TRYING TO ROB UNCLE SAM

Thousands of Bogus Claims Against the Government Investigated.

HOW LOST LETTERS ARE TRACED

Recovery of Money Which Disappears in the Mails—The Percentage Lost—Sample Instances of Fictitious Demands.

One of the interesting branches of the Post Office department is in the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general, of which Robert A. Maxwell of New York (sometimes called "Smiling Bob") is the head. The office has been in existence only six years. It has charge of the secret service of the Post Office department particularly, and the first man to hold the place was promoted from the position of chief of the secret service to be the postmaster general's fourth assistant. Mr. Maxwell was his successor.

The most remarkable cases which this secret service bureau has to handle every year, relates the Philadelphia Times, are the claims for money to the mails. There are actually people silly enough to believe tha they can send an empty envelope through the mails, and then by claiming to have enclosed a sum of money in the envelope, persuade the government to give them that amount. Hundreds of cases like this come into the hands of the post office inspectors every year.

In the first place, if these people had enclosed the money in the envelope and it had been lost in transit, whether through accident or through theft, they could not recover it. The government is not like an express company. It does not make good losses. It is not even responsible for troubles caused by delay in delivering a letter, though this delay is really the result of carelessness. A telegraph company which does not exert due diligence and accuracy in delivering a message is liable to you for damages. So is an express company which loses your property in transit or delivers it so unreasonably late that you suffer loss. But the government undertakes no responsibility. If you send $50 in a registered letter and the letter is lost or stolen or destroyed in transit you have no redress. This is not the law in other countries, and the Post Office department has recommended to congress the advisability of insuring the contents of registered letters. Congress has taken no action in the matter. I believe it has never considered it seriously.

ONE WAY OF DISPUTING A BILL.

Another class of cases which ranks with the claims for loss of money in transit is quite as numerous. A great many people send letters through the mail addressed to creditors. "I enclose $5 to pay your bill," a woman will write to her dressmaker. She encloses the bill, but no money. When the dressmaker writes that the money was not received, she will disclaim responsibility for the loss, which she will say occurred in the postoffice; and she will refuse to pay the bill. These cases are aggravating, because they take up so much of the time of the postoffice inspectors. The woman who received the letter is sure to make a complaint, and one of the inspectors must be detailed to investigate. The inspectors are detectives. They make inquiries at the home of the woman who claimed to have made the remittance. They investigate her character. They ask her to prove by witnesses that she really enclosed the money as she claimed to have done. They arrive at the truth in a surprising number of instances. There are many other cases which are supposed to be of the same class, but in which nothing can be proved. In these cases all the Postoffice department can do is to say it is sorry. Of course it never offers to refund the money.

The postoffice inspectors looked up more than 100,000 cases last year and more than half that number were cases of letters that had gone astray in the ordinary course of business or complaints about letters that had really not gone astray. The department has to take the word of the complainant every time until the matter can be investigated. To every person who says a letter in which he was interested as sender or sendee has disappeared the department sends a long printed form to be filled out and then sends inquiries to the offices through which the letter passed and tries to trace it. Of course, individual letters in the ordinary mail cannot be traced with much success, because there is no way of identifying them among the millions of letters handled every month. But it is remarkable that nearly 6,000 registered letters are reported astray every year. The complainants in about 2,500 cases tell of the disappearance of the registered letter and in about the same number claim is made that the letter was rifled in transit. Then there are complaints about delay, wrong delivery, etc. Last year, out of 4,501 cases investigated, there was no ground for complaint in 1,282. In 998 cases in which there was loss it was recovered through the dead letter office and through sources outside of the department, and final loss was proved in only 852 cases.

This is not a big percentage. The department handled 13,851,000 pieces of registered mail last year and the loss was only one in 16,254 pieces. If your registered letter is lost you may regard yourself as quite distinguished—you will be one in about 17,000.

LOST MONEY RESTORED.

The Postoffice department restored to its owners last year $8,941. The amount of money lost in the mails and restored to its owners has gone as high as $21,365 in one year. Much of this money is recovered from mail thieves, but there is a system of disciplinary fining which makes a postal clerk who is guilty of culpable negligence responsible in part for the losses suffered through his deriliction.

The inspector who goes out to investigate these cases carries broad credentials from the postmaster general. They require not only that railroad and steamship lines and all other mail contractors shall carry him free, but that he shall be "respected and obeyed." The cases these men are called to investigate are not alone the disappearance of mail matter, but complaints of irregularity in the offices of postmasters, the sufficiency of bonds filed by postmasters, robberies and burning of postoffices, thefts from street mail boxes and pouches, the improper use of the mails, the leasing of premises for postoffice purposes and the robbery of trains and state coaches.

The country postmaster holds the postoffice inspector in great awe. It is not to be expected tha every one of the 70,000 men who handle the mail for Uncle Sam will know the form of the credentials of an inspector. There are so many official forms and blanks with which the postmaster has to familiarize himself that it takes a good force of clerks to keep the postmaster straight. In January of last year a man walked into the postmaster's office at Norton Heights, on the New Haven road, and presented a paper in a blue envelope purporting to be the credentials of an inspector. He said he had been sent to examine the postmaster's accounts. The postmaster gave him possession of the books of the office and all his paper and supplies. The visitor helped himself to a package of blank money orders and not long afterwards word began to come to the Postoffice department from different parts of the country that money orders drawn at Norton Heights were being presented. The postmaster in the meantime had notified the department at Washington and received word that no one had been authorized to visit his office or take the blanks. Other offices were notified not to honor orders drawn on these blanks and the swindler got only a few hundred dollars for his work.

A SHINING MARK.

In spite of the efficiency of the secret service of the government, Uncle Sam has been always a shining mark for swindlers and thieves. The thieves break into his postoffices and the swindlers counterfeit his postage stamps. Counterfeiting of stamps, however, has not been common. It is a remarkable fact that the only case of any importance was the one which occurred in Chicago last year for which a Mrs. McMillan was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year and a half. Stamps are too small game for the counterfeiter, and it is much more difficult to dispose of them than it is to pass counterfeit money of the same face value. If it was not for the fact that big mercantile establishments sell stamps at a discount, and make legitimate this trade, it would be hardly possible to dispose of stolen or counterfeit stamps at all.

Few people know that congress made a law some years ago authorizing the postmaster general to sell stamps at a discount of 5 per cent. The postmaster general has not done this in many years, but the existence of that statute has been an excuse for dealing in stamps at less than their face value, and this has made it possible for thieves to sell their plunder or counterfeiters to dispose of their bogus wares. Postmaster General Wanamaker wanted congress to make a law prohibiting anyone selling stamps at less than their face value. Such a law, if supplemented by a law authorizing the redemption of stamps at a small discount, would make it possible for the big dry goods houses in New York and Chicago to get rid of the enormous quantity of stamps received with mail orders every year and would be an additional safeguard against burglary and counterfeiting. It seems to be a very necessary precaution, for 4,751 postoffices have been burglarized in the past three years.

ODD EXPERIENCES.

The postoffice inspectors have many odd and interesting experiences. One of the chief foes of the inspector is the green goods man. As the green-goods swindle is carried on chiefly through the mails, the business of preventing or punishing this crime falls chiefly on the federal officers. For a long time the business was carried on exclusively in New York and its vicinity, and the headquarters of the inspectors having these special cases in charge was in that city. But two years ago an enterprising gang, becoming disgusted with "reformed" New York, moved to California and established headquarters at Sacramento and Oakland. This gang conceived a new way of carrying on the business. Instead of mailing the green goods circulars and thus rendering themselves liable to the postal laws, they put fictitious addresses on the envelopes they used, stamped them, cancelled the stamps themselves, tore open the ends of the envelopes and then had these envelopes dropped in many places where they would likely be picked up by some pedestrian. Their idea was that the passer-by would take the letter to be one which had been dropped by the receiver, that it would be picked up and opened and that the finder would be tempted to open up correspondence with the swindlers for the purchase of some of the supposed counterfeit or bogus money. The postoffice inspectors took the matter right up, opened correspondence with the gang and captured two of them in Oakland. They got eight months each. Other green-goods men were captured at Hillsdale, Mich. Last May the famous "Jim" McNally and his gang were arrested in Chicago, and McNally got a long sentence. Today the green goods business is pretty well wiped out.

In the running down of green goods men the inspectors have done some very clever detective work. Last year an inspector who had had some correspondence with a gang in Chicago went to that city in the guise of a farmer from Iowa. The operator wanted to know what kind of farming he was engaged in. He replied metaphorically, "Mostly hogs." At the same time he displayed a fat purse, which probably did much to allay suspicions. Thereupon the gang began to call him "Uncle" and treated him with great consideration. As soon as the samples of the green goods were produced the Iowa "farmer" drew a revolver and backed toward the door. He held the gang at the point of the revolver until assistance came.

Many of the green goods men are located in the vicinity of New York still and the secret service has to keep an eye on them. Its most effective weapon is to obtain the names and addresses to which replies of victims are to be sent and to notify express and telegraph companies not to deliver anything to these addresses.

DISAGREEABLE DUTIES.

Every year the inspectors have to perform the disagreeable duty of arresting a great many postmasters and employes of postoffices for stealing from the mails. Last year the inspectors arrested 158 postmasters, 55 assistant postmasters, 43 clerks in postoffices, 14 railway mail clerks, 34 letter carriers, 49 mail carriers and 9 other minor employes. Many of these were discharged on preliminary examination and many were acquitted. The inspectors have the employes of the postoffices under constant surveillance, and none of them is so trusted as to be free from it. Long and honorable service is no guaranty that a clerk will not steal. There is a man named Tufts now serving a term in Joliet, who entered the postal service soon after the close of the war and remained in it until August 1, 1894. He was convicted of embezzling mail. In March of last year a Washington letter carrier who had been in the service for twenty-five years was found with stolen letters in his pockets. A carrier who had been in the Yonkers postoffice for twenty years had been stealing from the office all that time and was not convicted until last year.

But the most remarkable instance of dishonesty in the employes of the postoffices developed in Boston in February, 1895. Major James McDonough, the assistant superintendent of mails in the Boston office, was arrested at that time and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for stealing from the mails. He had entered the Boston office as a clerk in 1864 and had been made superintendent of carriers in 1883. In 1889 he was made assistant superintendent of mails. He had the direction of 200 carriers and he had access to all the mail they handled. He was a man on whom the postoffice inspectors had relied, particularly in the discovery of dishonesty in clerks and carriers. He had an excellent war record and his standing in the community was of the best. If the inspectors had had any faith in human nature before it was destroyed by their experience in the McDonough case.

COMMON PLAIN FOOD.

It is Best for Children or Adults.

Natural grains, meat and fruit will make good blood if the digestive machinery of the body is not interfered with.

The blood when first made goes into the arteries and is of a bright red color. After it has been used some in supplying the body, it is carried into the veins and is there a dark red or purple color. Blood contains the elements to nourish and build up the body, such as iron, soda, lime, albumen etc., etc.

When the powers of the stomach and the bowels are reduced by lack of vitality or by putting coffee and tea into the stomach the processes which nature goes through with to change the food into rich, red blood are seriously interferred with.

If a man could see what a "wet blanket" he put over his hard working friend, the stomach, by putting in coffee, whisky or tobacco, when it was honestly toiling away to do its work well, he would never repeat the outrage and injustice. It is like striking your friend a vicious blow when he is delving away for you with might and main. Don't do it. One feels more respect for himself when he acts the man and permits no form of abuse to strangle and spoil the beautiful work being done for him in the human body. No sort of fun on earth is equal to the fun of being thoroughly well.

If one wants a pungent piquant, hot drink for breakfast, lunch or dinner, it can be had in Postum, the health coffee. It is made wholly of grains by the Postum Cereal company, limited, of Battle Creek, Mich. It can be truly said, "It makes red blood." It brews the dep seal brown color of Mocha; it creams to the rich golden brown of Java, and has an aroma and taste that makes a man thankful that someone has at last made a combination of the grains that gives such a delicious hot drink that one can readily leave off the coffee which has been hurting more than one likes to think of.

Medicines are poor crutches. The only safety is to use food and drink that the Creator intended for man, and when this is done the diseases and sick spells gradually disappear.

Common sense is quite uncommon except with those who give themselves a shaking now and then and look plainly at what they are doing. If a person knows coffee don't hurt him, let him stick to it until it does, then such people thoroughly appreciate Postum. Grocers and druggists testify to large sales and the steady use of those who once try it, is evidence of its taking ways.

"Just as good" as Postum Cereal are words used to defraud the public.

For sale by Adolph Brown, Courtney & Co., Sommer Bros.

$20.00 Hair Mattresses for $12.00.

In Shiverick's special ten-days' sale, full forty-two pounds; best quality ticking.

PLAIN TAELS FROM CATHAY

Funny Stories of China's Tria's with Silver Money.

DUMPING GROUND FOR CLIPPED COIN

White Metal from All Over the World Unloaded There, and the Poor Must Ultimately Pay the Piper.

Dr. Edward Bedlce, ex-consul of Amoy, China, and who has had large experience in an opportunity for the study of economic conditions in China, India, Japan and Egypt, is spending several days in Washington. He is known in the State department as one of the ablest contributors during his consular service to the reports relating to trade and economic conditions which that department has for years been publishing for the benefit of commerce. Dr. Bedloe is an earnest opponent of silver monometallism. He declares that the free coinage of silver by the United States means nothing else, and he insists that the experience of the civilized world, as well as conditions existing in the Orient, offer every argument against such a change in our monetary standard. Dr. Bedloe said in an interview with Major Carson, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger.

"Theoretical discussions are never as good as practical demonstrations. China has been a silver country from time immemorial. Its trade transactions are measured in taels. A 'tael' is about equivalent of one troy ounce. Where we say that a coin shall contain so many grains of pure silver and the remainder shall be alloy, the Chinese system is based upon just so many grains of the pure metal. What is the result of this system after centuries of use? First, there is no coinage. They have tried it, but the rise and fall in the value of silver has made the coins of different value from time to time. They, therefore, accept all coins and make none of their own.

MONEY BY WEIGHT.

"They also accept as currency slugs, ingots, and bars of the white metal, and measure them in what corresponds to ounces and pennyweights. The value of silver coins depends partly upon their weight and partly upon their fineness—that is, the amount of pure silver contained in the coins. The standard coin of the country—the coin in which accounts are kept—is the Spanish dollar. Strange as it may seem, the Spanish dollar is as rare in that part of the world as a $3 gold piece is in this country. Its weight and fineness have caused it to be bought up by jewelers and put into the melting pot. Next to that is the American trade dollar, which is to be found in every part of the Chinese empire. The commonest coin is the Mexican dollar, of which there must be several hundred million in use in China. Besides these there are Peruvian sols, sucres of Ecuador, pesos of Colombia, bolivianas of Boliva, Japanese yens, Canton dollars, Indian rupees, Central American pesos, English crowns, half crowns and shillings, and French, German, Spanish, and American subsidiary coinage. None of these coins pass for their face value. Every coin is weighed, and, to prevent counterfeiting, is tested, not with acid, but with a hammer and anvil. A good silver coin stands this tough treatment, and becomes bent into a rounded or conical shape called a chop dollar. Most counterfeits under this treatment crack or even break to pieces.

"The result is that nearly all coins in the east are 'chopped' and disfigured. Out of 100 silver dollars you get at the bank at least ninety-five are chopped, and range in appearance from the shape of a watch crystal to that of a sharp cone. In making deposits nearly everything becomes fractional. You send to the bank what you think is $100, and the banker, money changer, or merchant finds it is worth $98 and a fraction, or $99 and a fraction. In similar fashion the unfortunate workingman is always deprived of a small part of his wages. In that country he gets from $2 to $6 per month, and is paid in chop Mexican or chop trade dollars, which are really from 1 to 10 per cent below par.

VARIATIONS IN VALUE.

"On account of the variations in value of the white metal, although it is the nominal legal standard of values, it is really measured in terms of little brass and copper coins called 'cash.' One thousand of these are supposed to make a normal dollar, but they vary almost from day to day. When silver goes up in price, say 10 per cent, a dollar is worth $1,100 cash. When it goes down in value it is worth as low as $900 cash. It is very much as if our government should coin or stamp these copper disks to represent mills. These mills would be the real monetary unit of our country, just as the 'cash' is the real unit of 400,000,000 of human beings in China. On this basis our silver dollar today, we will say, is worth 100 cents or 1,000 mills. Free coinage of silver at the existing intrinsic value of the white metal, say 53 cents to a dollar, would change its value in mills from 1,000 to only 530.

"On one occasion our consulate at Amoy had to oversee the payment of $15,000 in a litigation in that part of China. The payers gave notice forty-eight hours in advance and the payees engaged special accountants to receive the money. On the appointed day and hour the money was delivered. It was brought in bags like potatoes, each bag weighing about fifty pounds and carried by two men. There were nineteen bags of silver, thirty-eight carriers, five guards, one secretary and one tallyman. The bags were deposited in the pay room, or silver room, and the carriers then retired. The secretary and guards then opened one bag and poured its contents into a great scale. It was weighed carefully and the weight recorded by the secretary and the receiving teller. The latter's clerks then went over every piece of metal, throwing out those which were questionable or of a very low standard of quality. This was done with the nineteen bags successively and took nearly two hours. At the end of that time the account was found correct, with the exception of eight ounces and three pennyweights of material which had been rejected by the counters. There was a quarrel over this, which resulted in the receiving teller accepting one-half. The secretary then made good the other half, securing a receipt from the teller, and went away. This closed the transaction, which in our own land, or in any other land upon a gold basis, would have been done in a few minutes with a piece of paper in the form of a check or draft, or in ten minutes if it had been in gold coin, and would not have required more than a man and a small boy to accompany him.

THE HIRED MAN CARTS THE CASH.

"When you go out shopping in that country you must have with you twenty or twenty-five pounds of silver and five or six pounds of copper 'cash.' These are usually carried by your man servant, who, in many instances, gives bonds before he is intrusted with anything of value by an employer. In every large store the bulk of the silver renders a safe of no use and necessitates the setting aside of a great silver room, with scales and special clerks and guards.

"Banks in the far east and great mercantile houses have storerooms or silver rooms frequently 20 by 30 feet in size, and a force of clerks and guards of from ten to thirty to take charge of the treasure. The wear and tear of silver is hardly noticeable in our country, but out there in the far east, where it is the sole currency, it is a very important item. The sulphur which is contained in ordinary illuminating gas, or even from kerosense lamps, in wood burning and coal, attacks the white metal and forms a thin coating of the black sulphuret, which rubs off or is knocked off by the shaking of the coin. The continual handling and rubbing of coin against coin wears the metal away, while the 'chopping' or testing invariably removes small fragments of the metal. A dollar piece in active circulation loses weight at the rate of a cent a year, and after the first year, if not in the beginning, is weighed and treated as mere bullion.

"In moving coin from the banking centers to the agricultural districts, which occurs in the far east the same as it does in our own country, the freight and insurance are very heavy and have to be paid, of course, by the people who want the money—that is, the poor farmer who is selling his crop. He pays a commission, which frequently runs as high as 16 per cent, and sometimes reaches 20 per cent. The smaller his crop and the greater his distance from the money centers the larger the amount he pays. In our own country the money centers are no more numerous than in China, and yet it seldom costs more than a quarter of 1 per cent to transfer $1,000,000 from New York to Kansas or the Dakotas. If it were silver to be transported it would require 62,500 pounds of the metal for every $1,000,000 worth of silver, or thirty-one tons. This would tax six five-ton freight cars, and at ordinary freight rates would cost a handsome fortune, not to speak of the wages of guards to protect the silver on its journey.

"The best currency is that which gives the least trouble and costs the least to use. An exclusive silver currency is the most troublesome, the most wasteful, and the costliest currency there is upon the face of the globe."

Bargain matinee at the Creighton today at 2:30. Otis Skinner in "The Lady of Lyons." Entire balcony, 25c; lower floor, 50c.

The German Republican club will go to Millard Sunday, Oct. 18th, at 9:30 a. m. The farmers of McArdle, Millard and Chicago precincts and of Sarpy county, have been invited to join in this rally. Hon. E. J. Cornish will be the speaker of the day.

Some of the Bargains.

$70.00 fine oak folding bed for $30.00.
$150.00 solid mahogany extension table for $68.00.
$25.00 oak extension table, $11.00.
$5.00 white enamel beds, all sizes, $2.50.
$65.00 all brass bed for $33.00.
$40.00 china case, $18.00.
$110.00 4-piece parlor suit, $33.00.
$40.00 couch, $15.00.
Charles Shiverick & Co., special ten days' sale.

Johnson Bros., hard coal. $9.

"Nebraska's All Right."

The above is the farmer's verdict. Oats! Oats! Oats! Corn! Corn! Corn! Sugar beets, chicory, and vegetables of all kinds. Never did land produce more abundant crops than those of this season.

Seeing is believing, and all home seekers who have tired of paying rent or wish a change to cheaper (but not poorer) land in a state where climate is all that could be asked, should see Nebraska's soil and crops.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway—Northwestern line—traverses the best portions of the state and are offering most favorable rates to enable home seekers from other states to see Nebraska. Ask any railroad agent for a cheap round trip ticket on October 20.

For further information and particulars as to rates, etc., write J. H. Gable, Traveling Passenger agent, F. E. & M. V. R. R., Des Moines, Ia., or the undersigned.

J. R. BUCHANAN,
General Passenger Agent.
Room 58, U. S. National bank building, Omaha, Neb.

More Trains Are in Service

Between Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston and intermediate points via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway than any other line from Chicago. For those who have an eastern trip in contemplation copy of latest folder contains much information of interest. It will be sent on application to B. P. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo., or C. K. Wilber, A. G. P. A., Chicago.

Bargain matinee at the Creighton today at 2:30. Otis Skinner in "The Lady of Lyons." Entire balcony, 25c; lower floor, 50c.

When You Go East

On the Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer" you should reserve your berth as far in advance as possible.

The "Flyer" has sleeping car accommodations for more than 100 passengers, but if you want a "lower berth in the center of the car" the earlier you make your reservation the more likely you are to get what you want.

Leaves Omaha—5:00 p. m.
Arrives Chicago—8:20 a. m.
Tickets at 1502 Farnam street.

Six Thirty P. M. Train.
of the
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
& ST. PAUL RY.
Best service,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
Dining car.
City office, 1504 Farnam.

Bargain matinee at the Creighton today at 2:30. Otis Skinner in "The Lady of Lyons." Entire balcony, 25c; lower floor, 50c.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Rules Laid for Accumulating a Surplus of Years.

Prof. F. M. Heath lays down in Popular Science the following practical rules:

Fix deeply in mind the grand truth that life power rules the body, and that it alone can cure disease.

Life power lives upon air, water and food only; all else is hurtful.

Make cleanliness your motto, and watch against filth in both house and grounds.

Few starve for food, but many for air. Breathe deeply 100 times daily. Wear no tight clothing. Above all, ventilate your sleeping room.

Beware of gluttony. If the appetite is dull, eat fruit only, or eat nothing. Use no fiery condiments, but live chiefly on natural grains, vegetables and fruits. Never ask your stomach to chew your food—employ your teeth. Adorn your table not only with viands, but with flowers and smiles and kindly words.

Deformity is not awkwardness only, but danger. A high chest will give freedom to breathing and digestion, and help to cure many diseases.

Shun stimulants and drugs as you do pestilence. For tea and coffee, drink hot water; and in illness let the same magic fluid be your physic.

Thick blood causes colds and countless other diseases. Keep the lungs active by deep breathing, the skin by baths and friction, the kidneys by free drafts of warm water, the bowels by correct eating, and the blood will be pure.

Spend part of each day in muscular work, part in study, and part in good deeds to men and in the worship of God.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

Railway

Operates two through superbly equipped trains EVERY day in the year.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED
AND OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
OMAHA, 4:45 p. m.	CHICAGO, 7:45 a. m.
OMAHA, 6:30 p. m.	CHICAGO, 9:30 a. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
1401 FARNAM ST.
R. R. RITCHIE, GEN. AGENT.

CATCHING COLD.

Not a Difficult Job if You Are in Proper Condition.

A person in good health, with fair play, easily resists cold, says the London Lancet. But when the health flags a little and liberties are taken with the stomach or the nervous system a chill is easily taken, and, according to the weak spot of the individual, assumes the form of a cold or pneumonia, or, it may be, jaundice. Of all causes of "cold" probably fatigue is one of the most efficient. A jaded man coming home at night from a long day's work, a growing youth losing two hours' sleep over evening parties two or three times a week, or a young lady "doing the season," young children overfed and with short allowances of sleep, are common instances of the victims of "cold." Luxury is favorable to chill taking; very hot rooms, feather beds, soft chairs create a sensitiveness that leads to catarrh. It is not, after all, the "cold" that is so much to be feared as the antecedent conditions that give the attack a chance of doing harm. Some of the worst "colds" happen to those who do not leave their houses or even their beds, and those who are most invulnerable are often those who are most exposed to changes of temperature, and who by good sleep, cold bathing and regular habits preserve the tone of the nervous system and circulation.

DIED.

VALIQUET—Mary J. died at Washington, D. C., Monday, October 12, 1896. Sister of F. B. Woodrow and Mrs. E. L. Armstrong. Funeral Saturday, October 17, 1896, at 2 p. m., from 979 N. 25th ave.

ORCHARD & WILHELM'S SALE

The Great Price-Reduc n; Sale of the Season in Full Blast.

DRAPERIES GET THE CUT SATURDAY

The Furniture and Carpets Cut and Cut to Keep the Crowds Coming to the Greatest Clearing Sale Ever Held in Omaha.

Many of the bargains quoted here for Saturday's trade are in small lots, and will not last till noon. You will need to come early if you want some of them. Thirty-six pairs of real Irish point lace curtains at $2.48, means that if you want a pair you must come down town and let the dishes stand. We are full of bargains for Saturday.

Double faced tapestries for portiers without lining, new goods, bought this season to sell for $1.00 a yard.

YOUR CHOICE 68C.

20c double knotted rug fringe, all colors, 10c.

10c double head rug fringe, 5c.

Cotton edging fringe for muslins, only 5c

40c to 50c silk drapery fringe, 22c.

Heavy 36 inch floor denims, was 30c now 20c.

All colors in genuine French corduroy that never sold for less than $1.25, Saturday 98c.

Only 25 pairs of olive, gold and red chenille curtains at $1.88 a pair.

36 pairs real Irish point lace curtains, $2.48.

6 pairs $12 Scotch madras curtains $5.00 a pair.

Only 3 pairs left of the Harness muslin curtains in white and gold, usual price $8.50, now $4.50.

25c muslin by the yard, 18c.

25c fish net by the yard, 15c.

ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.,
1414-1416-1418 Douglas St.

Bargain matinee at the Creighton today at 2:30. Otis Skinner in "The Lady of Lyons." Entire balcony, 25c; lower floor, 50c.

Postponement.

There will be no missionary meeting in the First Presbyterian church on Saturday at 3 p. m., as Miss Doty will not arrive in the city until 5 p. m.

Comfort to California.

Yes, and economy, too, if you patronize the Burlington's Personally Conducted once-a-week excursions, which leave Omaha every Thursday morning.

No change of cars Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Second-class tickets accepted.

Call at ticket office, 1502 Farnam street, and get full information or write to J. Francis, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR FORAGERS.

Garfield's Neighbors Salted His Orchard to Try to Save His Apples.

"The experience of the good people of Canton, O., and of Major McKinley in this campaign remind me very much of a similar experience in the little village of Mentor in 1880 when General Garfield was the republican candidate for the presidency,' said a woman to a representative of the New York Sun. "I was a near neighbor of the Garfields the year the general ran for president and I saw all the demonstrations attendant on the visits of delegations to their home and all the devastation wrought by the bands of relic hunters of which the delegations were mostly composed. The two railroads which pass through Mentor cut the Garfield farm. Temporary stations were built on the farm for the accommodation of pilgrims. Day after day the train would drop off hundreds and frequently thousands of curious persons who were bound to see the candidate. It was not long before the little path from the railroad stations became a broad thoroughfare entirely denuded of vegetation. The relic hunters began their work of stealing the flowers and plants from the flower beds. When these were all gone the trees and shrubbery were attacked for souvenirs. Then a raid was made on the cornfield. First to go was the sweet corn, which the general had hoped to have for table use. Then followed the common field variety as it matured. Sticks and stones were carried away, and pieces of the fences and the buildings even were taken. One of the most popular relics with visitors was an apple from the Garfield orchard. Apples were very plentiful that year, and General Garfield had an orchard of trees well laden with fruit. Every apple he had was carried off by his visitors, and I venture to say that there are in the land, kept as precious mementoes of that campaign, thousands upon thousands of dried and withered apples stuck full of cloves to preserve them. The owners of these relics do not know that most of them did not grow on the Garfield place. The neighbors of the general had to come to his rescue from this invading army of petty thieves, and they found a way to help him when they learned that the visitors had turned their attention to the orchard. Every night the neighbors would drive around to the general's orchard and dump wagon load on wagon load of apples beneath his trees. It did not seem to matter to the relic hunters that there were a dozen different varieties of apples under one tree, and that none of them was the sort the tree produced; they grabbed at the chance to get an apple and take it away as a reminder of the visit. By 'salting' the Garfield place with relics the general's neighbors and friends think they prevented his house from being carried away piecemeal."

The Whistler.

He was whistling and she didn't like it.

"I wish," she said, "when you are walking with me you wouldn't whistle. It is extremely rude."

"I am whistling for the want of thought," he replied, with evident intent to be very crushing.

"If that's what it's for," she remarked, "I think I may say, without fear of successful contradiction by any one who knows you, that you don't have to."

Then he stopped.

A Stuffed Duck.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Your majesty," said the steward of the cannibal king to his august master, "in the pockets of our captive we found a letter, presumably from his sweetheart, in which he is called a "duck."

"A duck, is he?" replied the king. "Good enough! We will have him for dinner. Poultry has been scarce in this neighborhood for a long time. Don't forget the onion stuffing."

An Illustration.

Washington Star: "There's lots o' min," said Mr. Rafferty, "thot athracts a gred deal av attention widdout much thot's substantial ty show fur it."

"Throue fur yez," replied Mr. Dolan. "The lightest man runs up the ladder fastest. But it do be the wan that brings a hod o' bricks wid 'im thot r'aly counts."

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

·DR·

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 Years the Standard.

Bee, October 16, 1896.

A Rare Snap.

Balance of Our Light Weight Overcoats at half.

Only Young Men's Sizes, $7.00 Coats for $3.50.

Here's a chance to get a light weight overcoat for very little cash. We have less than 50 on hand, all told. Twenty of these you can have Saturday at $3.50 each, and the others at different figures—not higher than $9 for any fall coat in the house. The only reason we make this sweeping reduction is the sizes are small—we don't want to carry them over—we can't duplicate the regular sizes—and we want to get them out of the way by Saturday night. There are cheviots, cassimeres, serges, fancy twills, clay worsteds and fancy English weaves,—and the colors run from very light to plain black. These are the same garments we have sold all the season when the sizes were complete, and the original prices were from $7 to $15. They run from 32 to 34 inches bust measure and if you get a fit you get a "snap"—that's all.

Nebraska Clothing Co
Cor. DOUGLAS & 14th Sts.

HAYDENS'
SATURDAY
BARGAINS

New prices on Gloves, Furnishings, Notions, Silks and Dress Goods. We sell the Butterick Patterns. Grocery and Provision Bargains.

Special Sale of Ladies' Kid Gloves.

The greatest 50c Kid Glove ever shown in this city. Gloves worth $1.00 to $1.50 per pair, all go at 50c. Sale commences Saturday morning.

Special Sale Underwear.

500 dozen men's Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, only 35c each; worth 50c.

Men's heavy Merino Sox, 12½c per pair; worth 25c.

1 case of ladies' heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants, worth 50c each, at 25c.

Special for Saturday in Silks

500 remnants velvets in all colors except blacks. These are ends runing from ¼ to ¾ yards, and the price for Saturday morning, 8:30 to 9:30, will be 5c for the piece.

25 pieces lining satin Saturday, 19c.

100 pieces silk velvet, in colors only, 25c.

Dress Goods

50 pieces Novelty Dress Goods, 36, 38 and 40 inches wide, goods actually worth 25c, 29c, 39c and 48c, Saturday for 19c.

10 pieces black Serge, full 35-inches wide and strictly all wool, Saturday 17c.

25 pieces Chameleon Dress Goods in all the different weaves and colorings, Saturday 12½c.

Black Dress Goods

46-inch French serge, Saturday 29c.

These are imported French cloth, and strictly all wool.

P. S. Do not fail to see our Novelty line of Dress Goods at 50c.

The assortment is simply immense. We have over 250 different styles to show.

Handkerchief Sale

1 lot pure linen handkerchiefs, 5c.

1 lot fancy lace corner initial handkerchiefs, 5c.

1 lot hand-embroidered initial handkerchiefs, 5c.

Spool cotton, 2 for 1c.

25c hair brushes, 15c.

Notice

We have made a change in our fancy goods department and have secured the services of one of the finest fancy needle workers in the country and will give free lessons daily, 3 to 4 p. m.

We're giving away silk floss books with every two dozen purchased.

Stamped Linen Specials.

Stamped center pieces at 3c, 5c, 10c and 15c each.

From 2 to 6 p. m. Saturday

Ladies' and misses' Tam O'Shanters, all colors, for 35c, they cost 60c to 75c elsewhere.

Also a very complete line at 50c, 75c and $1.00. We save you 50c on the dollar from millinery store prices.

This line is on second floor in connection with the men's hat department, in which we have some money savers for the masses on Saturday.

Remember the day and hour.

It's a Bargain.

We will sell 25 pounds of the best Granulated Sugar for....$1.00
And 30 pounds of extra C Sugar for....$1.00
Also 10 bars best Laundry Soap....25c
3-pound can best Packed Tomatoes....6¼c
2-pound cans White Sugar Corn....5c
2-pound package Breakfast Oatmeal, 4c.
High grade Mocha and Java, 30c.
Best Golden Rio, best grown, 25c.
Cereal Coffee, 10c.

Provisions

Attend the greatest Bargain Day ever held on Saturday at THE GREAT TRANS-MISSISSIPPI HEADQUARTERS.

A big butter and egg day.

A big cheese day.

A gignatic meat and lard sale.

A sale on crackers that discounts any previous one.

A fruit and fish day.

We again say to you to lay in your supply of provisions before they go up, and here is the place to save your money on all kinds.

HAYDEN BROS. HOME OF BARGAINS.

HAYDEN BROS.

"A STITCH IN TIME, etc.

As soon as you know your tooth is decayed consult

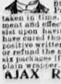
Painless Filling,

BAILEY, THE Dentist

Special attention given to filling teeth.

THIRD FLOOR PAXTON BLOCK.

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *ALL Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all others fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 cents per package, or six packages (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free.

AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Omaha by James Forsyth, 202 N. 16th Street.

Kuhn & Co., 15th and Douglas Streets, Druggists.

THE BEE

PRINTS DAILY THE MOST COMPLETE SPORTING NEWS. THE SPORTING DEPARTMENT OF THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE IS UNEXCELLED.

We Want It Decided

And will leave it to Korking Kuts—The big stores in the middle of the block are claiming they are the "original" price cutters. We don't believe it. Now, won't you please decide it. You can have our space free of charge to publish the statement, and we'd also like to know if doc's commission has been raised lately.

Scott's Emulsion	67c
Paine's Celery Compound	65c
Stearn's Wine of Cod Liver Oil	75c
Sozodont	60c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	64c
Allcock's Plasters	09c
Munyon's Remedies	20c
Carter's Liver Pills	12c
Molted Milk	40c, 50c $1 00
Jayne's Expectorant	75c
Williams' Pink Pills	35c
Pyramid Pile Cure	35c
Warner's Safe Cure	90c
Melachol	60c
Pond's Extract	35c
Duffy's Malt Whisky	80c
No-To-Bac	65c
Vino Kolofra	75c
Castoria	22c
One Minute Cough Cure	20c
Lambert's Listerine	75c
Pinaud's Eaude Quinine	38 & 56c

SCHAEFER CUT PRICE DRUG STORE.

16th and Chicago.

Help the Salvation Army open their Rescue Home by purchasing a bottle of Egyptian Lotus Cream—We are donating the entire sales for one week.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

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