results to meet such an emergency. We the Sioux, and, therefore, took every precau-tion possible to meet such an emergency. We had no interpreters who could talk Noz Perces well enough to be of any use, but some of the secuts could speak Chinook and they called out to the Indians to surrender. Joseph came up under a flag of truce, and from him we learned that the principal chief, Looking Glass, and found other chiefs had been killed, besides a large number of others killed and wounded. Joseph was informed that they must surrender by bringing up their arms and laying them on the ground. They pretended to do so and brought up a few, which amounted to nothing, but hesitated greatly about surrendering the balance.

THE INDIANS UNDER SIEGE. While this was going on I directed Lieuwhile this was going on I directed later tenant Jerome to ascertain what they were doing in the village, supposing that he would go to the edge of the bluff and look down into the camp. But misunderstanding my in-structions he went down into the ravine, whereupon he was seized and held until he was exchanged for Chief Joseph. It continued to snow during the day, yet

the siege was pressed continuously and a sharp lookout kept for any force that might come to the assistance of the Nez Perces. On the morning of the third day the ground was well covered with snow and the scouts

umn was a large body of Indians. Every officer's field glass was turned in that direction, and as the long, dark column moved through the mist of light snow, slowly developing its strength as it made its toward us over the distant hills and rolling prairie, I watched it with great anxiety Considering our condition, the large herd of captured stock we were holding, and the hostile camp we were besieging, and the number of our wounded, such a formidable reinforcement would, of course, be a very serious matter, and the thoughts ran quickly through my mind as to the best dispositions to make in order to hold what we had gained and repel any effort, no matter how strong to rescue the besieged or overcome our small but very efficient force. We could use our artillery and quite a large portion of our troops against any additional enemy, and still keep the fruits of victory already gained. The mysterious and apparently formidable force drew nearer and nearer, when some of the scouts on the extreme outposts shouted "buffalos!" and it was a most gratifying cry. The relief occasioned by this an nouncement was like that afforded to the mariner by the appearance of a beacon light, or like sunlight bursting through the dark and angry clouds of a storm.

CHIEF JOSEPH'S SURRENDER.

The snow and cold caused great suffering to our wounded, although they were made as comfortable as possible, and while the siege continued detachments were sent some five miles distant up into the Bear's Paw mountains to get poles with which to make rayols and stretchers, knowing that the wounded must soon be transported to the nearest hospital. nearest hospital.

On the evening of the 4th of October Howard came up with an escort of twelve men,
remaining in our camp over night, and was present next morning at the surrender of Chief Joseph and the entire Indian camp. As Chief Joseph was about to hand his rifle to me, he raised his eyes toward the sun, which then stood at about 10 o'clock, and said: "From where the sun now stands, I fight no more against the white man." that time to this he has kept his word. who surrendered with Chief Joseph, and those taken outside the camp, numbered 400. There were killed twenty-six in all and forty-six

the Indians, burying the dead and preparing the wounded for their long journey, occu-pled the entire day; but on the following morning we commenced our slow and diffi-cult march back to the Missouri river, a listance of about sixty-five miles. EUGENE FIELD.

counded. The work of securing the arms o

Edward S. Creamer in New York Sun. What sweeter epitaph can there be used O'er any grave, let fame be great small,

oh, friend! who hath environed a new life
I never saw to know you, but a sort
of sympathetic fellow feeling, rife
With human ties, hath brought us er rapport.
A vacant place, impossible to fill.
Owing to the quaint flavor of his brain,
Owing to the quaint flavor of his brain,
Was made when death this Roman vase

did spill, And so was lost rich wine to entertain. In him the child and man were reconciled And in his death I pity every child.

The French cutlers established in the town

of Langres are determined to call attention by every means in their power to the ab-surdity of the superstition about presents of knive; "cutting friendship." The belief, they allege, no doubt with some show of reason, is injurious to their trade. Among the wedding gifts presented to a newly married couple, for instance, one never sees any knives, al-though metal articles of other kinds are never wanting. The Langres cutlers have therefore begged the French minister of public works, M. Dupuy-Dutemps, to accept a little present of fine workmanship. M. Dupuy-Dutemps has graciously accepted the gift without sending the traditional penny or halfpenny in exchange with which the superstitious ordinarily seek to disguise the nature

was well covered with snow and the scours reported a large body of black objects on the distant hills, moving in our direction. This occasioned much excitement among the troops and every eye was turned to the north from whence it was feared that Sitting Bull's hostiffe Sioux and possibly the Assineboins and the Rue Bie, Paris, which is barely twenty feet long.

A Mississippi river steamboat roustabout An Alabama farmer has taught all his children to read with their books upside down.

People in Madison county, Kentucky, who have paid their taxes are entitled to be mar-ried free by the sheriff.

Geigersville, Ky., is the birthplace of a boy who was an invoterate tobacco chewe before he was a year old. A Mississippi woman who chews tobacco and drinks whisky thinks that women have

all the "rights" they need. A New Hampshire girl of 23 never tasted hot bread until three weeks ago, when she stopped with friends at a Boston hotel. A South Carolina widow became her own mother-in-law recently, that is is now the wife of her husband's father. A Minnesota girl can distinguish no color

everything being white to her, and she is compelled to wear dark glasses to protect he eyes from the glare. A West Virginia man is so peculiarly affected by riding on a train that he has to chain himself to a seat to prevent his jump-

ng out of the car window.

The servants in a school for girls in Cor necticut, while cleaning up the rooms after the school closed, discovered 8,678 wads of chewing gum stuck about in various places. The Chicago Board of Trade has the largest ranch telegraph office in the world. are 170 operators on the floor every working day, and 12,000 messages have been handled in a single day during the short working hours of the Board of Trade day.

A dog addicted to chewing owned by John Holden, a Philadelphia butcher. The dog is an improvement upon the average tobacco chewer, in that he doesn't spit on the floor of a trolley car. He takes a bit of weed, and, holding it between his fore paws, sucks all the sbustance out of He has been chewing tobacco for about three years. The strike of the "housesmiths" in New

York calls attention in a forcible way to another industrial revolution that has taken place so quietly as to be almost unnoticed. It is so recent that probably a nine-tenths majority of the people of the country do not know what a "housesmith" is. They will hear a good deal of him in the future, however. On the new iron structure which is the business building of the future he is more important than the carpenter. Charles Loftus of Hazleton, Pa., aged 22

years, coughed up a well developed lizard recently. Previous to that he had been and his physicians thought he had eptile he seemed to recover. A few days ater he was taken with convulsions. He ould not be relieved, and it became evident that he was suffering from internal trouble.

A specialist in stomach diseases says there is a brood of the reptiles in his stomach, and unless a strong emetic will take effect there is little hopes of his recovery.

Mme. Zenowsky, who, although the wife of a Russian, is an American, has made a fortune by the invention of a new material manufactured from lard and valuable for use in making paper flowers, tissue paper and various other purposes. The invention use in making paper, and various other purposes. The invention and various other purposes. The invention came about from the fact that Mme. Zenowsky was doing light housekeeping in two owsky was doing placed a paper of lard rooms, and having placed a paper of lard on the window sill she noticed that a chemical change produced by the weather had taken place in the lard next the paper, making a thin substance like transparent paper. Experimenting, she was at last able paper. Experimenting, she was at la to produce this substance artificially,

The strike of the molders at the General The strike of the molders at the General Electric company's works in Lynn, Mass., developed a novel and singular feature, the like of which has probably never been recorded. As soon as the strike was declared a full batch of non-union men were engaged and set to work. There is usually more or less depression among hands engaged under ruch circumstances, and to counteract this tendency and to create a interact this tendency and to create a cheerful confidence among the new men the ompany introduced an orchestra into the iron foundry. The musicians discoursed sweet music nightly for the entertainment and edification of the non-union employes, who slept within the walls of the foundry, while the union's pickets endeavored to keep warm without by stepping in time with

Whiskies

We have in United States Bonded Warehouse:

Guckenheimer Rye,, spring '91. Green brier Sour Mash, spring '01,

'92 and '93. J. H. McBrayer, spring '91.

Prices Quoted on Application

We have in bond, Port of Omaha, Ramey's Scotch Whiskles and Wise's Irish Whiskies, also Jamaica Rum.

Prices Quoted on Application

\$2.25 per case of 24 qts. delivered to any part of city.

upon their cars.

The opposing lawyers in a case on trial in a court not many miles from Omaha indulged in several hot personalities. In one of these exchanges of super-heated courtesies, during the summing, the plaintiff's lawyer accused his opponent of unprofessional conduct, and blandly intimated that he was no gentleman. "I'm as much of a gentleman as you are," retorted the lawyer. "You're

A dusky client button-holed an Elberton lawyer recently, relates the Atlanta Constitution.

"Boss, I wants to insult you on er pint of The lawyer, like the war horse scenting the battle from afar, and anticipating a healthy retainer, smiled affably upon the

"Please state your case."
"Well, boss," said the client, "ef I set er trap on my own lot, and one of my neighbor's chickens goes peckin' around, an' like er fool goes inter dat trap, is dat nigger when goes to git dat chicken got er right ter take my trap?"

Sir Frederick Pollock, chief baron of the English Court of the Exchequer, took a nap pretty regularly about midday. His waking was comical. For when his "forty winks" ended he would start to selze a pen, and, with imperturbable gravity, say to the arguing counsel: "What page was your last citation?" The harmless deceit was humored by the bar, and only once did it provoke tartness. This came when an old sergeant retorted: "Did your lordship refer to the last citation made before your lordship gave Somnus a new trial, or the citation I made when your lordship produced a gap in my argument?" Nothing nettled, Baron Pollock imperturbably answered: "The one immediately preceding the gap.

Judge Buck of the superior court of Spokane, Wash., had for three days recently heard arguments in the case of the state against John W. Considine, proprietor of a against John W. Considine, proprietor of a variety theater, who was charged with the crime of having violated a new state law called the "barmaid act," which prohibits females from being employed in any place where liquor is sold, and which was being attacked as to its constitutionality. lawyers had all assembled in court on the last morning to resume arguments, when Judge Buck arose and said: "Gentlemen: I learned for the first time last night that my wife was the author of that bill, and, that being the case, I will decline to pass upon the question of its con-

The arguments will now have to be gone

over again before one of the other judges. A lawyer tells the following story in the A lawyer tells the following story in the Green Bag: "Some time ago he had under cross-examination a youth from the country who rejoiced in the name of Samson, and whose replies were provocative of much laughter in the court. 'And so,' questioned the barrister, 'you wish the court to believe that you are a peaceably disposed and inoffensive kind of person?' 'Yes.' 'And that you have no desire to follow in the steps of your illustrious namesake and smite the you have no desire to follow in the steps of your illustrious namesake and smite the Philistines? 'No; I've not,' answered the witness. 'And if I had the desire I ain't got the power at present.' 'Then you think you would be unable to cope successfully with a thousand enemies and utterly rout them with the jawbone of an ass?' 'Well,' answered the ruffled Samson, 'I might have a try when you have done with the weapon.'"

It May Do as Much for You. Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill., writes that Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill. writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures, but without any good results. About a year ago he begun use of Electric Bitters and found relief a once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. At Kubn & Co.'s drug stors.