## MARVELOUS MOVING SCENES

Remarkable Feats of the Modern House-Moving Engineer.

SIMPLE INSTRUMENTS LIFT MANY TONS

How Enormous Structures Are Lifted from Their Foundations and Moved Great Distances Without Damage.

There are certain men working quietly in various perts of the United States who could if they chose to do it move the Pyramido, pick up the Egyptian obelisks, or lift a modon skyscraper from its carson bed and carry it across the street. There are not many such men, yet few, if any, ponderous objeets exist in the world which they will not attempt to nove intact for a consideration. In the directory these men are called to be housemovers but they are entitled to a designation of far greater dignity, for some of their achievements are numbered among the great engineering feats of the world. Within the past few months the house movers have experienced an unwonted activity. Some really creditable and in some cases stupencous feats have been performed. The moving of Lovering hall at Johns Hopkins university was one of these feats, the moving of an upper New York house sixteen blocks along the public highway was teen blocks along the public highway was of three days the whole distance, 595 feet. have been set in position from huge trues another, and the very recent moving and was accomplished. As the building is 460 ways, composed of girders. The ancient reacting of a fall smokestack at Manhanae

One of these housemovers declares that there is no building, however heavy, how-ever bulky, which cannot be lifted from its foundations and conveyed any distance. This means, of course, without any damage to the building itself, that the very ornaments on the maniel pieces, the bric-a-brac in the cabinets will in no way be disturbed; that the window glass will not be even cracked; that the home life of a family occupying the moving house will be undisturbed. Such is absolutely the fact. It is not necessary for the occupants of the building to temporarily change their quarters; to take the castors of the brdsteads, nor to pack up all the perish-able articles in the house. It is on record that an old tall clock which was in a house that was moved in Westchester county, Nev York, never stopped running all during the progress of removal. On the other hand, there seems to be no limit to the mover's croabilities as far as weight is concerned The Brighton Beach hotel, which was placed on 150 flat cars and moved 600 feet, weighed 5,000 tons. The weight of the recently moved railroad station at Mott Haven, N. Y., is 1.700 tons. This building was composed entirely of brick and stone and the weight is very unequally distributed, a central tower alone weighing 500 tons. To be frank, these feats take all the wonderment out of the raising of the pyramids and obelisks, inasmuch as the most primitive tools are used by the engineers. One housemover put the case very graphically when he said, "I think the recent moving of that smokestack at Manhanest was a far more wonderful feat than the raising or moving of an obelisk. The obelisk, you know, is in one solid piece and all you have to do is to keep it balanced but the smokestack is built of thousands of bricks held together by cement, which might break apart under the least strain. The dif-ference should be apparent to everybody." BUILDINGS EASY TO MOVE.

Inasmuch as the housemover is not con-ounded by size or weight, it is a pity that his services have not been called into action when many of our historic structures have been razed to make way for the march of modern improvement. Had they been, pos-terity would be the wealthier for many a monument of memorable events, the remembrance of which is, after all, the founda-tion of national honor and pride. The mechanical end of the business is governed by curious laws, of which the mover must take account. For instance, a difference in level of one inch between two pides at the basement of a building may mean a differ ence of one foot at the top. this is a fact, and although a moved build-ing rests on series of planks crossing and recrossing one another underneath, yet the building is in no way secured to the planks, nor are the planks even chained together. The weight of the house, which may seem like an obstacle, is really in this case an assistance, inasmuch as it steadies and presses the timbers until the latter are almost held together by the attraction of cohesion and move with the hullding as a unit. The of a building is really so easy and that a child could perform the feat, if his efforts were systematically directed by experienced man. The jackscrews used by building movers will, as a rule, lift tons. If the screw turns hard a lengthened lever would put the feat within the scope of a child's strength. The moving of a building after it is on the ways is equally simple Sometimes a house is drawn by horses come times by engine power and sometimes b hand; that is, it is jacked along in exactly the same way in which it is jacked up. One farmer took advantage of circumstances and THE GREATEST FEAT ON RECORD.

Undoubtedly the greatest feat of house moving ever performed was the moving of Brighton Beach hotel. This huge caravansary, opened at Coney island in 1878, originally stood 600 feet back from the water cost in the aggregate \$200,000 and weighed nearly 5,000 tons. But while it seemed to be well out of the ocean's grasp, it was not long before the encroaching action of the waves brought it to the water's edge. The band stand, which originally occupied a poto be removed. Finally the hotel itself was placed on spiles, but this was only a tembe moved. B. C. Miller, who performed the leat, was an engineer with plans of his own. HOW A HOUSE IS R. He proposed to the railroad company which run flat cars beneath it, and draw it 600 feet up the beach. Every person except the engineer was skeptical, but he was told to go ahead, as it must amount to that, or the loss of the hotel. During the winter of 1888 ne worked, and though his efforts were some-what retarded by the memorable blizzard of that year, he was ready for the crucial test Twenty-four tracks had been laid under the building, and 112 flat cars atood Under these again more timbers are crossed. waiting to receive their load of hotel. The cars were jacked apart as far as their coupcars were jacked apart as far as their coup-lings would rilow. Then came the work of shifting simultaneously the weight of the hotel from the spiles to the cars. It was accomplished by means of hydraulic jacks, each capable of lifting from sixty to ninety tons. With these the hotel was jacked up tons. With these the hotel was jacked up pairs crosswise on one another until the de-and held while cross timbers were placed sired height is reached. Two timbers are then under it. When the weight of the hotel finally rested on the timbers the latter formed finally rested on the timbers the latter formed a continuous fremework, so constructed that the screw bears up against the joists of the screw bears up against the joists of the building. Thus, if the bearing of the screw is not great enough, it is only necessary to The great problem was the uniform ap-

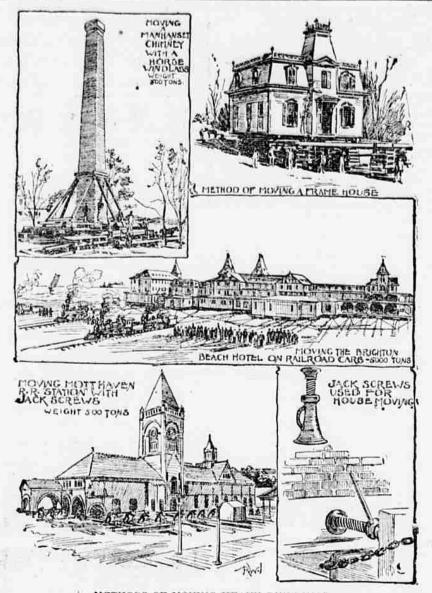
CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

CABY BLEMISHES PRESENTED SOUTH

plication of metive power to all points of con-tact with the hotel. It was accomplished by an elaborate system of falls and sheave blocks. The rope, weighing in the aggregate about two tons, formed, with the thirty-four sheave blocks, twelve sixfold purchases, the main block of each purchase being attached to the car, while the opposite block was fas-tened by powerful chain slings to the track on which the car rested and about 100 feet distant from the building. Six locomotives, ready to do the pulling, stood on two tracks and coupled together. After passing the blocks last referred to, the ropes, twelve in umber, converged in two sets of six each. to each of the tracks on which stood a line of three locemotives. Thus, six ropes were hitched to each of the two locomotives standing nearest to the hotel. The scientific feature of this arrangement was the calculation of the strain and stretch on every rope, the gain of the tackle, the direction in which over should be applied and the difference resistance between the cars that would e hauled by nearly straight ropes and those that would be hariled by ropes more or less transverse in their course. The total weight be moved was 11,204,000 pounds, divided to 8,000,000 pounds of hotel, 2,600,000 pounds of cars, 800,000 pounds of beams and 4,000 inds of rope. Altogether something of a d. However, all the calculations proved to be correct. At the given signal, the haw-sers tightened and the engineers attempted or he correct. At the engineers attempted crs tightened and the engineers attempted or move forward. For a moment the wheels "whirled" on the tracks, the ropes and pulleys "satg" and—the big hotel started off dinary in the building of the pyramids. The stones of the great piles could easily be, and the pulleys "satg" and—the big hotel started off dinary in the building of the pyramids. The stones of the great piles could easily be, and the property of the great piles could easily be and the pyramids. pulleys "sarg" and—the big hotel started off on its railroad trip. It moved about as fast as the second hand of a watch, or, as one speciator graphically put it, "at the rate of a mile in two weeks" but it moved. When six feet had been accomplished men went into the building and examined it. It had not been strained in the least; not even a pane of glass was cracked. It was then moved forward twenty-four feet, and later in the day twenty-five feet more. In the course of three days the whole distance, 595 feet.

them a pulley with several sheaves is attached. Another pulley is attached to the track fifty feet or more ahead of the house. HAD REVOLUTIONARY SIRES and through these a rope extends to a wind-lass. The horse simply winds up the rope, and the house, being on runners, becomes for a time a floating or wandering palace. One house was actually floated to a new destination. It originally rested opposite Holland's station, Jamaica bay, L. I. It was raised from its foundations and ficated a mile down the shore, and now reats on piling in front of Hammell's station. One housemover in upper New York state attempted to move a house across a lake, but with direstrous results. The lake was frozen over, and the deelgn was to take advantage of the ice which was thought to be sufficiently strong to bear the structure in course of transit. All went well until the middle of the lake was reached. Then night came on, and a rest was taken until morning. At daylight, lowever, the house was found to be resting not very deep, so that the greater part the house was still above the surface. But a thaw took place during the day, and the house, careening to one side, begin to float in earnest. It was afterward floated to the declination at first designated for it, but a new house might have been built at less expense.

MOVING THE PYRAMIDS. move a skystraper provided he could keep it level, says there is nothing very extraor-



METHODS OF MOVING HEAVY BUILDINGS.

feet long, 210 feet wide, and is covered with | may have understood the use of cantilevers

Yet smaller buildings have beeen moved which, in proportion, presented greater dif-ficulties, and for their sizes greater weights. The station at Mott Haven, N. Y., is composed of brick and stone, extending out in bays and covered ways in a manner which seriously interferes with uniform weight. It is the kind of a building which would badly damaged by an earthquake. It is 185 feet long and thirty-five feet deep. It weighs 1,700 tons. An eighty-foot tower attached alone weighs 500 tons. Yet this building was lifted up on Jackscrews and fourteen men moved it fifty feet in four and one-half days. Crossbeams were extended under the building and were allowed to rest on two tracks or ways, which were simply beams of greater length than the ones under the floor, and thoroughly lubricated. Behind he station a number of posts, secured to the tracks by means of chains, served as abut ments for the jackscrews. As the jackscrews pushed the station forward the abutments were moved forward also, so that the screws always had a solid backing against which to work. The job thus became ex-ceedingly simple. Almost the same operation was gone through with in moving the old brick church at Sallors' Snug harbor, on Staten island. The ferry house of the Brooksition on dry land in front of the hotel, had lyn City railroad was also moved in this to be removed. Finally the hotel itself was manner, except that it was moved in an oblique direction. This was accomplished parary precaution, and the water ate its way by providing the track timbers with guides. far up under the hotel. Then it became apparent that the hotel must be moved back ward and twenty-five feet northward of its or it would be washed away. It was some-original site. It is now seventeen inches original site. It is now seventeen inches thing of a task to find a practical man who lower than its former level. It is a brick would even agree to the fact that it could structure, 52x110 feet in extent. The work

HOW A HOUSE IS RAISED. The process of raising a house is interesting. If it is a frame house, the chimneys are given special attention. Two holes are cut through the base of each chimney and beams are pushed through and allowed to extend all the way across the house and in such a position that the cellar ceiling joists will ross them. Enough beams are put through in this manner to thoroughly support the joists. Then two heavy timbers are crossed under the beams so as to catch up the ends and the latter again are made to rest on long. set close together and a hole in them is fitted to the end of the screw. The other end of add more cross timbers underneath. Now, to raise the building. Screws will lift, say, ten tons each, and will be placed at distances of five feet apart all around the building. Each screw carries a slow thread and has two holes in it near the top, crossing each other. Into these are to be inserted the crowbars which turn the screws. When all is ready men station themselves at every other screw, and, inserting their crowbars, give the screw a quarter turn. Each man then passes on to the screw next ahead of him and rives that a quarter turn. They keep on loing this, working around and around the oing this, working around and around the utilding and raising or lowering it gradually until it is on the required level. The timbers are then inserted as explained above and the house made ready to move forward.

COMMON SOAP DOES IT ALL. The lubricant generally used by house-movers is common soap. It contains the best kind of grease for the purpose. The wooden tracks are thoroughly rubbed with it, and, as it squeezes its way into the girders, resting on the tracks, and does not easily evaporate it makes a very slippery noth ers, resting on the tracks, and does not easily evaporate, it makes a very slippery path. In moving frame houses a single horse is used to pull it along, not as he would pull a wagon exactly, but by means of a windless. As has been pointed out, the girders which support the house are not even chained together; the weight of the building holds them sufficiently rigid. To one of

owers, which make the distribution of the The stack recently moved at Manhanset weight very unequal, the feat can be said to weight very unequal, the feat can be said to have been truly gigantic, and worthy to high and it was conveyed a distance of some have been truly gigantic, and worthy to high and it was conveyed a distance of some high and it was conveyed and it was conveyed and some high and it was conveyed a distance of some high and it was conveyed a distance of some high and it was conveyed a distance of some high and it was conveyed a distance of some high and it was conveyed a distance of some high and it was conveyed a distance of some high and it was conveyed a tempt for great weights. But, as no sky-scraper has ever been moved, and as he probably never will be invited to move one als opinion will have to be accepted for what it is worth.

THEODORE WATERS.

People suffering from rheumatism have weak, watery blood and a worn-out, debili-tated system. Pill Anaemic Pink enriches he blood, restores shattered nerves, and i ently taken cures chronic rheuma-Made only by the Mercer Chemical persistently Co., Omaha.

## CONNUBIALITIES.

Rev. W. A. Hunsberger of Milwaukee has efused to perform the marriage ceremony for a bloomer girl.

President C. J. Ives of the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad is re-newing his youth. He has chosen the month of June to celebrate a most happy event. On Tuesday next at Woodstock, Vt., President ves will be joined in marriage to Mrs. Wads-

worth, a most estimable woman.

Two years ago Mrs. Price King of Labette county, Kansas, divorced her husband, who being thus deprived of his means of support vent to the county poor house, where he has since remained. A few days ago Mrs. Price went to the poor house, took her ex-husband out and married him over again. Hugh J. Lee, who accompanied Lieutenant Peary to Greenland on his last two trips, and Miss Florence A. Leonard of Meriden, Conn. are to be married the latter part of June For a wedding journey the young couple will go to Greenland with Lieutenant Peary or

his three months' expedition this summer. The engagement is announced in Youngs town, O., of Miss Anna Stambaugh, niece of President McKinley, and David Todd, nephew of Ohio's famous war governor. The wed-ding will be celebrated in September.

James W. Fortune, 76 years old, and Adelaide McCormick, 56 years old, residents of Hinton, Pa., were married last week. Fortune is a bachelor and Miss McCormick a maiden. They were lovers in 1860 and quar-reled. Fortune joined the confederate army and went south, and was not heard from again for many years. Recently Miss Mc-Cormick heard from her former lover, and upon his revisiting his old home they met, revived the friendship of earlier days, and

the wedding was the happy result. The West Virginia Benedict who ordered the parson to give back the wedding fee of \$1 which he had just received in considera-tion of his services ought not to be judged too harshly. The explanation that the bride needed the money for the purchase of snuff wherewith to complete the joys of the wed-ding trip reveals a tenderness and delicacy of feeling on the part of the bridegroom which augurs well for the future happiness of the high contracting parties, and especially so inasmuch as the dollar belonged to the lady

n the first place. Rev. W. W. Riley, pastor of the Christian church at North Manchester, Ind., has resigned under peculiar circumstances. A few months ago he fell in love with the organist of the church, a very pretty young woman, and, after a short courtship, proposed marriage and was accepted. He had been paying attention to the soprano of the choir, who is also pretty, and in spite of his betrothal to the former, continued his visits to the latter. This reached the ears of the organist, and at a recent church meeting she arose and asked Rev. Mr. Riley publicly whether he was engaged also to her rival. The minister gave an evasive reply, but finally admitted that be was. Later Mr. Riley resigned, and left North Manchester. It is understood that Riley was at the same time engaged to a young lady at Kelso, where he occasionally

A Lady Godiva is being advertised for to take part in the jubilee procession at Coventry. She is to wear a white flowing robe of the Saxon period. No woman living within fifty miles of Coventry is eligible and whoever is chosen to take the part must undertake to leave the city at once on com-

Omaha Women Who Trace Their Lineage from Old Colonial Heroes.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN IT

Members of the Local Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution Proud of Their Patriotte Aucestry.

Of the numerous patriotic societies for women which have come into existence during the past few years, the aims and objects of the Society of the Danghters of the American Revolution appeal most forcibly to the mind and heart of patriotic women. One reason is that women have ever been the preservers of family history and the zealous guardians of letters, documents and relics, which time alone has readered valuable, and on this account this society has exceeded all similar organizations.

The national society has 19,000 women en rolled as members, and nowhere has the es-tablishment of local chapters met with more cordial welcome and support than in the

The feeling among western women is well illustrated by a remark recently made by a bright woman, who is descended from distinguished colonial ancestry: "Yes, one of my ancestors was the second colonial governor of the state," she answered in reply the fact that another ancestor served in the revolutionary war and was killed at the storming of Stony Point."

Revolutionary ancestry can usually be traced back to colonial days, but colonial ancestors cannot always be proved to have fought for liberty, for there were torics among them and there were some families who left the country until peace was declared.

The Omaha chapter of the Daughters the American Revolution was organized by the following members of the national so-ciety: Mrs. A. P. Wood, Mrs. Lyman E. Ware, Mrs. Robert B. Wilderman, Mrs. John M. Thurston, Mrs. A. P. Tukey, Mrs. L. S. Skinner, Mrs. Charles Pickens, Mrs. Henry S. Jaynes, Mrs. Ernest L. Alexander, Miss Ellenore Dutcher, Misses Annie, Mary and Isabelle Dovle. LOCAL SOCIETY FLOURISHING.

The preliminary steps toward the organization of the chapter were taken last July and results have proved that the undertaking was timely, for the interest aroused has been widespread, and the chapter, less than a year old, is in a flourishing condition. Many new names will be enrolled in the autumn, when the chapter meets to take up the study of colonial and revolutionary history, and arrangements will be made for holding an exhibit of revolutionary relies, which will take the form of a loan collection. During the past year meetings have usually been held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian arsociation, or the Woman's exchange, much time being necessarily de-voted to the business affairs of the chapter; but in future it is expected that the re-cently elected advisory board will attend to the routine business at special sessions, thus enabling the members to devote the regular meetings to study and entertainment The present officers of the Omaha chaper are: Regent, Mrs. H. S. Jaynes; vice regent, Mrs. A. P. Tukey; secretary, Miss Ellenore Dutcher; treasurer, Mrs. Lyman E. Ware; registrar, Mrs. L. S. Skinner; his-

terian, Mrs. E. A. Crane.
The members of the Omaha chapter, in almost every instance, trace their descent beyond the time of the revolution to early colonial days, a number being lineal descend ants from Mayflower pilgrims.

Mrs. A. P. Tukey is a lineal descendant of Colonel John Allan, who took an active part in the revolution as superintendent of ndian affairs and as commander at the post at Machais, Me. He is on record as having dined with General Washington on Sunday, December 22, 1776. During the absence of Colonel Allan his home was burned to the ground by the British and his wife and chilfled to the woods, where they wer ound later by relatives in a starving condition. Later Mrs. Allan was taken prisoner by the enemy and taken to Halifax, where he was imprisoned for many months

Mrs. Arthur P. Wood traces her descen from Thomas McNair, a soldier who served with the Pennsylvania troops under Captain William Brown, and took part in the battle of Princeton and Trenton. He found a las resting place in the old Derry burying ground near Harrisburg, Pa. On the paternal side Mrs. Wood is descended from William Wil on, who served in the revolution as lieu tenant and quartermaster under Colonel John Moore, and again under Colonel George Smith. Lieutenant Wilson had the distinction of being the first man to volunteer to pursu-the British, who were driving off the settlers cattle. The old records show that he, wit ther patriots, overtook the enemy at Flat Rock and succeeded in securing the stolen cattle after a severe struggle. Also, that Wilson lost all his property in raids that followed, his home and mill being burned to the ground, for which he was never reimbursed. His wife, Sarah, the daughter o Isaac Bollean, who came to America in 1730 was one of a number of women who gathere at a mill and ran bullets all one Sunday for the soldiers when an attack was expecte from the British. Bullet making is a serious occupation at any time, but for a strong Presbyterian woman to so devote the Sabbath day means that the times were try ing and the need of ammunition pressing.

WORE TURKEY FEATHERS. Mrs. L. S. Skinner and Mrs. Ed A. Crane are descendants of Mary Brewster, the greatgranddaughter of Elder Brewster of the May Also of Colonel Thomas Fitch, who commanded the colonial regiment at Fort Crails in 1756, that reported for service with out uniforms, wearing the clothes they had on when they left their work, with turkey feathers stuck in their hats. It was this turkey feather-wearing regiment about whom the now famous lines were written, beginning: Yankee Doodle came to town,

Riding on a pony; Stuck a feather in his hat, And called it "macaroni."

Mrs. John M. Thurston, a charter member of the Omaha chapter and a vice president of the national society, is descended from New England families, who took an activpart in the revolutionary war.

Mrs. T. A. Creigh traces her descent from colonial ancestry, among whom are several families whose members served in the

revolution. Mrs. Lyman Et Ware is descended from Benjamin Reed, who served with the Massachusetis trosps:as private and corporal.

Mrs. Pickens, Mrs. Wilderman and the
Misses Doyle are. descendants of Joseph Young, who served as first lieutenant on the frontier of Pennsylvania, and as lieutenant commander at Fort Potter and Bald Eagle as is shown by original commissions in porsession of the family. Another ancesto was John Fister, a schoolmaster, who served as a fifer and crossed the Delaware with

Washington. Ernest L. Alexander and Miss Ellenore Dutcher are of colonial and revolu-tionary ancestory, being descended from the Wells and Webbs of Virginia, and the Ress, Burch and Dutcher families of New York.

Mrs. H. S. Jaynes is of revolutionary ancestry and traces her descent back to th ship Anne

AN INTERESTING COMMISSION.



Governor Hancock is in the possession of the descendants of Captain Joseph Whipple, who was one of the ancestors of Mrs. M. T. Patrick. Captain Whipple served as a privite the company at the Lexing. in Captain Denny's company at the Lexing-ton alarm, and as first lieutenant in Colonel Cushing's regiment at the Bennington alarm of 1777. Another ancestor, who went to the war, taking with him his seven sons, the

youngest of whom was 14 years of age, be longed to the Howard family of Massachusetts. Mrs. M. H. Lowrie is a lineal descendant f Captain Miles Standish, and also of John Goode and Julen Collier, who were Virginia colonists of the eeventeenth century. She traces her revolutionary descent from Ambrose Everta, who enlisted at 17 years of age and served throughout the war.

Mrs. W. J. Welshans is of revolutionary descent on two lines, her ancestors being Bernardus Swartwout and Lemusl Beck Among the number of minute men who marched from Wrentham on April 13, 1875 was John Blake, an ancestor of Mrs. E. A

le. The Massachusatts archives contain different references to the services of John Blake as soldier and officer in th fifer, Oliver Everitt, who served at Valley Forge at 16 years of age, was one of the ancestors of Mrs. A. C. Troup. An-other was Lieutenant Oliver Everitt of Nor-

wich. Conn Mrs. William D. Bancker is a lineal descendant of Lieutenant John Brokaw, who was killed at the battle of Germantown, Pa is of record that General Washington came a long distance on horseback to the widow and express his sympathy for her bereavement. Mrs. Charles S. Huntington traces her

revolutionary ancestry to Captain Marshall.

who served with the Third Pennsylvania regiment. FURNISHED MANY SOLDIERS.

Mrc. D. M. Vinsonhaler traces her descent from the Russell family, which furnished many soldiers and officers to the war. One of her ancestors was known as the "Hero of King Mountain" and was the

son of General William Russell.

Mrs. J. H. Evans and Mrs. Cordelia

Quiggle Schenck are the lineal descendants
of Captain John Clendenen of Pennsylvania. of Captain John Clendenen of Pennsylvania, who was one of the delegates who nominated Thomas Jefferson for president. Captain Clendenen was one of the guards at the execution of Major Andre. Margery Hoone, a sister of Colonel Daniel Boone of Kentucky fame, is another ancestor of Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Schenck, who are justly proud of the old Dutch stock traced on the paternal side to Christian Quieris who paternal side to Christian Quiggle. served in the Flying Camp at Long Island, August, 1776.

The Nebraska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is preparing to cele-brate the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill next Thursday evening and inleations are that the affair is to be of an unusually interesting character. The Omaha chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been invited as guests for the occasion.

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How can I wait until I come to thee?

The once fleet mornings linger by the way;
Their sunny smiles touched with malicious

glee,
At my unrest, they seem to pause and play
Like truant children, while I sigh and say,
How can I wait? How can I wait? Of old, the rapid hours Refused to pause or loiter with me long; But now they idly fill their hands with flowers, And make no haste, but slowly stroll

among The summer blooms, not heeding my one song. How can I wait? How can I wait? The nights alone are kind;
They reach forth to a future day, and bring
Sweet drams of you to people all my mind;
And time speeds by on light and alry wing;

wing;
I feast upon your face, I no more sing,
How can I wait? How can I wait? The morning breaks the A pitying night has flung upon my soul; You are not near me, and I know full we! My heart has need of patience and control Before we meet—hours, days, a week—mus

How can I wait?

How can I wait? Oh, love, how can I wait Until the similant of your eyes shall shine Upon my world that seems so desolate? Until your hand clasp warms my blood like wine— Until I come to thee, oh, love of mine!
How can I wait?
Omaka, Neb.
X. X. X.

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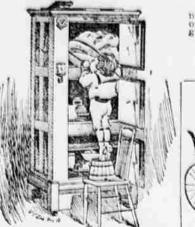
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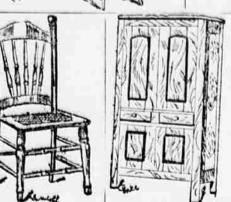


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75c

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with us, but the sole object of our commercial life. We buy more furniture than a dozen ordinary firms. That we share with our pairons the advantages derived from extensive purchases is evidenced by the low prices on this page. It is by so doing that we have grown to be the largest house furnishing establishment in \$2.60, on sale this the west.

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"Close Out" Parlor Suits

at from 1 to 1 real value.



Over 25 different styles of

Wool filled Ingrain Carpets 34c worth 50c, on sale this week. All wool Ingrain Carpets, 48c worth 55c, on sale this week. Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 59c worth \$1, on sale this week .... Velvet Carpets, worth 1.25, 740 Axminster Carpets, worth 98c Matting worth 35c on sale this 14c Sakai Carpets

These are something new, made in rich colorings, Oriental patterns and are reversible; these the the prices: 7x10 \$10.50

7x10 \$14.00 9x12 822.50 Worth Double.

## Lace Curtains

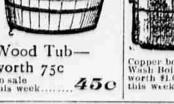
\$2 00 Nottingham Lace Curtains..... 95e \$3.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains..... \$1.45 \$5.50 Novelty Lace Cutains ...... \$2.75 \$9.00 Genuine Brussels Lace Curtains ...... \$4.90 Tapestry Curtains \$4.50 Tapestry Curtains, this week ...... \$2.75 

MARVELLOUS INDUCEMENTS DOWN STAIRS. 100 piece English Dinner Set—beautifully decor-ated—choice of 3 colors—worth regular \$18 on sale this week Decorated Vase Lamp and shade to match-1.50 worth \$3.00-on sale this week .....













sale this week

10

This 30c Wash

this week 12c





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