

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY

Women's Council Takes a Turn at the Practical Side of Life.

SECRET SOCIETIES HELP THEM ALONG

Lessons of Saving and Philanthropy Taught by the Order-Public Session, at Which Some Interesting Discussions Took Place.

From the sociological usefulness of secret orders in protecting the homes of America and inculcating principles of providentiality and self-government, the discussion at the morning meeting of the National Women's Council in the parlors of the First Presbyterian church turned to questions of the business development of women, man's salubrity in surrendering his seat in street cars, tobacco using by offensive males and gum chewing by both offensive females and males. The several scores of women present might not have known that there are two sides to the gum chewing evil, but for Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

The president of the council, Mrs. Sewall, occupied the platform considerably between times, and made a number of sage observations about the better information the identification of the two secret orders with the council had been the means of conveying to her, a church-going, Sunday school attending, woman's club duty performing woman, as to the sociological value of secret orders in practically demonstrating their principles of benevolence and providentiality and teaching women self-government and the advantages of pecuniary independence. She also discussed upon the true home which does not bar from its table the ones who have provided its culinary and other domestic excellencies, and a good word was put in by her for the self-reliant, working woman. Philosophizing somewhat upon the trend of social endeavor and developments, she said the time had come for a nobler work than that of sacrifice, namely, doing work for society which will make crucifixion of any one unnecessary. She then called particular attention to the window meeting of the council, on Saturday, which is to be a business one at the Paxton hotel, all day, to settle matters pertaining to finance, the next triennial and the quinquennial of the International Council, which is to meet in London in June next.

Some Short Reports.

Several short reports were made on behalf of their respective organizations. Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister of Detroit, Mich., president of the Ladies of the Maccabees; Mrs. Jennie B. S. Neuber of Kansas City, Kan., president of the Rathbone Sisters; and Miss Gertrude Beebe of Chicago, president of the National Association of Women Stenographers. Miss Beebe also read a paper on the "Business Woman of the Present" to show the business development and reaching-out of women, and Mrs. Hollister read a paper which had been prepared by Mrs. Bina M. West of the Maccabees on the "Sociological Usefulness of Secret Societies."

Mrs. Sewall hoped the time would come when all the organizations of women, many of which are now local in their status, would be nationalized and identified with the National Council. The same wish as to affiliate with the council she expressed as to the secret societies not yet allied with it. The council does not expect orders of women which, like the Rathbone Sisters, have several thousand silent brothers.

Work of Several Societies.

In telling of the work of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement association Mrs. Snow said it numbered 20,000 young women from 14 years up, cradled in the Rockies, and included within its scope besides her own state, Utah, the others of the west—Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon, Arizona and New Mexico—and has even spread to Canada, Mexico, Hawaii and New Zealand. It has a library of 6,000 volumes.

As the many, Winodaghaus, has been a puzzle to many, Mrs. Snow explained that it was made up from parts of words standing for the various relationships of woman to man as wife, mother, daughter and sister. Many prominent women of the country, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst among them, are giving to it substantial assistance. She also told of its practical social features.

The Ladies of the Maccabees, said Mrs. Hollister, are now organized in thirty-five states and Canada. The membership of the order numbers 95,000 women, with outstanding certificates aggregating \$100,000. Already, since the time of its organization in Michigan in 1889, it has paid out to its beneficiaries \$800,000, the amount for last year having been \$200,000. Its low death rate of five or six per thousand was not overlooked by Mrs. Hollister.

Speaking for the Rathbone Sisters, Mrs. Neuber philosophized upon the importance of woman as a factor in nineteenth century progress, as demonstrated by these secret orders of women of recent institution, yet rapid growth. Starting ten years ago with a temple at Warsaw, Ind., the Rathbone Sisters now have 738 temples and 49,000 members, of whom 16,000 are knights. She dwelt upon its kinship to Pythianism.

Mrs. West's paper on the sociological usefulness of secret societies covered the whole development of the fraternal spirit in America from the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. The early secret orders of this country made a fraternity of interests necessary. Out of a total population of 70,000,000, as many as 10,000,000 are directly interested in the secret orders. The philosophy of the paper was that the protection and improvement of the home is peculiarly essential to the character of the government to be enjoyed and that the advancement

of women means the advancement of men. The practical benefit of the secret order had been to lessen the burdens of poverty and the educational influence of the lodge had been to reduce vice and crime through reducing poverty.

Women and Stenography.

Miss Beebe in reviewing the work accomplished by the National Association of Women Stenographers from its organization in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair did not forget what had been done at Denver when the Federation of Women's clubs met there. One of the most important things done during the past year was the establishment of women's business exchanges in Chicago as employment bureaus of the woman stenographers. She was careful enough to pronounce the mercantile employment bureau, so called, frauds, and she said the shorthand schools had also come in for a share of attention. However, in the case of the shorthand schools there is a prospect of co-operation, though it is a necessary somewhat to legislate them into line. Her paper, the business woman of the present was quite interesting. Enumerating many of the vocations into which women have gone she admitted that it is becoming more and more difficult for a young man to create a home for his brothers, but she did not think that has been due to the invasion of man's sphere by women. For that matter man had invaded woman's sphere by the establishment of weaving and knifed industries. One great drawback to women embarking in different branches of business has been their fear of losing social caste and in this connection the many subterfuges resorted to by the women of the south after the rebellion were dealt upon. Woman has not been businesslike enough in matters of housekeeping but has lacked commercial knowledge. The great trouble in this country, thought Miss Beebe, is that the sexes do not co-operate in matters of business as they do in France. She said that legislation favorable to women both in Europe and in this country. On this point she said:

The Code Napoleon made a widow an active partner of her deceased husband's business and gave her the right to her share of his property. The married woman's property act passed in England twelve or fifteen years ago has materially improved woman's condition in Great Britain. The law has not been passed in France. It gives to the woman the right to her earnings. They cannot be touched by her husband. Under the common law of England he could have her property except to will it away, and where the common law prevails in this country the same condition exists. There is one phase of business woman which I have not presented to you and that is your laundress. Do you realize what a business woman she is? That she is educating her children that they may not be ignorant of the value of money. She is a lady and gentleman. There is food for much reflection in this. All honor is due that woman, but it is a sad state of things that this hard-working woman educated those kids and laundresses to be ashamed of their mother.

Weekly Wage of Women.

Over 3,000,000 of women are earning independent incomes in the United States. New York has 100,000 who earn their own living and support families. The average weekly wages of working women in American cities is \$5.24, the highest being in San Francisco, \$6.31, and the lowest at Atlanta, \$4.65.

However, the hewer of wood and bearer of water; but what does this present condition mean? Must she lose her home life or will she gradually adjust herself? Is the man to remain the protector and woman the homemaker?

This was the closing question which caused Mrs. Sewall to speak of the ideal home life and somehow this started the discussion of the gallantry of men in elevators and street cars and the tobacco and gum chewing habits. An ill-natured foreigner had said that American gallantry consisted in taking out of the hat to women, but Mrs. Sewall believed American gallantry was of the heart. In her own town an ordinance against expectorating in the streets was being seriously considered. If it passed Mrs. Sewall believed it would be a good thing.

Rev. Anna Shaw complained because men when surrendering their seats in street cars would not give her an opportunity to thank them. Speaking of gum chewing, she said quite as many men as women indulged in it. The men did so as a substitute for tobacco when they could not use the offensive weed.

All Sang American.

There was a little incident at the evening meeting which served to exemplify what seemed to be a prominent theme of the discussion, namely, patriotism. It was the recognition given to the first of the night by some oversight none had yet appeared at any of the meetings, although one had been arranged for. However, when its absence was noted in connection with some observations made by one of the speakers on the jealousy with which it should be regarded, it was promptly brought in and sung out from the organ loft, the whole audience arose and, led by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, D. C., president of the Woman's Republican association of the United States, burst forth spontaneously in a song of the stanza of the national anthem, "America."

The meeting began with a few words of greeting from Miss Mary Carly of Toronto, as representative of the Toronto council, and of the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the governor-general of Canada, as representative of the International Council, as well as being at the head of the organized womanhood of America. The Countess of Aberdeen has established a beautiful precedent, said Mrs. Sewall. Miss Carly acknowledged the boldness of the Countess of Aberdeen to the women of this country, but for whom, she declared, there might not have been any national council there. The work of the Toronto council had included the establishment of manual training in the public schools, the appointment of women as school trustees and one as police matron. Canada is looking forward to having a woman's section at the Paris exposition and last week the Countess of Aberdeen obtained from the minister of agriculture, who is the Canadian minister to Paris, a promise to place the matter before his government. The woman's section would be in the charge of the national council.

Miss Anthony on Equal Suffrage. Susan B. Anthony came next, as the representative of the National Woman Suffrage association. She said:

The suffrage movement stands simply for the right of individual expression and for the right of each individual to be counted registered and counted at the ballot box. This movement does not stand for any reform or any charity, nor for any political party in politics. Our plan is to get the reform so that an anti-suffragist could come and stand on it if she only would. Every one of the scores of associations allied to the suffrage movement has its own special reform for its particular evil as a specific end, but our organization embraces them all inasmuch as it stands for having the opinion given at the ballot box whether it be for or against any reform. Hence it represents, first, the right to have a political opinion; second, the right to express it, and third, the right to have it registered at the ballot box. We do not belong to any party or creed but are of all creeds and political parties. All we ask is a suffrage amendment to the constitutions of the several states of this union. To get this we must obtain the aid of men of all political parties to put suffrage planks in their platforms and men to work and vote for them. We are, therefore, beggars at the feet of every man of every party for our right to vote.

Following Miss Anthony came Mrs. Foster with a strong plea for the principles and object of the Women's Republican association, which she said was organized in 1888 to aid the republicans party

by a scheme of propaganda of its policies. She said:

We believe in the administration of our government by the people, and we believe in the trend of constitutional construction and form of legislative enactment which in the largest degree develop the material resources of the country, give it its industrial life, make possible widely disseminated educational advantages and insure the largest personal liberty compatible with public safety.

Why They Are Republicans.

Our service to the republican party is not conditioned upon its promises to secure the ballot for whom or to legislate for the many reforms in which we are interested. We most certainly believe that legislation which embodies the progress of twentieth century civilization is more likely to be sustained by the party we support than by any other, but we know also that any radical change in the political status of woman must be the result of a change in the sentiments of the people. When a majority of all voters, of whose political views we are in a state to see the justice of woman's plea for politically and the expediency of granting it, the dominant party in the state will be sure to carry out its promises.

It is asked, why do we support a party which does not support our claims? Our answer is, that the ballot is not the end of government, it is but a means to an end. All the forces of progress lead women more and more to a share in the responsibility of self-government and the ballot is the first step to that end. Men and women believe that the doctrine of protection to American labor, established by the fathers of our country, Washington, D. C., is a principle sustained by Clay and Webster and now defended by Harrison and McKinley, is the wisest means of raising a revenue in times of peace and a source of political revenue to our people. Because we acknowledge the dignity of labor we want to see it protected by economic legislation and in this labor movement we are in sympathy.

Work of the W. R. C.

The Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, was spoken for by Mrs. Flo Janssen Miller of Monticello, Ill., its president. Since this organization first started in Denver, Colo., in 1883, she said, and twenty-five scattered chapters have formed, the National Woman's Relief Corps, it has now a membership of 150,000 and nearly \$2,000,000 have been devoted to the relief of ex-soldiers and their dependents. One of its purposes is to teach patriotism. We believe that we "in having the American flag fly over every school house and over every public building. Today there are 35,000 school houses upon which the flag has been placed, 26,302 school rooms in which it received the salute of the children. Declaration of independence charters have been distributed and there are 1,250,319 children who repeat every day the loyalty pledge."

Mrs. Sewall here observed that she hoped the day would yet come when the women would have something to say in the election of the president of the United States. She said that she had seen a woman at a tobacco shop and saloons.

The purposes of the National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty were set forth by Mrs. J. E. Richardson of Worcester, Mass. Among these are absolute separation of church and state, no appropriation of money for sectarian purposes, free and compulsory education, no sectarianism to be taught in the schools, restriction of immigration and that the American flag shall fly from public buildings.

Women and Loyalty.

After this Mrs. Emeline B. Wells of Utah gave a resume of what is being done by the National Woman's Relief Corps and the growth of its organization even to other countries, and then the first of the set addresses of the evening was delivered by Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Winthrop, Mass., president of the George Washington Memorial association. Her subject was "Citizenship and Loyalty." It was a scholarly handling of the subject, containing a brief historical survey of the growth of the citizenship idea both in Europe and in this country and embodying also an argument for the enjoyment of this citizenship by women in the fullest sense. During the course of her address Mrs. Richardson spoke of the bequest of Washington for a national university, saying:

It seems astonishing that the will of Washington should have been forgotten. The last act of his life ought to have been and ought still to be sacred to his country. There is something sublime in this act of the sage of Mount Vernon, the first president of this republic, providing in his bequest for a sum of money to be used for the founding of a national university. Exalted citizenship was never more nobly displayed than in this closing act of his great career, nor could loyalty to the republic be more fittingly manifested. I repeat that in discussing citizenship, the place of this ideal citizen in the realm of liberty, was a subject of great importance to the country for the whole nation, which he had helped to create. It was to unify the educational conditions of his country, to bring them to a focus and to give to the people of America the benefit of the higher education of America that he consecrated a part of his estate to the founding of a great central institution of learning. I do not mean to say that I am not a citizen of the United States, but I desire to appeal to the National Council of Women for their sympathy and encouragement in the special cause which I represent. It is the duty of the executive committee of the representatives of American womanhood the duty of utilizing the opportunity of this year and the next in sending abroad their people to study in favor of our country, out of the provisions of the will of Washington.

Patriotism and Aristocracy. Mrs. Flo Janssen Miller gave the second of the addresses and her subject was germane to that discussed by Mrs. Richardson. She answered the question, "How may the growth of loyalty and citizenship be developed in an aristocracy?" and like the preceding speaker she dwelt upon the value of education, not particularly as suggested by the Washington bequest, but the value of popular education in general as a sure preventive of aristocracy. The subject was based upon principles of equal individual sovereignty involved in a common citizenship. "Educate the masses," she said. "Teach them that to be an American makes the man; that every man has a right to lead and a chance to rule; that in this country there is no room for an aristocracy and a peasantry."

This morning the relation of local councils to municipal politics is to be the leading topic, and this afternoon various standing committees are to report, including one on social peace and international arbitration. A representative from the Universal Peace Union is expected and peace and arbitration will be the subject of another address. Tomorrow sociology and religion will be taken up and the rest of the standing committees are to report.

NEBRASKA SUFFRAGISTS MEET.

Seventeenth Annual Session of the State Association. The seventeenth annual meeting of the Nebraska State Suffrage association began in the auditorium of the First Congregational church yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, its president, gave a short review of the situation in this state. There are twelve branch organizations here in a more or less flourishing condition. Mrs. A. J. Marble of Table Rock, one of the district presidents, gave a brief report also on the progress of the movement in her district.

An announcement was then made by Mrs. Colby that a woman who had been elected to the church, at which now officers are to be elected. She reviewed somewhat her own work in this state for the last sixteen years but said as her residence is now mostly in Washington, D. C., some other woman would be elected to the position. There is to be another public meeting of the state

association in the church this afternoon. Susan B. Anthony, Emily B. Wells of Utah and Mrs. Colby are to speak. After these announcements the organization gave the national woman suffrage and the principal speakers were Miss Susan B. Anthony, the acknowledged leader of the woman suffrage movement in the country; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington, the president of the Woman's Republican association for the United States; and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. All made interesting pleas for equal suffrage, which were listened to by quite a large audience.

Significant mottoes were hung about the pulpit. One in large dark letters bore on a black ground was "Equality Before the Law." Others evidently painted for the occasion in black and white were: "Nebraska should not be the last western state to do justice to its women;" "Taxation without representation is tyranny;" and "Government derives their just powers from the consent of the governed," besides many were quotations from Tennyson, Lincoln, Emerson and T. W. Higginson construed as favorable to the movement.

When the Movement Was Young.

Mrs. Anthony talked entertainingly of the inception of the suffrage movement fifty years ago and of the canvass of the state of New York for years after the Seneca Falls convention made by herself, Mrs. Adelaide Brown and the late Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of Council Bluffs. These three women had at one time been very much interested in mission school work in the country. Washington, D. C., she said, Mrs. Millard Fillmore was a sympathizer in, but the police protection granted them by the mayor cost him a re-election. Then, said she, was learned by her the value of the ballot to women. Now suffrage organizations are nearly all the active with New York and Utah standing at the head for a number of years until last year, when Iowa came to the front. She introduced Mrs. Ballard, the Iowa president, and the latter seemed to be the first of the state are strong in the work of preparation for the ballot. She ridiculed the old argument that as women do not fight they should not vote, and said they would never make the same mistake a male voter, named Hans in her state, did, of forgetting his right name and calling himself Ole Olson.

Simply Evolution.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington followed with an argument in which she considered the suffrage movement simply an evolution of the rights of popular government. She deprecated the fact that women do not study the problems of government sufficiently. Having looked at the matter from a mother's point of view she could see how the problems of education and the liquor traffic made it imperative upon women to have the ballot. If a woman be a property-holder she ought to have a voice in the disposition of the taxes paid by her. The stereotyped objection against women going into politics which, she said, was that they would be a bad influence upon the country is a relation to society different from any she had previously held. However, the ballot would never come to her because it is her right, but it would come when the men considered it expedient, politically, for their own interests. It is upon her to have women voting she said that argument implied there are more bad than good women. The fact is, she declared, the exercise of sovereignty tends to make bad women good. In Colorado the women vote and politics have not proved debasing to her sex.

The last speaker was Rev. Anna Shaw, who indulged in a great deal of satire at a religious council, composed of fifty-nine leading big game hunters, 75-80 small game hunters, which, she said, was a small majority. She said that women do not possess a soul; also at the expense of the supreme court of Massachusetts and, incidentally, the United States supreme court, for finally deciding that woman does have a personality. The present system of government in this country, so long as it denies to women the elective right, she characterized as a republican oligarchy. She was somewhat sarcastic in her tracing of political development, asserting that an ideal republic had never yet been realized.

Will Talk Temperance.

This afternoon the second of the temperance congresses is to be held in the First Congregational church. The speakers will be Beauchamp of Kentucky, Mrs. Young Gates of Utah, Mrs. Charlott Edholm and Mrs. Helen Harford of Oregon are expected to speak.

MEETING OF THE BUTTER MEN

State Association Getting Ready to Go to Sioux Falls in a Body Next Winter.

The state branch of the National Creamery Makers' association held a meeting last evening at the Paxton hotel that was attended by nearly all the leading buttermen of the state. The purpose of the meeting was to make arrangements for the members of the state organization to attend in a body the convention of the national association that will convene at Sioux Falls, S. D., January 23 to 25.

George E. Haskell, president of the Nebraska State Dairyman's association, was the presiding officer, and the first business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: George E. Haskell, Lincoln, president; Paul Hagel, Columbus, secretary; and J. L. Porter, Omaha, treasurer.

A committee was then appointed by the assembly to take charge of the arrangements for the trip to Sioux Falls. Those who are to serve are: George M. Weaver, S. L. Kelly, Paul Hagel, W. J. Colvin and Ed Lytle. After appointing a date for another meeting of the association to be held in Omaha, the meeting adjourned.

Among those present were: Louis Kirschbaum, E. Sudendorf, National association, Elgin, Ill.; W. E. Riddell, A. M. Chamberlain, St. Waterloo, Ia.; C. W. Stevenson of Ames, Ia.; J. L. Porter, S. L. Porter, Jules Lumbard, Charles Harding of Norfolk, A. M. Priest of Lincoln, August Krause of Hartington.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a preventive for loss of voice and ulcerated throat.

His Team Run Away. C. K. R. O'Connell, a recently hired last night in a runaway about the sixteenth street viaduct. He was driving a span of spirited horses, and just as he entered the viaduct from the south the restlessness of a horse dislodged the top of the wagon. Wilcox left his seat to adjust it when the horses took the opportunity and ran away. Wilcox was dragged for some distance, but managed to get to his feet and was found by a policeman. He was badly bruised and bruised though the injuries were not serious. Wilcox was taken to his home at 1614 Oak street.

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Had a Gold Ring. Frank Douglas, a negro with a police court record, was arrested at Fifteenth and Park streets last night while attempting to sell a valuable gold ring. The ring was not in his possession when he was discharged from custody a few days ago, and it is supposed that he came by it irregularly.

DATES FOR THE STATE FAIRS

American Association Fixes the Time for Next Year's Events.

NEBRASKA'S COMES EARLY IN SEPTEMBER

Some Papers Read and a Protest Made by Iowa Against Being Started Off in August-Closing Work of the Convention.

The American Association of Fairs and Expositions held its closing session yesterday afternoon, its principal work being to fix the dates for the state fairs of 1899. They will be held as follows: New York and Iowa, August 28 to September 2; Minnesota, Nebraska and Ohio, September 4 to 9; Wisconsin, September 11 to 16; Indiana, September 18 to 23; Illinois, September 25 to 30; St. Louis, October 1 to 7.

The fair managers continued with the reading and discussion of papers yesterday morning, which took up all of the time of the session.

H. J. Hill of Toronto considered the question, "What Can We Do to Establish Uniformity in Rules of Admission?" He advocated the giving of complimentary tickets for one day only and was of the opinion that better satisfaction was to be gained if these were not transferable.

Another paper along much the same lines was read by John M. True of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture. His subject was, "How Can We Reduce the Issue of Complimentary and World Be Wise to Abolish the System?" He said that he was in favor of issuing free tickets to officials who by their influence would be able to render the fair a good deal of valuable service. Beyond this he said that he was not in favor of the indiscriminate scattering of passes.

Closing the Convention.

The committee on program for the next annual meeting announced at the afternoon session that the report would not be ready until after the meeting of the convention, but that it would be made known with the published proceedings.

The committee appointed to recommend dates for the fairs to be held in 1899 brought in both a majority and a minority report. The minority of the committee led by R. L. Fowler of Des Moines objected to the fixing of the date for the Iowa fair so early as the last week in August for the reason that, as they said, the agricultural products would not be far enough advanced at that time to make a successful exhibition. After some discussion and a roll call of states, the report of the majority of the committee was adopted.

After the question of dates had been disposed of an amendment was made to the constitution fixing the salary of the secretary at \$50 a year. This was done in recognition of the excellent service that had been rendered the association by the present incumbent, James W. Fleming of Columbus O., and was made payable for the year just passed.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the fairs connected with the association that in their next gatherings and hereafter: the ages of animals exhibited in competition for premiums be dated from the date of birth and not as has been the case in several instances from the nearest anniversary. This was made to apply to all animals except speed horses.

The date for the next meeting of the convention next occupied the attention of the delegates. Colonel William M. Liggett of St. Paul, Minn., gave to the delegates in a concentrated and forcible manner the importance of coming to the convention. He also suggested as being the most central of any of the cities that might be considered. The vote taken resulted in a tie between the two cities, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin voting for Chicago, and Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa voting for St. Paul. The nomination in favor of St. Paul was then withdrawn and Chicago was made the unanimous choice.

This completed the work of the convention and an adjournment was taken, the date for the next meeting to be decided upon by the executive board.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Fifteen pool balls were stolen from the saloon of Joseph Peterson Tuesday night.

Some one rode away a bicycle owned by John Swanson from the rear of 714 North Chicago street Tuesday night.

The North Omaha Improvement club meets Thursday evening, October 27, at Marah's hall, Thirty-second and Ames avenue.

The official board of the Walnut Hill M. E. church is called to meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the church to transact important business.

The railroad ticket agency, which has operated substitutions in the different denials for the benefit of visitors, will remove on November 1 to an office on Farman street.

Two burglars pulled the staple from a rear door at Caleb Parli's house at 133 South Sixteenth street Tuesday night and effected entrance. Clothing to the value of \$15 and \$15.00 in money was stolen.

The women's waiting room at the Burlington station has been fitted up with easy chairs for the better accommodation of guests. The final furnishings, in the shape of curtains throughout the building, have also been put in place.

William Butts the saloon keeper at 207 South Fifteenth street, who disregarded Chicago's orders to remove slot machines and gambling devices from the places of business, had his machine confiscated by the police yesterday afternoon.

Fred Slummen, a miner from Big Timber, Mont., who made the acquaintance of two confidence men Sunday night and was fleeced by them out of \$135, identified Edward Noble, a young man arrested yesterday as a suspected character, as one of the two con men who robbed him.

The British and Canadian-American club will hold its final meeting in club room 421, Hamge building, Thursday evening, October 27, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as arrangements are to be made for the banquet to be given to the Canadian commissioners in charge of the Canada court.

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is the ONLY whiskey on the market that is required by the government to affix the proprietary (medicinal) stamp. In other words

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This only confirms what the proprietors have always claimed—what all the doctors know and what millions of people have learned from its use.

It is a medicine! It is a tonic! It will do you good. Take it according to directions. DUFFY MALT WHISKY CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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We faintly hint at assortment and qualities, but nothing short of seeing the masses of woollens—dainties, many of them—displayed in our windows—and on our tables—can give you an idea of the quantities and qualities we offer you this season—

Cassimeres—Scotch Cheviots—Homespun—Worsteads—Pin Head Effects—Hair Line Stripes—Gun Club Checks—Silk Mixtures—London Stripes—Trieots—Clays—Crepes—Serges—Bicycle Cloth—Uniform Cloth, etc., etc.

Never mind what others offer you—we want you to get posted on Nicoll's assortment first. We'll take chances on getting your order—after you've looked around town.

All Our Garments Made in Omaha—by Omaha Tailors.

TROUSERS, \$4 to \$12. SUITS, \$15 to \$50. FALL OVERCOATS, \$15 to \$40.

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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary. Cured in 15 to 35 Days.

You can be treated at home for same paid under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and also change if we fail to cure you.

IF YOU HAVE

taken mercury, iodine, potash and still have aches and pains, itchy eruptions in mouth, sore throat, pimples, capitis, etc., consult Dr. McCrew, Specialist, 209 and 211 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

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