Stories of the Gaunt, Gray Commander o Porto Rico.

HIS ONE EYE LIKENED TO A BULLET

Indelible Marks of Perilous Campaigns Against Hostile Indians... Bossing Spaniards and Leading a Sunday School.

"He is a small man, poof! small like my de Dios! it is like a Mauser bullet when it strikes you."

The speaker had just left the palace at San Juan, Porto Rico, with his compatriots, for those who had lost their animals. where Major General Guy V. Henry, the new military and civil governor of the many failures, a fire was started and coffee

Forty-eight hours after the start a fierce sleet and hall storm sprang up, the wind aweeping across the plains with the fury of a hurricane. It finally became so viorode blindly through the blizzard. Presently one of the subordinate officers ven-

inclement weather had abated. Colonel Henry shook his head. "No," he replied firmly, "we will keep on until we capture the Indians or run them to the boundary line." Drawing down his rough fur cap, he urged his horse steadily onward at the head of the straggling troops. That day passed and another morning dawned, son," exclaimed one of the committee of but still the pursuit continued in the face Porto Ricans selected to pay its respects to of the biting, piercing gale which swept the new commanding officer of the island, down from the north with unabated fury.

after the ceremony: "but his one eye, Madre Before noon of that day several of the horses gave out, dropping before the tcy blast like stricken deer. At dark a number of packs were abandoned to provide mounts

in the shelter of a rise of ground until the

Finally a brief rest was called and, after island had welcomed the committee with a made. When orders were given to resume



MAJOR GENERAL GUY V. HENRY IN HIS OFFICE (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY H. H. LEWIS.)

mixture of old-time courtesy and military, the march the surgeon accompanying the brusqueness. The members of the commit- expedition went to Colonel Henry and retee still held in recollection the scene in the ported that five of the troopers were suffergorgeous reception chamber; the staff of American officers uniformed like veterans them the majesty and might of the wonder- hand is frozen, sir." ful republic to the north which had freed them from the yoke of the Spanish op-

That figure was a slight, spare man, atmarks and scars and they vaguely felt that they betokened the veteran, but they did not know that each mark meant the imprint of years of service and each scar the insignia of a wound received in honorable battle.

A Major General's Sunday School. Several months ago, while in Ponce, Porto Rico, I saw Geenral Henry, "Fighting Guy V... his men loved to call him, stand up in the quaint old plaza of the city and address, through an interpreter, a number of natives on the subject of good government and on the value of becoming citizens of the great republic. I also saw him hold a Sunday school service in the same plaza and, as he stood upon the same steps of the klosk in the center, with a bible in his crippled hand, and told in simple words the story of the Christ, I noticed a number of American soldiers, roughly uniformed, and some of them in drink, stop and listen with wondering interest. As the crowd dispersed after the affair was over I heard one old bearded sergeant, who also bore marks of long service in the army, turn to a comrade and with a slap of his brawny hand, exclaim:

'I fought under that man out in the Black Hills in '74. He's a scrapper, every inch of him, and he's the best officer that ever drew a saber, bar none. And he knows when a good word is better than a good bullet, too. He ain't much to look at, but you can bet every scar he's got has a story.'

And the sergeant was right. The stories of those scars are written, not only in the records of the United States, but also in the hearts of every man, officer or private, that served with Guy V. Henry in the Indian campaigns of the '70s. This is the story of the crippled hand that held the bible that day in Ponce:

Story of a Crippled Hand. In the fall of 1874, when the Cheyenne ing with badly frozen feet.

"Help me off with this glove," replied fresh from the field, the sunlight gleaming the intrepid cavalry leader, extending his through the stained glass windows, the left hand. The surgeon, wonderingly, martial trappings of the attendant guard obeyed, and, as he touched the flesh under and that central figure which represented to the gauntlet, he cried: "It is stiff. Your

## Onward with Frozen Hand.

"Mount, men." ordered Colonel Henry, calmly. And as the cavalcade prepared to tired in a rather faded uniform and with a lean, brown face disfigured with marks and to assist him to his saddle. On through scars. The members of the committee had | the snow and sleet, on until the wintry sun looked with respectful curiosity at those rising over the eastern hills, proclaiming the civil war, and he came out one of the few the coming of the day, rode the little part; of soldiers. There were many stragglers, many who lurched in their saddles, many who rested benumbed and almost unconscious upon the necks of their mounts, but none failed to follow that stern figure riding in advance. When day finally broke

a number of black specks were seen moving over the crest of a ridge a mile in advance. "They are the Cheyennes," exclaimed Colonel Henry, "and that ridge marks the boundary line between Canada and the United States. We can go no further."

The memory of the retreat back to shelter will be as a blank page to most of the Several days later the troops party. stumbled painfully into the welcome gates of the fort, bearing with them twenty-one of their number frozen almost within the grasp of death. Colonel Henry kept command until he saw his men in safety again, then he took to his bed and hovered be tween life and death for many weary weeks, finally arising with his left hand crippled and his constitution so broken that was reported unfit for further duty. But he was in harness again after a brief

rest. When the committee of Porto Ricans me General Henry in the palace at San Juan the members saw that the face of their new governor bore many scars. There was a bullet hole through each cheek, the bridge of the nose was broken and the left eye seemed dull and colorless. To them it was possibly a disfigurement, but to the men who served with Henry in '76 each scar spoke eloquently of a thrilling episode in that famous expedition against the Sioux in the Big Horn and Yellowstone country, when the "troopers of the yellow stripes" taught the hostiles a lasting lesson.

How He Lost His Eye.



GENERAL HENRY'S HEADQUARTERS, PONCE, PORTO RICO.

the northern part of Dakota, Colonel Henry, | was in charge of the Second battalion of then in command of several troops of cavairy, among the hills. There was a brief but zard, which meant, in those wild, exposed

regions, certain peril to life. Day and night, with scarcely a halt for country, but also ipured to the rigors of the

the Third cavalry, which formed part of came upon a village of the enemy nestled General Crook's command. One June morning, while the troops were camping for decisive fight and the Indians fled toward breakfast in a little ravine, the out pickets the Canadian boundary. Immediate pursuit rushed back with the startling announcewas ordered, notwithstanding the fact that ment that the Sioux were coming in force. the weather indications gave sign of a bliz- There was barely time to sound "Boots and Saddles" when the heights about the valley swarmed with the savages. twenty minutes a regular pitched battle was food, the pursuit was kept up. The In- in progress, the Indians, of whom there dians were mounted on fleet ponies and were several thousand, coming down from they were not only acquainted with the the ridge in a series of desperate charges.

During the height of the combat one porlatitude. At first they did not anticipate tion of the American line under Captain being chased, but when they discovered Vrocm was pushed out beyond its support that the troops were actually in pursuit they and was being punished severely, the hos-

HENRY'S WELL-WON SCARS set out with all possible speed toward the tiles getting between it and the main body. PAIN STRIKES THEM KEENLY be due more to hardhood in early life. The or drive to the nearest neighbor. In may army of men was set at work and buildings boundary, almost 100 miles distant. Colonel Henry, seeing the peril threatening his brother officer, sent his command pellmell to the rescue. Just as they swept upon the Indians with uplifted sabers, a Solving the Problem, "Do Women Suffer flying bullet struck Colonel Henry in the ient that the trail was lost and the troops, face, tearing through both cheeks, breaking the ridge of the nose and completely sever-

ing the left optic nerve. tured to ask if it would not be well to camp The force of the wild rush carried him on, but he was seen to sway in the saddle. A trooper near him called out hoarsely, "Are you struck, sir?" Gripping the pommet tightly with one hand Colonel Henry tried to wave his sword. "On, on! he gasped. "Charge -" Down under the galloping hoofs of the combatants he lurched and in an instant he was lost to sight in the swirling

> The loss of their leader caused a tempogallant Henry, suffering untold agony and barely able to articulate, whispered simply:

## "It's Nothing, Jack."

"It's nothing, Jack. It's what we are here It was long before he recovered, but when he finally returned to active service he carried with him the indelible proofs of gallantry and daring in actual battle. The same quiet heroism carried him through weeks of weary battling with the torturing pangs of a Porto Rican fever, a struggle which sapped his strength and wrung his soul-after which he quietly and calmly replied to his physician's orders to leave at once, "No. Here I stay, where I have been sent."

It seems peculiarly fitting that the future Indian fighter should have as his birthplace an army post in the very heart of the western frontier, Fort Smith, I. T., and that his father, Major William Seaton Henry of the Third United States infantry, should be engaged in a war with the savages at that grandson of one who was vice president of the United States and twice governor of New York state, Daniel D. Tompkins, and also grandson of a former secretary of the navy and judge of the supreme court, Smith Thompson.

It was with the reflected glories of these famous ancestors that young Guy V. Henry started on his career in the American army. That be has maintained the family honor cannot be disputed.

He was fortunate enough to graduate from West Point at the very outbreak of the civil war. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the First United States artillery and served with distinction in that regiment until he vas made colonel of the Fortleth Massachusetts infantry in the fall of 1863. He continued throughout the war with that command, being present at many of the most important battles.

His bravery and daring at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., October, 22, 1862, earned for him the commendation of his superior officers, and the attention of the commanding general was called "to the gallant and distinguished services of First Lieutenant Guy V. Henry."

For his work in the daring advance in Florida he was complimented by General Seymour in the following words: "I cannot commend too highly the brilliant success of this advance, for which great credit is due Colonel Guy V. Henry and his command, and I earnestly recommend him as a

most deserving and energetic officer." There were many characteristic deeds of bravery performed by the quiet, kindly man with the "eye like a Mauser bullet" during to wear a medal of honor, but it was left to the Indian troubles of 1874-77 to bring out his wonderful nerve and daring

and his skill as a commander. His new career as the military and civil governor of one of Uncle Sam's first foreign possessions will be watched with exceeding interest, but those who know and who have served with "Fighting Guy V." are confident that he will carry out the traditions of his life and of his family as a brave and conorable officer and gentleman.

TRADE FOLLOWS ENTERPRISE.

Push and Grit Gets There Regardless of the Flag.

Buffalo Express One of the arguments offered by the expansionists for the permanent retention of he Philippines is that the commercial adpolicy would be a great boon to business. This argument does not confine itself to the assertion that much of the trade of the islands will come to the United States. If the open-door policy should be followed in reference to the Philippines, it is hard, indeed, to see how the trade of the United States would profit more than that of other ommercial nations. A full statement of the argument based on commercial expansion gives especial prominence to the idea that, by having at Manila a base for operations, the trade of China will be much theory of commerce is essentially that "trade It is worth noting that so ardent an

anti-expansionist as former Senator Edmunds is as eager as anybody for commercial extension. He thinks the object which business men have in view can be accomplished in another way. Mr. Edmunds appeared in behalf of certain ship-builders at the hearing in Washington a few days ago on the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill. He volunteered the statement that all through his career in the senate he had sought a means by which the merchant marine of the United States could be revived, thereby intimating that his interest in the measure under consideration was personal as well as professional. He then proceeded to paint an attractive picture of the advantages and inducements offered by Eastern Asia for the growth of our foreign trade. His argument was that this trade would be taken by the nation which pushes its way most persistently into the new field. The United States, by appearing on the ground as quickly as possible, could get its share of the trade, but, if we do not act promptly, he said, it will take 100 years and untold expense to catch up with our rivals. On these grounds he urged with great earnestness that the Hanna-Payne bill should

be passed at the present session. It has seemed to the Express that the only valid argument for subsidies to shipping is that the merchant marine is essential for national protection, as the experiences of the United States in the war with Spain amply demonstrated. It is not to be doubted, however, that subsidies are pear that refinements and luxuries tend the most direct and effective way by which ship-building can be promoted. What we would emphasize now is this point of Mr. Edmunds, that, so far as commerce with the east is concerned, it will not depend upon the acquisition of the Philippines so much as upon the effort that is made to get ships there laden with goods which are more acceptable and cheaper than those of foreign nations, they will reap the benefit Within of their superior enterprise. Let the talk about the effect upon our commerce of holding the Philippines be given only the weight to which it is entitled.

Witch-Hazel Salve, Beware of worthless

More Than Men?"

CURIOUS STUDIES OF A SPECIALIST

Sensitiveness to Pain Determined by a Novel Instrument-Result of a Series of Extended Experiments.

Prof. Arthur MacDonald of Washington. specialist in the United States Bureau of rary panic among the soldiers, but they soon | Education, is carrying on a series of investirallied and, after driving off the Indians, gations for the purpose of finding out how they searched for their colonel. He was sensitive the ordinary person is to pain. found at last, covered with blood, but as Under the direction of Prof. MacDonald they tenderly picked him up they eaw that school teachers all over the country have life still remained in the bruised body. He been testing school children and adults and was placed upon a blanket in the shade and | the result, averaged up to date, contains everything possible done to aid him. It was some very curious and unlooked-for informathen that one of the other officers condoled tion concerning pain. Prof. MacDonald first with him, saying, "Colonel, this is too bad. made tests on 1,412 persons, and from them It is too bad!" And it was then that the drew the following conclusions: 1. Women are more sensitive to pain than

> 2. American professional men are more sensitive to pain than American business men, and also more sensitive than either English or German professional men. The laboring classes are much less sensitive to

pain than the non-laboring classes. 3. The women of the poorer classes are much less sensitive to pain than those in

more comfortable conditions. 4. Young men of the wealthy classes are much more sensitive to pain than men of the working classes.

5. Young women of the wealthy classes are much more sensitive to pain than young men of the wealthy classes. As to pain, it is true in general that women are more sensitive than men, but it does not necessarily follow that women cannot endure more pain

### Machine that Measures Pain. These quite general results were obtained

time, March 9, 1839, and it is also appropri- in a preliminary series of investigations, but ate that a man who was destined to become they promised so much that Prof. MacDonald the military and civil governor of a foreign determined to extend his operations so as to

due to the overtaxing of the nervous system | social intercourse. of the former in their unequal struggle for anequal order of pain sensitiveness of the sex, the several classes of women might be arranged as follows, the first class being

First-Girls of the wealthy class. Second-Self-educated women. Third-Business women. Fourth-University women.

Fifth-Washerwomen.

It is found, as far as differences between sexes are concerned, that girls in public schools are more sensitive at all ages than boys. This, of course, corresponds to the previous measurements which showed that women are more sensitive to pain than men. Eight hundred and ninety-nine women and children were tested in getting at the above facts. The ages ranged from ten years to fifty, and a few of the subjects were older They were selected from ninety-six private school girls; 726 public school girls; fortyeight self-educated women; eighteen business women; sixty-six university women, and twenty-eight washerwomen. Seven hundred and fifty-seven public school boys were tested also for the purpose of comparing their sensitiveness to pain with that of school

The results obtained comprise the work which has been accomplished to date. The investigations will be continued, of course, and they will be specialized even more than they have been. So we may expect in the near future to learn the pain-resisting capacity of other parts of the human body besides that of the temple and the hands. The practical use of it all is not clearly defined just at prezent. But it is of value to the student psychology, and it is easy to see how in the end it may come to form the basis of an improvement in the rules of life which may do much toward developing the general vitality of the race.

CROWDING THE LABOR MARKET.

Causes of the Drift from the Farms to the Cities. Baltimore Sun.

The Oregonian, published at Portland, in

the state of Oregon, in a thoughtful article territory, won by the sword, should be the gain information of a much more special deplores the tendency of young men to leave



SECURING PAIN STATISTICS BY MEAN'S OF PROF. M'DONALD'S NEW PAIN MEASURER.

character. It was thought that the indi- the farms and to overcrowd the cities. This vidual human body might exhibit great has been an acknowledged evil in the eastranges in its ability to withstand pain; that ern states for many years. Each census for age might enter in to make great differences. a number of decades has shown that an in And so on, Prof. MacDonald, therefore, in- creased per cent of the population is living vented a little instrument which was de- in the cities. The chief causes of this consigned to be used as a recorder of pain. He centration of population in the eastern states calls it the algometer. It looks like an im- | are well known. But that such a complain mense hypodermic syringe, but the principle should come from a purely agricultural state vantages which would result from that of its operation is that of the ordinary spring like Oregon, with no great cities to attract scale reversed. In short, it is a simple bar- people from the fertile and productive farms rel and piston affair. Inside the barrel is a coiled spring. When the piston is pushed into the barrel it necessarily compresses the farms to avoid hard work. Compared with spring, which collapses according to the the work of the railroad brakeman, the pressure put upon it. A scale in the side f the barrel records the amount of pressure. Now this affair was held against the temple of each person examined. As it was pushed against the temple, of course, the piston receded into the barrel. When the pressure of the spring made the affair uncomfortable, the subject under examination would demore accessible to our merchantmen. This scribe his or her sensations. That is, whether the instrument hurt, or not. Of course the moment it grew uncomfortable the instrument was removed, as it was the greatest amount of sensitiveness to pain that was to be tested. The instruments were used in tests all over the country. They were tried on the pupils of public and private schools. They were tried on business men, business women, laborers, washwomen, professional men and university women. They were tried on various parts of the bodies of these persons and differences of ages were noted. Out of the mass of statistics received the following facts were obtained:

Curious Discoveries. Generally speaking, sensibility to pain dereases as a person advances in age. The left temple is more sensitive than the right The left hand is more sensitive than the right hand. Children between 10 and 11 years old exhibit quite an obtuseness to pain, which, however, diminishes between the ages of 11 and 12. That is, they can stand less general pain when 12 years old than they could just prior to 11 years. But they become more obtuse again when between 12 and 13 years. Between the ages of 13 and 17 the right temple increases in obtuseness, while the left temple increases in acuteness. Of course there are variations, but the above was culled from the majority of examples.

Girls in private schools, the children in which generally come of wealthy parents are found to be much more sensitive to pain than girls of public schools. Thus, in the language of Prof. MacDonald, "it would apincrease sensitiveness to pain. The hardihood which the great majority must experience seems advantageous. This also accords with the result of previous measure ments to the effect that the non-laboring classes are more sensitive to pain than laboring classes. By 'laboring classes' is meant the trade. When our merchants send their artisans and unskilled laborers; by nonlaboring classes is meant professional and mercaptile men."

University women, that is, students and teachers in the larger colleges, are much more sensitive to pain than washerwomen Yet business women are more sensitive than university women. On the other hand, selfeducated women, that is, those who are not Horrible agony is caused by piles, burns and skin diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's seems, in fact, to be no necessary relation trained in universities, are still more sensibetween intellectual development and pain sensitiveness. Obtuseness to pain seems to

cannot fail to cause some surprise.

As a rule the young men do not desert the street car motorman or conductor and of many of the clerks and laborers in the cities the occupation of the farmer is one of ease and leisure. There are times when he mus work hard and the work in the harvest field under a July sun is not along the primrose path of dalliance. But of the continued and unremitting labor of the city man for 300 days in the year he knows nothing. Neither, as a rule, does he understand the struggle for existence, the fight for food which is the lot of so many industrious mer

in the cities. The life upon the farm does not satisfy the aspirations of ambitious, energetic young men with health and brains. They hear o men who started poor in the city, who went to the city from the country without friends or money and became rich and gained high positions. Among the farmers around them they see few if any who have acquired either riches or fame and they leave the old home to take part in the struggle, the life and excitement of the city.

There is another class, and by far the larger class, who go to the city not with any ambition to gratify, but simply because country life is dull and lonesome. In the winter time when there is leisure the roads are bad and it is perhaps a long ride

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greater sensitiveness of self-educated women be that good roads and bicycles will make arose with marvelous rapidity. There were as compared with university women may be country life more attractive by promoting

The state of Maryland engaged at the knowledge. In order to show the apparent last session of the legislature in an enterprise which may in time to come probthe population in the cities. Provision was most sensitive, the next less so and so made for establishing white and colored manual training schools in each of the water, there is a searcity of farm labor. At any rate the farms afford good, wholesome ecupation for all who apply. And while nowhere a scarcity of skilled labor. There just why the state should engage in with- tramps. drawing people from the farms to educate a not a county in Maryland where there wanted them for materials. ertain they cannot find occupation in the ter was closed. country, but will congregate in the cities i

### A DESERTED VILLAGE SOLD.

It Was Built in Middlesex County, N. J., by a German Corporation. Middlesex county's deserted village has en sold at auction, reports the New York World, and soon nothing will be left of the place except a tradition. It was a deserted village that had never been inhabited, centered upon the big powder factory creeted by the Rhenish-Westphalian Explosive company of Cologne, Germany. The company. about two years ago, decided to enter the American markets, manufacturing on a mad should always be kept on hand. magnificent scale, in a factory built ex-clusively for the American trade and located in this country, so the goods might be sold without the tariff handicap. A tract of woodland in an isolated section of Middiesex county, New Jersey, was selected. The company's American agents evidently put in operation as soon as possible. An meetings,

huge brick and stone buildings for the manufacture of explosives continued with enormous walls and folding roofs.

there were storehouses and sheds, a little freight station and dwelling houses. The ably greatly promote the concentration of heads of the enterprise announced that more than 1,000 hands would be employed. The factory buildings were almost ready when orders came to the contractors to quit work at once. The curt announcement of Maryland and especially along the tide was made that the company would abandon the projected plant. One week there were heard on all sides the tap of hammers and ring of saws; the next the place was slient as the grave. The contractors were there is a scarcity of farm labor there is paid in full and the project became a thing newhere a scarcity of skilled labor. There of the past. For mouths the buildings is not a trade which is not crowded, and served as the nesting places of birds and

The company sold the plant at auction them as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, last Saturday. The buildings went for a joiners etc., is not apparent. Perhaps there song to lumber dealers and farmers who s any lack of artisans and if the state is to houses were sold for \$10 and \$15 each. The ducate hundreds of them each year it is land was sold to a speculator and the chap-

For a while it was a mystery why the o compete for work in already overcrowded firm so suddenly had abandoned its scheme. Later it was learned that the factory had been started to bring the American powder trest to terms. The American trust, by payment of a liberal subsidy, bought off the German firm and promised to abandon plans it had made for an incursion into the South African trade, of which German firms long had the monopoly. Thus the American powder trust kept control of the American markets, and thus the dream of an industrial village in Middlesex failed of realization.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures croup and

Lumber Dealers of Middle States. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24 .- The seventeenth annual convention of the Union Association of Lumber Dealers of Ohio and Pennsylvanit, which also includes members, from dlesex county. New Jersey, was selected. The company's American agents evidently were given carte blanche, the only stiputation being that the factory be erected and 200 and 300 members will participate in the

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