Temple Builded by Solomon Affords Him a Theme for Discourse to the People Concerning Places of Worship.

Hanscom Park Methodist church was oc cupied to its fullest comfortable capacity yesterday morning by members of the con gregation and friends to hear Dr. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate. One of the purposes of securing the celebrated divine to come to the city is to assist in raising the sum of \$4,300 with which to pay off a floating debt of the church. Dr. Sisson, the pastor of the church, took charge of this work and met with fair success. About \$3,700 was subscribed by those in the audience before the effort to raise the full amount was abanloned. The largest sum subscribed was twelve women, members of the church, who should act with him in devising means for raising the money necessary to complete the amount desired.

It was 12 o'clock before this work was laid aside and then the congregation was given the privilege of listening to Dr. Milburn then, although the hour was late, or waiting till evening, the chaptain agreeing

His text was, "Let us therefore come home to the throne of grace," and he introduced his sermon by saying that if the New Testament is to be understood the Old Testament should be studied. He then took St., Chicago up Solomon's temple on Mount Moriah, and applied its features and the customs of those days to the teachings of the New Testament, as the Lord Jesus Christ was represented in the temple. He said Soloof Tyre. These two were fortunate in finding a man, a widow's son, a mechanic and an accomplished workman, to work with them. They were the three grand masters of the undertaking, while the other workmen were divided into masters, fellows and apprentices. The timbers were cut in the forests of Lebanon and the stones were squared at the quarries. He described the magnitude of the building and the gorgeousness of its interior, exemplifying the hand of God throughout all of its magnificent ap-

He outlined the one great service held at the temple once each year, on the day of etonement, where as many as 6,000,000 people gathered to wait for the high priest to return from the inner chamber, or holy of holles, and announce that God's blessings had been continued to the people for another year, and said it was similar to our day of atonement, when the people come with bowed heads and broken hearts pleading for mercy. They lifted their eyes to the throne of the universe, the throne of grace, where Omaha 8:20 a. m. Each train is lighted mercy. They lifted their eyes to the throne there was but one God, one church and one family, and the voice came down from on ling cars, drawing room sleeping cars, dinhigh begging them in the language of the ling cars and reclining chair cars and runs text, to "Come home to the throne of

DEDICATES THE NEW KNOX CHURCH

Rev. Andrew C. Brown Preaches on His Remodeled House of Worship. terian church was celebrated by special dedication services vesterday morning. The pulpit and chancel of the church were simply but artistically decorated with ferns and palms arranged by women of the church and the music rendered by organist and choir was appropriate to the occasion. "Andre's Voluntary" was played for an offertory, following which a quartet from the choir sang Barber's "I Was Glad." The dedication sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Christy Brown. His text was taken from Psalms, ti 1 and lxxxiv 1: "The Lord is in His boly temple" and "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, Oh Lord of Hosts." He said, in part:

In patriarchal ages the pious of the earth had no consecrated place wherein to assem-bit to offer up their worship to God. But wherever they happened to reside they erected an altar and offered sacrifice. Sometimes they consecrated pillars by anointing them with oil, setting them apart as memo-rials of some important event. In the time of Moses, when Israel was before Mount Sinai, a commend was given to make a tabernacle for the worship of the Almighty. The devout king of Israel was not content that row when the nation was rich and powerful, God's worships should be cele-brated in movable tents, and he therefore resolved to build a costly and splendid tem-ple. Of this plan God approved, but post-poned the time until the reign of Solomon. Here there was daily sacrifice and worship and here the multitudes flocked upon occaand here the multitudes flocked upon occa-sions of great feasts and celebrations of the Jewish calendar. Who can tell with what rapture the bosom of the devout worshiper swelled? The exceeding delight of these swelled? The exceeding delight of these are made with all lines early caints finds expression in Paalme: "As beyond. This train is 50 years the hart panieth after the water brooks so panieth my soul after thee, oh, Ged." We come today to the solemn dedication

love has been made, sacrifice has been en dured. Many prayers and carnest longings center here in this holy place. What are center here in this holy place. What are some of the good scriptural reasons why we should respect, honor and love this house of God? For the purpose of making these reasons stand out. I desire to use the symbols of the tabernacle. First there is the airar of purifying water. Then the golden candlestick, the emblem of knowledge of divine truth. The shew bread was sym-

RAISING THE CHURCH DEBT of incense, about which gathered the wer-

bolic of spiritual food. Last was the alter of incense, about which gathered the wer-shipers to offer up thanks and prayers to God. These things made sacred the walls of takernacles of old. Though there is little semblance in this edifies to the old Knox church, though great changes have been made, hallowed memories of old Knox are not crased. In a strangely of old Knox are not erased. In a strangel BLIND CHAPLAIN MILBURN PREACHES THERE | beautiful way they gather around this boly place as it is now ours to enjoy. There will gather new associations around these new roundings. May they be sweet and

A slight error was made in regard to the time of the funeral of Mr. Jerry Callahan. The services will be held at 9 a.m. this

Omaha to Chicago, \$9.25. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 1504 Farnam St.

Cheap Tickets to Kansas City. From September 15 to 24, the Missouri Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets to Kansas City, Mo., at one fare, For further information call at company's offices, southeast corner Fourteenth and Douglas, or depot. Fifteenth and Webster streets. THOS. F. GODFREY, P. & T. A. J. O. PHILLIPPI, A. G. P. & F. A.

Private Rooms Running to Louisville

Rather queer to talk of running rooms, out the fast train leaving Chicago Union doned. The largest sum subscribed was station 8:15 p. m. every day over Pennsyl\$250 and ranged from that down to \$1. The paster then announced a committee of twelve women, members of the church, who passengers enjoy all the privacy of home or hotel accommodations. Address H. R. Der-ing, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark St., Chicago, for particulars.

Good Chance to Visit the East. Persons going to Pittsburg over Pennsylvania Short Lines on cheap tickets to be sold over that route October 8 to 13, inclusive, account Knights Templar Conclave will have the privilege of buying low rate to preach at that time. The audience ex-pressed its desire to remain and the veteran preacher was introduced. will have the securion tickets from Pittsburg to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to Baltimore and Washington, over the Pennsylvania Route, by depositing their excursion fickets with the joint agent after reaching Pitus-burg. Full and particular information furrished in reply to inquiries addressed to H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark

YOU CANNOT DO ANYTHING ELSE

If You Want to Go East except take 'he "Northwestern Line" if you desire a fast daylight trip between mon felt the inequality of himself and his people to the task of building the temple and he called in his neighbor. Hiram, king of Tyre. Those two were fortunate in the state of the same and the called in his neighbor. Hiram, king connection with eastern lines. A good train? Emphatically YES City office, 1401 Farnam.

MAGNIFICENT TRAINS

To All Principal Western Points Vit Union Pacific.

TWO trains daily, 4:35 p. m. and 11:55 p. m.

Denver and Colorado points.

TWO trains daily, 8:50 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.

for

Utah and California points.

ONE train daily, 4:35 p. m. for Utah, Idaho, Montana and Oregon points. For full information call at City Ticket office, 1302 Farnam St.

MAGNIFICENT TRAINS.

Omaha to Chicago.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail-way has just placed in service two magnificent electric lighted trains between Omaha and Chicago, leaving Omaha daily at 5 45 p. m., arriving Chicago at 8:25 a. m. throughout by electricity, has buffet smokover the shortest line and smoothest road-bed between the two cities. Ticket office, 1504 Farnam street and at

September 20. For further information call at company's new offices southeast corner Fourteenth and Douglas or depot, Fifteenth

Exhibitors wishing photographs and line cuts of their exhibits published may pro-cure them by calling upon J. F. Knapp, agent Omaha Bee, southwest corner Manufactures building.

Grape juice. F. C. Johnson's cider mill, exposition grounds, 5c glass.

The steamboat is open for charter by vate parties, on reasonable terms. Call or tel. 1668.

Oniaha to Chicago, \$9.25. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 1504 Farnam St. THE PORT ARTHUR ROUTE

Runs Through Trains Omaha to Quincy, Omaha to Kansas City, Omaha to St. Louis, Mo. Quickest and best route. Ask your ticket agent about it or write Harry E. Moores, C. P. and T. A., 1415 Farnam street (Paxton Hotel Bik.), Omaha,

The Grand court of the Exposition is wonderfully beautified at night. No picture of it is so good as The Bee pho-togravure. Stop at The Bee office for one and some others. Three for ten cents.

The Ouly Ratirons to Chicago ahead of the times and is proving immensely popular with Omaha

"The Northwestern Line."

CALLAHAN-Jerry, who resided at Thirty-second and Dodge, died at 1 a. m., Sep-tember 17, at the ndv acced age of 89 years. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St Feter's church. Twenty-eighth and Leavenworth, at 9 a. m. Monday, September 19, 1898.

BRINKERHOFF ON

Chairman of Ohio State Board of Charities Denounces Our System.

COUNTY JAILS AS SCHOOLS FOR CRIME

Some Startling Figures on the Increase in the Number of Prison Inmates and Some Facts as What Reform May Accomplish.

"The county fail in your city of Omaha is a veritable Black Hole of Calcutta. It is a crime against the civilization of the world. It is a compulsory school of crime. In a room no bigger than this pulpit platform are packed seventy men waiting for trial, occupants of four cells. They have no light on account of the iron bars of the windows and the cells. They have no beds, but at night sleep side by side on the hard floor packed together like sardines. Among the seventy are five hardened criminals of the worst type; the others are young men unpolluted by crime. It is a worse prison than any other in the whole country, except the one in St. Louis. Go and look for your

This startling arraignment of the Douglas county jail was made from the pulpit Brinkerhoff, chairman of the State Board of Charities of Ohio and for a quarter of a century engaged in prison reform work. He is in the city as a delegate to the Transmississippi Conference of Charities and Corrections. He was invited to occupy the pulpit to speak of his work.

But while General Brinkerhoff thus condemned the jail system of Omaha he declared that it is but a little worse than that employed throughout the country, except in isolated sections. Existing conditions discouraged him, despite the strenuous effort to reform them. Since the work of prison reform was started by John Howard in England a century ago a vast improvement in the care of prisoners has taken place in England and the remainder of Europe, but in this country the same engaged in the work have brought about a revolution in the method of caring for civilized world. The consequence is an apoutlined in the following words:

Terrible Increase of Crime.

"In 1850 one out of every 3,442 persons was in prison; in 1860 one out of every 647; in 1870 one out of every 1,171; in 1880 ports indicate? They mean that crime is rising in the United States like a great flood. How long can a republic stand an increase of crime like that? Unless checked, just as sure as destiny, the life of the republic will be counted by decades and those decades are few in number. The people see the man who commits a crime put in prison and wish to let him stay there and

are not criminal, that is, habitual criminals. Some are criminals by force of circumstances, others by force of passions, others by force of environment. A large number things of religion and ignoring the great of the men can be saved, but not by the mountains of Christian truth.

Some may criticise one for speaking of Next excursion to the south in Kansas, Of the men can be saved, but not by the Next excursion to the south in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, etc., leaves of the men can be saved, but not by the Some may criticise one for speaking of the men are of these matters. I speak of them merely as a warning, hoping to point out as by a beacon worked hard, frequently under the contract worked hard. system, to get all that is possible out of Three-fourths are not kaught a them. When their terms are completed trade. they are turned out with \$5 and with the shameful brand of the convict upon them. They must go forth with a lie in their mouths. No one will employ them. Every man's band is raised against them. They cannot attain a position in society. There is nothing for them to do but to commit crime again, and thus return to the care of the state once more. What can you do? You must educate them, you must teach them a trade, you must start them in the

world." General Brinkerhoff spoke of the prison systems in vogue throughout the world. He declared that there is not a European country which is not farther advanced in methods of handling prisoners than this country. England leading the movement. In the United States the reformatory movement seems to have just started. Its best Brockway. A description of this institution was given by the speaker.

System Employed at Elmira.

In the first place, a man who is sent to the reformatory is not under a definite prison of theology, the petty disputations of end-sentence, but has imposed upon him an insentence, but has imposed upon him an indeterminate sentence. For example, if he is charged with burglary, he may be compelled to serve twenty-five years or he may be released in a year. His conduct determines the question. He is brought to the institution by trained men who do not treat him in the ordinary way of sheriffs. When he reaches the reformatory he is brought into the presence of Superintendent Brockway, who reveals to him the conditions of his imprisonment. He is told that he is not brought there to be punished, but to exclude him from society just so long as he cannot safely be allowed at large. He is informed that the length of his imprisonment depends

upon himself. There are three grades in the reformatory and the prisoner is put into the second grade. He is not attired in a striped suit, but workinmen's clothing. He is given a good school education. He is taught a trade. He is put under military discipline. A perfect he is furnished with the record. If he attains a certain number of marks he is put in the first grade; if a certain number of marks are credited against him he is placed

in the third grade. It is possible for a man to reach the first grade inside of a year and then he is given many privileges. He is uniformed in a cadet dress. He can join congenial companions and eat and talk with them. He has the privilege of a reading room and of attending lectures. After he secures a sufficient number of good marks he is released on parole, but no man is allowed to go unless there is some one who, knowing that he is a convict, will employ and look after him. The success of the system is shown by the fact that there are more places waiting for the men who graduate from the institution than there are graduates to fill them. Eighty-two per cent of the men who leave never return to prison.

The man, however, who will not avail himself of his opportunities has a hard time. He is put into the third grade, where he must wear a red suit, must have his head shaved, cannot write letters and must be alone. He is told that the only way he can get out of his hard lot is to work his way back by effort and good behavior to the second grade and then to a release through the first. The whole system is intended to dic-

become such by the reseate stories of those who have engaged in a life of crime. This is the direct result of crowding together the men who are waiting trial, many of whom are innocent of the charges against them. He contrasted this system with that in vogue in England, where every man held for trial is in a separate cell and is not allowed communication with any of the other occupants. Each prisoner is by himself, even in the prison van. The consequence is that a man goes out of the detention prison

entered. In concluding his remarks General Brinkerhoff declared that the real fountainhead from which reform must begin is in the public school system. He urged that the head is being taught too much, that some time should be spent in educating the heart. He particularly favors the wider employment of the kindergarten for children between 4 and 6 years of age.

cleaner in body and mind than when he

PLENTY OF WORK RIGHT HERE. Dr. Henderson Points Out What May

Be Accomplished on Earth. The pulpit of the First Presbyterian church was occupied yesterday morning by Rev. Charles R. Henderson, D. D., of Chicago, who delivered a thoughtful discourse of the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational on the obligation of Christians to make a church yesterday morning by General R. | greater use of economy in religious work, to more wisely direct their full religious en-

ergy. In the course of his sermon Dr. Hender-

The hard dectrine of our religious life is not the disputed points in theology, but it is to do right. Too many Christians make a mistake on this point. They spend too much valuable time in arguing questions of theology and overlook opportunities for the work of charity, which comes out of a full heart. People who argue these theological points have to hunt for their disputes. There are no disputes about the teachings of Jesus Christ-if there are they are subordinate. No one quarrels over the beatitudes. mind revolts against such quarrels. A man who is bad can work out different problems in geometry and the higher mathematical problems. Christ taught the leaders not only what to do with their tithe of one-tenth but old rut is followed. During the last twenty-five years the men and women who have engaged in the work have brought about will notice that the painter always selects a revolution in the method of caring for his one central figure, and brings it prom-the insane and juvenile delinquents, but inently to the front, making the other figwhen it comes to the prison question the ures bear their proper relation to the central United States is far behind the rest of the figure. The sailors of a war ship are grouped about the admiral; the soldiers of an army palling possibility that General Brinkerhoff about their general. So it must be in re-nutlined in the following words: spirit to the front, and make the lesser estions occupy a less conspicuous place.

Mental Waste Through Centuries. Charity to all men and in all our relations should receive more attention than little dis-putes of dogma and creed. The great mental one out of every 855; in 1890 one out of waste over theological questions has led the every 757. Do you know what these statistics from the United States census re- can hardly recover. There has been an immense waste of mental energy through hun-dreds of past years. The fathers of the church have been guilty of great mental waste over small things. They have written a great deal that is so weak that they must have written it either after their powers had failed them or else before their minds had reached maturity. There have been bickerings through centuries over theological questions about which Jesus Christ said not one word. There has been horror and even forget him. But under the conditions, you bloodshed by both Protestant and Catholic cannot forget him. "What is to be done? Save and reform while the great things were ignored. the prisoner. Remember that all prisoners fall of Spain, whose bonds are a scandal in are not criminal, that is, habitual criminals, theology are a travesty on what they once were, can be traced to the church of Spain that has insisted on emphasizing the minor

avoid. There is a practical side to this. First, there is the Christianization of ourselves. We are to take heed unto our solves. The will of the man is the grand thing in life, and we are to individually see that it is shaped in the right way.

Plenty of Work Right Here. Secondly, there is the christianization of our country, our state, or city. Our schools, our poor houses and our jalls should be looked after by Christian people. The jai in this city is a disgrace to a Christian com munity, and it's no worse than in many other cities. We are prone to think too much the works of charity right about us. are plenty of saints and choirs in heaven. What we need is some active Christian work right down here on the world we now in habit. Christians ought to be different from other animals that are of no practical use

until they are dead and cut up.
In conclusion let me say that the christianization, first, of ourselves, then of our the United States the reformatory movement is a very broad work. In the light of the conquests of territory of the last few months by this country the work is inexample is the reformatory at Elmira, N., which is in charge of Superintendent of the last few months by this country the work is increased. It may take us 1,000 years to do all that we see laid out for us. God along the last few months by this country the work is increased. It may take us 1,000 years to do all that we see laid out for us. God along knows how long it will take. We have been at it 2,000 years now, and the work is not near complete. But whether it takes 1,000 or 2,000 years for us to do the work Christ has laid out for us there will be plenty of time then to take up the questions

ON PRACTICAL GIVING OF ALMS

Rosenau Makes Some Suggestion Concerning Organized Charity. N. S. Rosenau of New York, who has for many years been connected with the charity organization work in that city, spoke to a large audience at Unity church yesterday morning. He said in part:

I do not wish to be regarded as an indi-vidual, but as the representative of a move-ment which finds its central body in what is known as the National Conference of Charities and Correction. What is this conference? What does it stand for? Of what is it composed? It originated twenty-five years ago in the Social Science association Several state boards of charity met to con-fer on the methods in vogue in various states, to discuss the treatment of those who had become public charges. Gradually i drew in representatives of various privat So that now, instead of the institutous. is put under military discipline. A perfect official side predominating, the voluntary record is kept of his advancement and conduct under a system of marks. Every month has grown in usefulness because of the increasing appreciation of the fact that relief may prove just as harmful as it does ef-

> The easiest way has been shown to be not the best way. We have hearts. We want to yield to their first impulses. When we see actual suffering the first impulse is to give
> —to still that which is within ourselves.
> The gift may help, it may alleviate, it may uplift. But in the majority of cases starts the man over the wall from self-re spect to pauperism and crime. A man very soon learns to depend on alms. He may become a socialist, an anarchist, a thief, or simply a miserable pauper. But in any case he soon loses the habit of self-dependence.
>
> The difference between 'he old charity—
> the charity of impulse—the charity to which
> we are all so closely-wedded, and the charity of today, which seeks to know the
> troubles of the fallen and to put them on
> their feet is simply in appreciating, in its their feet, is simply in appreciating in its profundity what real assistance to the poor means. There may be some defect in the man himself; it may be an accident, but whether the defect is from within or without, you cannot find it out on the street cor-ner. You must go to the home, and having gained the confidence of the man, search out

what the real trouble is. Then you are a real alms-giver, and may add to the nation one more self-respecting citizen. more self-respecting citizen.

It is the neglect of these precautions that has brought down on our large cities a mass of pauperism and crime, the like of which is not found in the cities of the old world. We have covered the ulcers instead of rooting them out. The result is that our public tate the thoughts and habits of the prisoner and reconstruct him.

What We Have Yet to Learn.

While the country is learning of the good
Tresults of this system and is establishing of the system and the prisone. It is a proposition that reight are prisone. It is a proposition that reight are other prisons like it. General Brinkerhoff insists that the county jail system is even turther behind humanitarian principles.

October annually is required for their maintenance. It is a proposition that neight appeal to any business man as one requiring treatment. Here in Nebraska you have had an agiliation for a Stale Board of Charitica.

This statement concluded with the arraignment of the county jall system of this city, but the speaker said that the condition is

cial fabric. but little better all over the country. He declared that a majority of the inmates are not habitual criminals, but are educated to become such by the reseate stories of those est amount of happiness to humanity. May I not appeal to you to do your duty in relieving the wants of your more unfortunate brothers? May I not appeal to you in the name of our social fabric, in the name of our common country, to do your duty by the poer as by your social friends—to help them, not as alms-givers, but as friends?

To Make Your Family Love You Buy "Garland" Stoves and Ranges,

Reception to Mrs. Flower. Mrs. J. M. Flower of the Chicago Women's and Corrections this afternoon on ions of the Women's Clubs to Philanthropi This evening the social science de-Work." partment will give an informal reception t to 8 o'clock.

> Oma',a to Chicago, \$9.25. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 1504 Farnam St.

AND BE BERTHER BUTTER OF THE BUTTER

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Major A. E. Woodson, Ninth cavalry, U. S. A., is attending the exposition in ompany with Governor C. M. Barnes of Oklahoma, and was one of the speakers on Oklahoma day. Major Woodson is quartered at the Paxton. He expresses himself as highly pleased with his visit to the exposition. He is loud in his praise at the wonderful success of the exposition, as shown in the many beautiful exhibits and the magnificence of the entire plant. He remembers Omaha since his first visit in 1867, when he was in command of United States troops serving as escort to the engineers and construction parties employed in building the Union Pacific railway, and expresses his astonishment at the evidences of its present prosperity and wonderful growth. He can hardly realize that it is the same place he visited in 1867. He frankly admits that he missed the opportunity of his life in not having acquired property interests in Omaha at that period of its growth.

Major Woodson served in the Department of the Platte for many years and has been on duty for the last thirteen years in Oklahoma. He was very intimately identified with its first settlement, which he so graphically described in his address at the Auditorium on Oklahoma day.

In the spring of 1893 he was detailed by the president to take charge of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, and his advancement of these tribes in civilization has been in such a marked degree that he has received the highest commendation of the secretary of the interior, as well as the commissioner of Indian affairs. Though he made urgent requests on several occasions to be relieved from such duty that he migh join his regiment, then under orders for Cuba, he has at the request of Secretary Bliss and Governor Barnes of Oklahoma been continued in his present duties. In view of his ability and superior knowledge of Indian character and their management, and the trust and confidence imposed in him by the Interior department, Major Woodson has been selected to make an inspection of the Indian congress now assembled at the exposition and to report the result of such inspection to the secretary of the interior.

Personal Paragraphs. J. R. Griffith of Kansas City is at the Mil-

George A. Olney of New York is at the Millard. J. H. Chambers of Boston is stopping a the Millard. F. R. Welch of Fitchburg, Mass., is a W. K. Ekroll left vesterday to spend sev

ral weeks in the east Ray Nye and wife of Fremont are stop ping at the Millard. A. V. Booth, wife and son of Chicago are guests at the Millard.

Rey. W. A. Hale and wife of Dayton, O are guests of the Millard. Thomas G. Smith and wife of Buffalo, Wyo., are guests of the Millard. Mrs. J. F. Baker of Ogden, Utah, left for Chicago yesterday after a short visit in th Miss Louise Smith has been spending

month in the mountains of Colorado and expected home in a few days. Mr. Morris Rosenthal and family have tureturned from an extended trip to Atlanti City seashore and the Catskill mountains.

Gail Borden



Condensed Milk HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD. "INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO. N.Y.

Well Known Business Man

has the headache sometimes-but knows what will cure it. The letter published below from Mr. G. M. Southmayd-well known in Omaha-as of the former firm of Southmayd & Bunnell-and now with the Omaha Tea and Coffee Co., writes:-

Omaha, Sept. 14, 1898 Messrs Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., -Gents: I have been using your Victor's 10-Minute Headache Capsules for the past months with the best of results. I can recommend them as being perfectly harmless-and a certain cure for the severest G. M. Southmayd. Victor's 10-Minute Headache Capsules

sold in 10c and 25c boxes by-Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.

Cut Price Druggists. 1513 Dodge St.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKE ALL DRUCCISTS.

MANUACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. IN POTRTHE SAME

BUY THE CENUINE

Fall Overcoats

Fall overcoats are ripe. There are two kinds of fall overcoats—the kind that are bought for comfort only and the kind that are bought to make a chap with a ten dollar salary look like he was getting twenty-five. We have both kinds. For plain comfort we have them at \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$7.50 and for style we have them at \$10.00, \$8.00, \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$4.50 and if you think the \$4.50 ones are not good as well as stylish you make a great mistake. They are made from serviceable covert cloth, box-cut, with strapped seams and lapels, and the \$5.50 ones are made from good solid, all-wool cassimeres and will give twice the worth of your money in service and wear. Included in our fall overcoat display are two lines of pure worsted coats in black and steel gray and the prices will be found \$1.50 and \$2.50 less than similar coats can be bought elsewhere. We always guarantee a saving in prices. When you want a fall overcoat come here. Here do you hear?

Bee, Sept. 19.

Nebraska Clothing Co

We want every man that wears clothes to know that we are selling men's fine suits. The time has come to discard summer apparel and attire yourself in the fashions of fall. Hayden Bros. will be the great center of attraction this week as people have learned that we buy from the most skillful designers and the most artistic tailors. In all our massive and magnificent stock there isn't a garment that can be duplicated at less than an advance in price of 30 to 50 per cent.

We place on special sale this week a swell line of suits in finest valour finished cassimeres and pure worsteds, in the new fashions, at \$10.00. These are regular \$15,00 values.

We invite every man in Omaha to inspect our magnificent display of \$12.50 to \$22.50 new Fall Suits. The materials from the world's most famous looms, the workmanship by the most skillful tailors in the land, including the famous "Vitals" brand —the "H. S. & M."—the "B. K. & Co." etc. Without question it is the handsomest exhibit ever attempted by a western house-and the suits are guaranteed equal to the best \$50.00 made-to-order kind. A rigid inspection of the stock will give you all the evidence you desire of their extreme high quality. The prices of these extraordinary suits range from \$12.50 to

See the swell Covert Top Coats we are selling at \$7.50.

Fall Hats -- For a No. 1 75c and \$1.00 Stiff or Fedo. ra Hat attend our special sale Monday. We have just received a carload of Trunks, Traveling

Bags and Valises. On sale at surprisingly low prices. Olive grain traveling bags will be sold at 50c to \$1.00→ worth a great deal more.

Selling the Most Clothing in Omaha.

Jewelry Huction

C. S. Raymond has been in business in Omaha at the same location for fifteen years. His reputation for handling only reliable goods extends over the entire Trans-Mississippi country. Now in order to pay off his indebtedness as much of this fine stock of Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, etc., as will be necessary is being sold at auction to the highest bidder. Not an article in the store is reservedseeing is believing.

> Corner Douglas and Fifteenth. Sales: Today at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. P. J. Burroughs, Auctioneer.







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