-0-0-0-0-Mm THE MONEY QUESTION. A Practical Exposition for Practical People. BY HON, JOHN L. WEBSTER,

PART IX.

INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE ARGU-

MENTS FOR FREE SILVER AND

FREE TRADE.

Mr. Bryan today may be said to be the

leader of the free silver element, and he is equally a leader of the free trade element.

American people who consume it?

can history which refutes the charge that free silver and free trade would enhance the value of farm products.

MAINTAINING THE GOLD STANDARD THE SUREST WAY TO IMMEDIATE

PROSPERITY.

PART VIII. PRESENT LOW PRICE OF WHEAT NOT PRODUCED BY THE DEMONE. PRODUCED BY THE DEMONE. PRODUCED BY THE DEMONE-

8

TIZATION OF SILVER. The common and daily statement of the free silver men is that the demonstization of silver has caused the low price of wheat,

and that the free and unlimited colnage of silver would restore the price of wheat to the basis of 1873. It is also argued that the low price of

wheat in 1896, compared to the price in 1873, is proof that gold has appreciated; or

When the free silver and free trade men struck down the tariff on wool on the pre-tense of cheapening woolen clothing, why not during the respective years in the Chicago as logically strike down the prices of grain for the benefit of the vast majority of the market and then computed the average price during each year. I have taken the Chicago price for the reason that the The republican doctrine is that with a high tariff we start industries, furnish em-Chicago market regulates the Omaha marhigh tariff we start industries, furnish em-ployment, keep people at work and main-tain the high standard of American wages. When money is in circulation the people have money to buy with and the prices of farm products rise. That has been the his-tory of this country from 1792 down to the present time. Farm products have reached their highest prices in the eras of the high-est protective tariff. That is a bit of Ameri-can history (which refutes the charge that ket, and the price in the two points is the same, the Omaha price only being lessened by the cost of transportation. The table thus prepared shows the fol-

lowing results: Average price of wheat, corn and oats for the years from 1873 to 1895, inclusive;

The	VORTS:	from	1873 TO	1899.	inch	1811/025		
anner.	a surfice	DE CONT		1.2.1046	W	ient.	COTR.	Oats.
1873				ikee				
1813		1031034					1.20	1.12
1874		*******			******	1:04	1.196	0.04
1875						-1.06		
1870				2022015	101103	1.04	249	
1940		******		******		1.40		1.00
1847							1.125	
1878						1.525.	1.110	73
1979	Bioscie					1.07		
						9 100	0.97	1948
1880							101	194
1881							0.000	3373
1882						1.15	+618	1.19
144.00					2002	1.01	158	.31
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1854		4414313	******	******	*****	1.54	1 1 1 1	- 200
1885		******	*******	*******		0 (1 9 #	1 0.99	2.05
38.00			********		*****	76		- 128
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1500	2010.21	The Party		1		i	40	- 32
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1000						6345	.40	:24
3830			********	377.535.5	法法制的	1.1	100	

If it be true, as the free silver men say, If it be true, as the free silver men say, that the gold dollar has become a 200-cent dollar, so that with the gold standard the farmer receives today in gold 2 cents where he received 1 cent in 1873, in the purchas-ing power of the money, then the price of wheat is as high in 1896 as it was in 1873. In other words, the producer of wheat re-In other words, the producer of wheat re-ceives an amount of money per bushel, the purchasing power of which is equal to the purchasing power of the money which he received per bushel in 1873. If we take the year 1891 as an illustra-tion, the purchasing power of the money received for a bushel of wheat would be nearly double what it was in 1873. Take corn as an illustration. The Chicago price in 1873 was 40 cents per bushel. In

price in 1873 was 40 cents per bushel. In 1892 the average price of corn was 68 cents per bushel, or more than 50 per cent higher than it was in 1873. If gold had apprecia-ted in the meantime to the extent claimed, the money received for a bushel of corn would be more than three times greater in purchasing power than that received in

By the same line of reasoning, if there has been such an appreciation in the value of gold, the purchasing power of the money received for oats in 1894 was more than double what it was in 1873.

From 1873 to 1884 there was no deprecia-tion in the market value of either corn or money. than in 1873. Wheat reached its highest price in 1888. If the prices of these grains are to be taken as tests, as to whether gold appre-clated or depreciated, the average of the tables would show no appreciation at all in gold. Upon the contrary, a like process of reasoning would show that gold in 1888 was worth a great deal less than it was in 1872. worth a great deal less than it was in 1873. If we take corn as an illustration, gold

been attempted in this country, and none ever will be, so long as any sentiment of honor exists in the governing power of the nation. The change from time to time in the quantity of alloy in different coins has A Sale of Shoes Such as Omaha Never Wit-value between gold and silver, or to pre-vent exportation, and not with a view to debasing them. Whatever power may be vested in the government of the United States, it has none to perpetrate such mon-strous iniquity." WE'RE AN OMAHA INSURANCE COMPANY.

new mutual fire insurance compan has been organized under the name of the Transmississippi Mutual Fire Association The company has started out on the true theory of insurance. The association is

purely mutual, every person insured is a member of the same and all share alike in the benefits derived from such membership. There are no stockholders to divide with, and whatever remains from the premiums charged, over and above losses and expenses, absolutely belongs to the members of the association. Insurance premiums are merely

An argument used in favor of free silver is that it enhances prices. The argument in favor of free trade is that it will reduce prices. While with one hand they offer you free silver and enhanced prices, with the other they offer you free trade and reduced prices.

should be no tax in the way of profit to capital on these contributions, such as is now paid to joint stock companies in this business. The capital is not intended to pay losses, it is from the many in the way of premiums from the many in the way of premiums shall be paid over, or so much as is re-quired to make good the loss of the individual sufferers, and what is left over from these contributions goes into the pockets of this so-called capital. It is premiums alone that is expected to pay the losses. And as an illustration of this propositio In the past twelve years (including 1895, ac-cording to the reports of the companies made to the state auditor of Nebraska, there

was paid to joint stock companies in premi-ums the sum of \$16,469,236. These companies report as having paid for losses in that time the sum of \$\$.322,145, thus showing that there was naid to these companies \$8,147.

091 more than was required to indemnify the individual losers and this does not include All thinking men who have studied the financial history of this country for the last amount paid to companies not authorized to do business in the state. Would there few years will agree that after the United States began buying 4,500,000 ounces of sil-ver per month under the Sherman act there not have been a great saving to the state if this business had been done by our own state companies and kept this immense outwas created an uncasiness in the money world which caused the capitalists of Europe lay of money at home, and would it not have been a saving to these contributors in their

world which caused the capitalists of Europe 1 to withdraw, as much as might be, their loans from this country and invest else-where. To so great an extent had this with-drawal of money progressed that congress almost with unanimity agreed that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act must be repealed; they agreed that the national honor and the national credit demanded it. Today there is lying idle in the great banking houses in England, in Holiand and in Germany millions of money awaiting safe efforts to assist their unfortunate neighbors if the business had been done with associations like the Transmississippi, whose pur-pose and plan of business is to furnish indemnity at its actual cost. This is no skeleton organization, as the association has already secured the two hundred members as required by law, and will commence to issue its policies at an early day. The

in Germany millions of money awaiting safe membership thus far secured comprises the leading merchants and manufacturers of the nvestments. The money of Europe practically built our railroads. The money of Europe pur-chased American securities. When by a twise of the American people directly upon this question it shall be decided that the American nation means to maintain and stand by the gold standard, thereby giving massurance to the capitalists of the world that if they lean or invest their money in this country it shall be repaid in full equiva-lent, millions of the money now lying idle in the banks of England. Holland and Ger-many will immediately come back across the Attantic and become invested in Ameri-can securities, or put out in the form of leans upon American factories, buildings and lands. With this, prosperous times, like those from 1884 to 1890, will return to the American people. The money of Europe practically built association and as soon as he arranges his other business it is his intention of becoming American people. CALAMITIES THAT WOULD COME FROM

more prominent in its affairs. The officers are as follows: THE FREE AND UNLIMITED

The first calamity that would come from the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be the contraction of American It would define the free and unlimited coinage of silver money.

TO SELL WILCON & DRAPER OUT Will Lose Nothing but Interest on the exception to the article published in The Bee of Tuesday regarding a check on the German Savings bank, given by the county IT RAINED TODAY treasurer in payment of warrants which GLAD the board had been carrying with its insurance fund. The article stated that Mr. Dennis was virtually responsible for the

It Allowed Us to Bring Order Out of Chnos and Be Ready for the Rush Again Tomorrow_ Twenty-One Salesmen.

Secretary Gillan says Major Dennis correct, so far as saying he had possession of the check. Mr. Gillan says the check was given to him and he notified the finance We are very glad it rained today. If hadn't, we would have had to close up tomorrow, sure, for after the terrible rush committee of the fact, and the entire com-mittee, as well as the secretary, were or we've undergone, the stock had become a mass of debris, out of which no intelligent the lookout for county or city warrants in which the amount represented by the check, \$772.80, might be invested. A man who had city warrants to dispose of was finally found, and when the deal was about salesman could be expected to extract a fit, unless he happened to strike it. a loss from fire—such contributions add nothing to the wealth of a community, as the property destroyed is actually more as a semblance of order. Let us look at a few facts. I have caused to be prepared a table showing the average price of wheat, corn and oats for the respective years from 1873 price of these grains for the respective grains the highest price for the respective grains closed it was discovered that the check was on the German bank and not available secretary says he does not think one was especially blamable in the The any matter, as the check of the city was sup posed to be as good as the money, and it had been cashed it would have been recessary for the secretary to have stored the money in his vault until it was reinvested, and this was not regarded as a desirable proceeding. Mr. Gillan further We can fit anybody at a cut price, for we've lots of shoes yet, in every size, but says that the board will not lose anything except the interest on the money, as the county funds are protected by a bond, and the amount represented by the check will 48c for children's shoes in any size up to 8. 75c for children's shoes in any size up to be covered by this bond.

\$1.25 for any lady's spring heel shoe in the

95c for all the men's and boy's \$1.50 shoes in the house

The men's \$1.35 table is filled with better count of Wednesday's storm, there being so many cars burned out that they could not bargains than ever. 98c for all sizes of the misses', tan, spring heel shoes in the house that were \$1.75. be made ready for the party last evening. Tonight the cars will all be ready and the Women's button shoes and oxfords all together now at 95c. A grand lot and every citizens of Omaha will be treated to a novel sight as the brilliant party traverses pair a bargain. the various streets. Don't miss seeing them Remember no one is allowed to pay the

this evening. old price. Every pair is cut. Our window shows how we are going after

trade. It's the secret of the success of this nost wonderful shoe sale. We have a complete line of sizes on all shoes shown in our vindows.

Tomorrow a lot of ladies' \$4 welts and turns, in narrow and also square toes, will be cut to \$2.48.

Most of the children's shoes have been ounched on the tables, so that you can al nost wait upon yourself, at prices no one has ever seen before. LAIRD, SCHOBER & CO., Selling Wilcox & Draper out,

1515 Douglas St.

We desire to express in this public way our heartfelt thanks for the timely assistance and sympathy in our hour of trouble, the sickness and death of little Nita.

Mr. and Mrs. Loffhager, parents. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rowley, grandparents. The Burlington's Best Offerings

In the way of reduced rates: Hot Springs, S. D.-Half rates-July 31

August 14, August 28, Salt Lake City-Half rates, plus \$2-August 7 and 8.

Colorado, Utah, Texas, etc.—Half rates, plus \$2—August 4, August 18, September 1, Denver—Fare and a third for the round trip—August 5 and 5, August 11 to 15, Call at Ticket Office, 1502 Farnam street. nd get fuil in'ormation. J. B. Reynolds City Passeng'r Agent.

\$2 for the Biggest Fish.

caught by any one attending the Printers picnic, to be held at Ashland, Sunday, August 9 There's a chance to make expenses and

to have a day's sport besides. Tickets \$1. Train leaves union depot at 9:30 a. m. Pants or two,

FAY GRANE FOUND AT A FRIEND'S.

ASK A POLICEMAN

He saw the fellows making some great big hauls- But he didn't do a thing.

The next time you see the policeman on our beat ask him if he noticed any stuff being hauled up to "The Nebraska" of late. Ask him if the sidewalk wasn't blocked most of the time from morning 'till night for the last ten days. Ask him how many cases of clothing we unpacked, how many cases of underwear, how many cases of hats, how many cases of shoes Maybe he can't give you the exact figures but he can tell you there were more cases and bigger than he ever saw hauled to "The Nebraska" before. What about it? What do you want to hear about how many cases we got in. What do you care whether we got in a thousand tons or not a ton at all? Maybe you don't. But to people who take a friendly interest in "The Nebraska," who have bought things here in the past and who may want something in our line this Fall we want to say now that we bought more goods for this Fall and bought 'em cheaper than in any previous season since we opened our doors. If cheap selling interests you cheap buying should. If big quantities don't interest you big values will. Big values are what we will give you this Fall. Values with a great big V.

Send for our Catalogu 2-Ready August 15.





THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

was worth a great deal less in 1892 than It was in 1873. If we take oats as an illustration, gold was worth a great deal less in 1891 than

It was in 1873. Such a comparison refutes the argument. based on the value of farm products, that

gold has appreciated. Even though it be true that in general

the prices of farm products had decreased from 1873 to 1894, still it would be no argument to prove that gold had appreciated. The time was when Massachusetts stood the sixth state in the union in population. Today it is about the fourteenth state in the union. Does that prove that Massachu-Answering the statement that the demone

tization of silver in 1873 is responsible for the depreciation in the value of farm products, we need to advert to but one or two

The so-called demonstization took place in 1873. If it be true, as the free silver men contend, that that act destroyed or struck down one-half of the money of the country, then it immediately doubled the demand for gold, and logically that doub-ling of the demand immediately increased or doubled the purchasing power of gold, and if that were so, there would have been an immediate increase in the prices of farm products.

Again, take oats as an illustration: In Again, take outs as an indistruction. In 1873 the average price was 31 cents per bushel, while in 1891 the average price was 41 cents per bushel, and in 1894 it was 28 cents per bushel. It will be observed that there was no it will be observed that there was no

constant or gradual and continued decline in the price of oats,

has come in the last two years. It is not a decline traccable back to 1873.

decline traceable back to 1873, Oats is a grain principally used for the feeding of horses. In the last two years the use of horses has greatly declined, which may be accounted for by looking at the thousands of persons in the cities today using bicycles instead of horses. It would be much pione logical to charge the present be much more logical to charge the present decline in the price of oats to the manu-facture and use of bicycles at the present day than to the demonstration of silver in 1873 1873

Again, referring to corn: We find that price of corn was much higher in 1881, 2, 1883, 1884, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892 1 1894 than it was in 1873, and in the year 5 it was the same as it was in 1873

1895 it was the same as it was in 1873. We also find that the average price of wheat was higher in 1888 than it was in any previous year. The chief decline in wheat has been during

the last six years. Wheat was higher in 1891 than it was in 1884, 1885, 1886 or 1887. The decline in wheat may be accounted for by the general statement that after the en-actment of the Sherman law in 1890 the moneyed interests of the commercial world

became alarmed by the enormous amount of cheap money which the United States was endeavoring to maintain at a parity with gold, and capitalists invested their money in other countries invested their money in other countries in a measure new and untried, and thereupon began the develop-ment of the great wheat industry in India and South America and the largely in-creased production of wheat in the countries named, together with the cheap labor there employed, resulted in such competition as to produce a great fall in the price.

There is no way in which the intelligent and thinking man can trace the present low

and thinking man can trace the present low prices of farm products to the so-called de-monetization of silver in 1873. A glance at the tariff tables will show a fact which may in a measure be responsible for the present low prices of farm products. In 1892 the domestic exports from the United States reached \$1.015,000,000. And, mark you, this large export trade of domes-tic products was before the free trade act went into force, and the decline continued until 1895. My free silver friends who talk about free trade and free silver may note the fact that

oats, but upon the contrary, the market value of corn and oats was greater in 1894 of circulation and to a premium. J. B. Hall. This contraction of American money would

force the American bankers to call in loans

who does business upon credit. The injury which would arise from this contraction of credit would be even greater

than that resulting from the direct con-traction of the money. South Omaha.

It needs no argument to show that from such a contraction, instead of there being For best lady waltzer-Printers' picnic Ashland, Sunday, August 9. an immediate increase of values, astrous and indescribable panic must be the natural result.

hatural result. But there is other evils than this. Aside from the severe hardship which would come to the mercanille and commercial in-terests of the country, there would come hardship to be borne by individuals, who are the least able to sustain it. Take Omaha as an Ulustration. Labor Temple.

Take Omaha as an illustration: There are 6.700 persons who are depositors in the savings banks of Omaha. The aggregate amount of their deposits is \$1,650,000. If we change our money system from the

gold standard to the silver standard, with-out the aid or consent of any other nation. we have 50-cent dollars instead of 100-cent dollars The depositors in the savings banks in Omaha alone would thus lose \$825,-

The depositors in the savings banks in the United States number 4,875,519, and the amount of their deposits \$1,810,597,000. The depositors in state banks, private banks and trust companies number 1,500,-000, and the amount of deposits in such

banks is \$1,340.888,000. The depositors in national banks in the Make a memorandum of the rate-\$1-and date-Sunday, August 9.

United States number 1,943,340, and the amount of deposits in national banks is \$1,701,653,521. The aggregate number of de-positors in all banks, as above stated, is 8,318,859, and the total deposits in all banks is \$4,57,138,521 is \$4,853,138,521. It will be observed that the total num-ber of depositors is equal to eight times the entire number of men, women and chil-

It is true that oats has much depreciated dren in the state of Nebraska, and that the in value in 1896, but it is a decline which loss which would come to these people by

lars would aggregate \$2,426 569.260. This is a sum of money \$900,000,000 greater At the than the entire amount of circulating money in the United States.

It is a sum of money equal to about \$34 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Let me add to this that there are 11,000, 000 insurance policies outstanding, the amount of these policies aggregating the enormous sum of \$9,386,527,259.

Every president of an insurance company will tell you that if this country should come to a silver basis, like Mexico, that all these policies would be paid in depre-clated silver. The loss which would thereby

come to the American people from insurance alone would be \$4,693,263,629. Put in other words, the total loss which would come to the American people from having their deposits and their insurance policies paid in silver would be \$7,119,832,-855

This is a sum of money about equal to the entire amount of gold and silver in the known world, and a little more than \$100 for every man, woman and child in the

United States. This does not include many other losses which might be taken into account. What I put to you is this: That if this country is to pass from the present gold standard to the Mexican basis of free aliver and 50-cent dollars, there will come a finan-

cial calamity in this country greater than all the financial hardships that arose from

all the insuical hardships that arose from the war of the American revolution, the war of 1812, the war with Mexice and the war of the rebellion, all combined. It would be a financial horror which would shake the sensibilities of every man who had the welfare of his country at heart. I would like to commend to the careful consideration of every believer in cheap money what Mr. Justice Field said in the Legal Tender case:

Afenial of Being Whipped and Remained Away from Home. A. J. Vierling, C. M. Wilhelm, H. F. Cady The missing 10-year-old girl, Fay Crane,

Directors-H. F. Cady, Cady Lumber who disappeared Monday morning and was ompany; Dan Farrell, Farrell & Co., mannot seen thereafter by her relatives and was supposed either to have been murdered or to have run away, was located yesterday morning by Detective Donahue at the residence of Mrs. James Price, 1724 Webster street. She was returned to her relatives. The girl left her grandmother's house at 1231 South Sixteenth street to go to the Cressey, South Omaha, dealer in boots and shoes; R. B. Montgomery, city attorney for house of her aunt, Mrs. John Carlow, 2806 South Nineteenth street, with a bundle of washing. The girl tarried on her way, and being afraid that she would be whipped, did not go to her home, but, instead, went to A Pair of Opera Glasses

Mrs. Price's house Monday evening. Th rices say that the girl told them she in Special train for Ashland leaves union ended to stay for a few days and said nothing about running away. When found the child was still carrying her bundle. depot at 9:30 a. m. Tickets \$1. At Burington ticket office, 1502 Farnam street and

> EASILY TAKEN IN BY A NEW WOMAN Bancroft Female the Victim of the

Is more and more impressing itself upon the public as the years go by, as being it e Trick. great park of the land. The strong feature o it is the fact that it is not a man made park The new woman is rapidly getting onto ter job and is branching off into all kinds of True enough man has built reads and

bridges and hotels in order that he may see the park, out he has not yet tried his hand specialties. The latest species of the genius, according to a letter which Miss Phoebe at constructing new fangled geysers, or re-adorning or re-sculduring the Grand canyon of the Yallowstone. These are as Peterson of Bancroft, Neb., has written to the chief of police, is the "con" woman. She appears to have turned a trick with deer and other animals are not enclose 1 in all the skill of the old "con" man. Miss Peterson states that a tall, redwhe fences. They wander free and unfet-tered whithersoever they will. Man's handi-work is but little seen and the park is the haired woman appeared in Bancroft with the agency for South Dakota for the sale of a beautifying balm. After some dickering Miss grander for it. Send Chas. S. Fee, general passenger agent, Northern Pacific railroad, Peterson bit to the extent of \$5. The woman, who gave the name of Mrs. Roby Lish, St. Paul. Minn., six cents for Wonderland '96, and read about the park.



The Printers 'Pienic.

Yellowstone Park.

31 Pieces of Music Printers' Picnic, Ashland, Sunday, August 9. Train leaves union depot, 9:30 a. m. Tickets, \$1. At B. & M. ticket office, 1502 Farnam street, and Labor Temple, corner

Seventeenth and Douglas streets. Now is Your Chance.

Low rates every day to Denver, Colorado prings. Salt Lake City and other Colorado Springs. Salt Lake City and other Colorado and Utah points. Exceptionally low rates to Utah and Idaho points almost every week via the UNION PACIFIC.

For particulars call at city ticket office, 1302 FARNAM STREET.

Discuss Constitutional Amendments. Mons Johnson, assessor of Platte Valley precinct, was at the court house yesterday norning for the purpose of securing a copy of he proposed amendment to the state contitution, which will allow of the governments of cities of the metropolitan class and the counties in which such cities are ocated being merged into one government Mr. Johnson said a meeting of residents of Douglas county outside of Omaha would be

held at Waterloo for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendment and deciding upon a course of action on tre part of the voters of the county cutside of Omahu. Hotel Beat Goes to Jail.

J. H. Nye, alias Cook, alias Jones, the nan who was arrested at the instance of the proprietor of the Arcade hotel, who

found that he was making a tour of the local hotels without paying anything, was found guilty yesterday morning of the charge of defrauding an innkceptr and was fined \$50 and costs. On account of lack of money and costs. with which to pay the fine, Nye went to the county jail.

DIED.

HUMMEL-Mrs. Heiona August 4, at 10 a. m., aged 65 years, 11 months. 28 days. Functal from residence. Thursday, August 6, at 2, no. 185 California street. Friends of family invited.

you in case of emergency, you know.

BOARD IS PROTECTED BY A BOXD.

German Savings' Check. Major Dennis, chairman of the finance

committee of the Board of Education, takes

check not having been cashed as soon as received. To this the chairman of the

finance committee excepts and says he was not responsible for the check, as it was in

the possession of the secretary of the board

Bennett's Trolley Party.

The big trolley party of the W. R. Ben-nett Co. was postponed last night on ac-

You can afford two pair-at our prices.

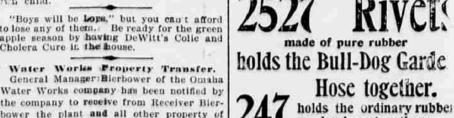
Pants to order, \$4 to \$12. Suits to order, \$15 to \$50.

Samples Mailed.



207 South 15th St. KARBACH

LADIES Know the Certain Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs is Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM It Cures Female Troubles At Druggists, Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle THE DR. J. H. MCLEAN MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MD.



garden hose together. the company in Oranka whenever the federal court directs the transfer to be made and The strength of hose depends on these rub to take such other steps as may be necessary. Judge Dundy is expected to issue ber rivets (technically called friction). A shor-rivet is stronger than a long one. Bull-Dog

rivets and short. Theory and results prove Bull-Dog strongest hose for money made



Beston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. 2' 5 Devonshire St., Boston, or so5 Lake St., Chicago. 61 Reade St., N. Y. 709 No. 7th St. St. Louis. 1051 Water St. Cleveland 1730 Arabahoe St., Denver. 14 Tremont. San Fran.



The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.



Bottle of CUTICURA RESOL-VENT, greatest of humor cures, is often sufficient to complete a permanent cure of the most

torturing and disfiguring of skin, scalp, and blood humors.

SPEEDT CURE TREATMENT FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD HUMORS. — Warm baths with CUTICUEA BOAP, gentle applications of CUTICUEA (bint ment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICUEA HESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Covicers, Sec., in Sic., Headyward, Sic. and St. Portas, Daug a Carau, Corr, Sick Press, Bacton, ""How to Sure Every Humor," mailed free.

then departed for Omaha to make the final arrangements. She has not returned. "I want that woman arrested, if she is a fraud," writes Miss Peterson. "I want my money." Found a Home for the Baby. The 1-month-old baby which was deserted

by its mother and left in the hands of Mrs. Miller, 2806 North Thirty-sixth street, and regarding the disposition of which the police were considerably worried Tuesday, has been finally disposed of. Mrs. Miller did not want the child and left it at the police station Tuesday night. Yesterday morning Police Matron Bernett succeeded in placing the child in the family of Mrs. Sarah Thompson, 426 Pierce street. The Thompsons intend 426 Pierce street. The Thompsons intend to adopt the little one and rear it as their

wh child. "Boys will be **Logs**," but you can't afford to lose any of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure in the house.

the necessary order today.

A 50

CENT