Telephones—618-694.

Bee, May 27, 1900.

# Every Claim Always Substantiated

Brief news items all around the store.

**A Rare Bargain in Silks and Dress Goods.**

No room today for details.

We must be content to promise a rare treat for you when you come next Monday morning.

AT 19C—STYLISH STRIPED WASH SILKS—in all the new colors, never sold for less than 40c.

AT 39C—HANDSOME BLACK PIEROLA NOVELTIES—never sold for less than $1.00.

AT 6¼C—PRETTY PLAID DRESS GOODS—never sold for less than 15c.

**Wash Underskirts**—Our Wash Underskirts are just as well made as the very costliest petticoats.

Keeping only the very best of everything—you will find these well worth your consideration.

Plain Grass Cloth and Ginghams at $1.50.

Black Taffeta Silk Waists—some new and pretty ones—at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.

House Wrappers—cut generously full—newest and best styles—at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, up to $4.50.

**Notions**—Of every conceivable kind at center aisle counter.

The Anchor Hook-on Hose Supporters—at 25c and 50c.

Washable Dress Shields at 20c, 25c and 50c a pair.

Shapel Skirt Bands—15c each.

Luster Twist—a perfect substitute for silk—15c a spool—of 400 yards.

Black Pulley Rings—10c a pair.

White Washable Belts at 25c, 40c, 50c, and 60c.

Steel Scissors, from 3 to 6 inches—25c a pair.

Pearl Pulley Rings—25c a pair.

Tie Clasps—a pretty and artistic clasp to be worn on Miladi's tie—the swellest thing out for swell neckwear—50c each.

**Women's Gloves**—Kayser's Silk Gloves, with patent finger tips—

In modes and grays—at 75c per pair.

Kayser's Silk Gloves in black and white at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Lisle Gloves in black, gray, modes and white at 50c and 75c per pair.

**Colored Umbrellas.**

26-inch, in all desirable colors—made with fancy borders, neat natural wood handles—

Fancy case and tassels. Prices—$3.25, $4.00 and $5.00 each.

Monday we will sell Colored Silk Umbrellas, with fancy borders, made to retail at $5.00 each—special price $4.00.

**Fancy Allovers**—The rush continues for these popular goods.

You must have a fancy white yoke to your new summer gown if you want to be right in style.

And you will need at least one entire waist made of the beautiful Allovers we are showing you for that purpose.

Allovers in greatest variety range from $1.15 to $6.00 a yard.

We have some 40-inch material at $1.25, $1.75 and $2.00 a yard.

THE VAN ORDEN LA GRECQUE LATTICE **RIBBON Corset.**

The Lightest most Comfortable and Dressy ever produced. (Pat. Feb. 21, 1899.)

Light blue and pink ribbons—price $3.00 each.

**Fans**—The designs include spangles, lace, painting—

Influenced by the new art; dainty colors and floral designs—plain white silk gauze fans.

Prices—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, up to $15.00 each.

**Popular Fabrics**—

For Washable Dresses. Printed Lawns at 10c—a fine assortment of dark styles. Dimities at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 18c—

Endless variety of this season's choicest styles—dark or light.

Nicoise Corded Batiste—18c, an extra fine cloth with broken cords.

Egyptian Tissue—25c—sheer as lawn, durable as gingham.

Madras for shirt waists at 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c yard.

Cotton Covert Cloth at 8⅓c, 12½c, 18c.

**French Lingerie**—

We have just received more handsome White Petticoats and Gowns

The most exquisite Lingerie that French hands have conjured is here. The soft, filmy nainsooks are daintily embroidered and caught into clusters of cleverly arranged plaits.

The beauty of these garments may not be described—it must be seen.

Petticoats range in price from $3.50 to $11.00 each.

Gowns from $3.50 to $12.00 each.

Corset Covers from $3.75 to $6.00 each.

Chemises from $2.50 to $6.00 each.

Drawers from $2.25 to $5.00 per pair.

**We close our store Saturdays at 6 p. m.**

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

# THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

**The Only Exclusive Dry Goods House in Omaha.**

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, CORNER 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

## COOGAN AND BRYAN MAY RUN

**One of the Tammany Hall Leaders Makes a Heavy Contribution.**

GIVES ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

**Stipulation is that Offer is to Be Rescinded if Bryan is Not Nominated—Coogan for Second Place.**

NEW YORK, May 26.—James J. Coogan, president of the borough of Manhattan and a leader in Tammany Hall, contributed $100,000 to the national democratic committee with the stipulation that the gift is to be rescinded if Bryan is not nominated. The committee will be allowed to make such use of this fund as it may see fit.

This contribution gave rise to the story in political circles today that Coogan would be Colonel Bryan's running mate on the national ticket this summer. It is known the Bryan managers want an eastern man on the tail of the ticket and preferred that he come from New York state or city.

A delegation composed of two national committeemen and three of the personal advisers of Colonel Bryan called on Coogan at the city hall this noon by appointment. The consultation lasted an hour, after which Coogan admitted he had made the contribution, but declined to say anything regarding vice presidential aspirations. His brother, Edward Coogan, said:

"You may state that the Tammany delegation to Kansas City will be solid for the renomination of Bryan. Regarding the possibility of my brother being the candidate for vice president, I am not authorized by him to make any announcement. It is entirely a matter personal to himself at this time."

**Coler's Anti-Trust Plank.**

Comptroller Coler today sent to Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, the argument which he has prepared in support of his suggestion for a trust plank to be inserted in the platform to be adopted at the national convention. Coler has not made any draft of the plank which he favors, but he has talked it over with Chairman Jones and also with former Senator Hill. In a general way the purport of the plank is that corporations, being creatures of individual states, should be amenable to supervision by state authorities.

Senator Hill has assured the comptroller that he will do all he can to have this plank, or one modeled on its general lines, adopted by the committee on resolutions of the democratic state convention and Chairman Jones, without either endorsing or opposing it, has said that such a plank if adopted by the state convention and backed by the New York delegation to Kansas City would undoubtedly receive the fullest consideration by the committee on resolutions of the national convention. Inasmuch as Hill will probably be the New York member of the committee on resolutions it is assumed by many of the comptroller's friends that the plank will at least command a substantial amount of respect.

*"Great Oaks From Little Acorns Grow."*

*A single microbe contains the germ of the most malignant maladies. The blood is the means by which microbes are sent on their deadly mission. Small at first, the microbe soon becomes a giant. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the arch enemy of all germs of whatever nature. Its small doses master these microbes by dissolving and passing them off as refuse of the system.*

**Female Weakness**—*"I have had female weakness all my life and suffered day and night from headache. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now strong again." Mrs. Gertie Landon, Harlem, Mo.*

**Rheumatism**—*"If I have a touch of rheumatism, I take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cures me. It is the best remedy I know of for that trouble." H. W. Hutchinson, Newark Valley, N. Y.*

**Neuralgia**—*"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for neuralgia and in less than one month I was perfectly cured." Annie M. Luck, Benfer, Pa.*

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## NEW YORK SAFE FOR BRYAN

**Cheering News Brought the Jacksonian Club by Norman E. Mack of Buffalo.**

The Jacksonian club rooms were crowded Saturday evening to extend a welcome to Norman E. Mack, editor and publisher of the Buffalo Evening Times, who had been in Lincoln in consultation with Mr. Bryan, and had felt that he could not go back home without paying a visit to Omaha. Mr. Mack in 1896 was one of the few prominent democrats of the state who clung to the Bryan cause and by doing so he not only achieved new prominence in the Empire state, but won a wide celebrity among the Bryan men of the west.

After the admission of a number of new members and a report from the committee on the Kansas City excursion Mr. Mack was introduced by Chairman Ed Smith and spoke briefly on conditions in New York. He said that while he did not wish to be considered an enthusiast, he declared that 99 per cent of the democrats of New York are going to vote for Bryan this year, and that with a candidate already named by common consent and a platform settled as a continuation of the Chicago platform, with such additions as new issues justify, New York will be the battleground this year and he thought it a logical conclusion to believe that the democrats may carry it.

Matthew Gering of Plattsmouth made a speech of considerable length, discussing the tariff, trusts and imperialism. He urged every democrat to do all in his power to secure the election of George W. Berge, the populist who had defeated Lim for the congressional nomination in the First district.

George W. Berge also spoke, declaring in effect that the principles for which democrats and populists are fighting this year are practically the same.

Music was furnished by the Jacksonian quartet. James Swift sang a bass solo, Miss Teresa Francasi rendered a piano solo and Judge Shields sang a political parody on "I'll Leave My Happy Home for You."

The following resolution offered by Harry O'Neill was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the action of a portion of the democratic county central committee at its recent meeting in assuming to appoint delegates to the next democratic state convention, when the committee was called together for an entirely different purpose, is considered by this club as undemocratic and contrary to the principles of our organization.

We demand that such action be taken by the committee or its officers as will result in calling primaries to elect delegates to a county convention to select delegates to such state convention, at which primary all qualified democratic electors may participate.

And we hereby call upon all members of this club to attend such primaries to the end that bossism and ring rule may be properly rebuked.

A resolution was also adopted endorsing the fight against the ice trust and pledging the assistance of the Jacksonian club.

## ALLEN SOLVES THE PROBLEM

**Substitutes His Bill as an Amendment to Burkett's and Mrs. Stotsenburg Will Profit.**

WASHINGTON, May 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen today substituted his bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Mrs. Mary Stotsenburg for Congressman Burkett's bill which passed the house some weeks ago. Bills pensioning Mrs. Stotsenburg have passed both branches, but it was impossible to secure concurrent action on either of the two measures. Senator Allen is greatly incensed at Burkett's failure to substitute the senate bill for the house bill and has not been slow in expressing his displeasure. He took a new tack by striking out all after the enacting clause of Burkett's bill and substituted his own bill in the senate, which gives the bill a new legislative standing.

Mr. Burkett said that it was a pension for a deserving woman that he was after and not a question of priority of any bill. He knew Mrs. Stotsenburg to be in distressful circumstances and he would endeavor with all the power at his command to have the house concur in the senate amendment on Monday rather than throw the bill into conference, which the action of Senator Allen today makes necessary.

Word has been received from Manila that Juan Ashton Boyle, son of Juan Boyle of Kearney, Neb., had passed most creditably an examination for promotion to a first lieutenancy in the regular army. Young Boyle is now a second lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry.

Prof. M. W. Newton and wife of Union college, Lincoln, arrived in the city today and left for Norfolk to observe the eclipse.

Miss Ida Robbins, Bertha Robbins and Edith Robbins of Lincoln, Neb., accompanied by Miss May Paul of Henderson, Ia., are visiting in the city on their way to Europe. They will sail next Saturday from New York on the City of Rome.

A delegation of Sisseton Indians of South Dakota was at the Indian office today, concerning payment of $200,000 from funds to their credit in the treasury. A large sum has been paid the Sissetons during the last two years, which has been used in liquidating their debts. The reds now want funds with which to purchase stock and farm implements. No action has been taken by the officials on the request of the Sissetons.

Congressmen Gamble and Burke of South Dakota returned to the capital today. They express themselves as perfectly satisfied with prospects in the state and express the belief that the republicans will carry South Dakota in November.

Cary L. Clayton was today appointed postmaster at Hardin, Clay county, Iowa.

J. Q. Hood, Justice of the Peace, Crosby, Miss., makes the following statement: "I can certify that One Minute Cough Cure will do all that is claimed for it. My wife could not get her breath and the first dose of it relieved her. It has also benefited my whole family." It acts immediately and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe, bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung troubles.

**House Finishes Alaska Bill.**

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The house today practically concluded the consideration of the Alaska civil government bill. A few paragraphs passed during the reading will be considered Monday.

## REAL WAR RAGES IN CHICAGO

**Fort Streeter on the Lake Front is Stormed and Captured.**

ATTACK MADE BY BOTH LAND AND SEA

**Real Blood Spilled Before the Fort Surrenders to an Overwhelming Force of Park Police—Streeter Escapes.**

CHICAGO, May 26.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon 300 police officers of the city of Chicago, headed by Chief Kipley, every man bearing a repeating rifle, marched from the East Chicago avenue station on the north side to the foot of Superior street, where Captain George Streeter had fortified himself on a strip of land comprising 186 acres, created by the washing up of soil from the bed of Lake Michigan, and which Streeter claims as his property by right of discovery.

In the intrenchments were about seventy men armed with rifles and two Gatling guns. Earlier in the day a party of Lincoln park officials had been fired upon by pickets around the improvised fort and a boy 14 years old had been wounded severely in the right leg. A horse driven by the park officials had been killed.

This shooting resulted in a call upon the city officials for the arrest of the occupants of Streeter's fort, but the city authorities declined to take the initiative, owing to the fact that the supreme court of the United States once declared the land to be a part of the territory of Illinois. It was finally decided to mobilize 300 police officers under the leadership of Chief Kipley and to march against the Streeterites and demand their surrender.

Sheriff Magerstadt went with the chief of police, and it was planned that in case of refusal to surrender that the sheriff should immediately swear in the 300 police officers as deputy sheriffs, again demand the surrender of Streeter's forces on the ground of riot and disorderly conduct and proceed to arrest the occupants of the fort regardless of cost.

A fire boat with a Gatling gun aboard was dispatched up Lake Michigan to make a demonstration from that side and to cut off the escape of Streeter's men by means of their yacht. It was arranged that the joint demonstration of land and water forces should occur promptly at 3:30 o'clock.

**Fort Streeter Surrenders.**

At 3:15 o'clock "Brigadier General" Niles and four of his men, perceiving the overwhelming force of police approaching, climbed over the emplacements of their improvised fort and offered to surrender to the park police, providing they were protected. The surrender was accepted and the park policemen started on foot toward the police station, followed by an immense crowd. Those in the crowd pushed and jostled Niles roughly, and he suddenly whirled around and tried to bayonet one of his persecutors.

A rough and tumble fight ensued in which Niles' rifle was wrenched from his hands and clubs were freely used on the erstwhile "brigadier general's" head. He was knocked down and was about to draw a revolver, when he was manacled and dragged off by the officers. The four men with him were also roughly handled in the melee. The remainder of Streeter's force, seeing the fate of their leader, deserted their guns and escaped in the throng. The police at once took charge of the fort with its entire store of arms and ammunition.

Captain Streeter was not found in the fort.

**Streeter the Whole Government.**

Captain Streeter claims to own the land, which, were the title clear, would be worth between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000. In 1883 Captain Streeter and his wife were stranded on a little sandbar a few yards from the shore at the foot of Superior street. The spot was not down on the maps and the doughty navigator laid claim to the land and declared his right, being the whole population, to elect himself to all the offices which he, in framing a constitution, deemed the territory in need of. As the years passed the dumping of all sorts of refuse and by the earth washed up by the lake formed a large tract and Captain Streeter became a man of importance. With his importance and the increased value of the lands his troubles began. The tract became connected with the shore and owners of adjoining property resented the presence of Captain Streeter and the retainers he had about him. They carried the matter into court. The supreme court of the United States decided that the land was within the jurisdiction of the state of Illinois.

A year ago he organized under the name, "District of Lake Michigan," a territorial government, and elected himself chief justice and to the other offices of importance. The police, however, descended on him and his army of about fifty men and since then up to today the captain had lived in another part of town.

The preparations to retake possession were made with great secrecy and it was not until dawn today that the police were aware of the invasion. Patrolman O'Malley saw a small schooner anchored off the shore when daylight broke. From the boat Captain Streeter landed his men and the patrolman telephoned Inspector Heidelmier of the occurrence. The inspector resolved to make no move in the matter until after a conference with the law department of the city and in consequence the invaders, or rightful owners, as they claim to be, were left unmolested while the police were trying to figure out a campaign.

**First Blood is Spilled.**

Shortly before noon blood was spilled before Captain Streeter's stronghold.

Pickets thrown out by the occupants of the trenches discovered a party approaching from the direction of Lincoln park, consisting of Park Superintendent Redlinska and Secretary Erby, reinforced by a policeman.

Calls of "Halt!" failed to stop the park officials, who were bent upon finding out who was "encroaching upon their ground."

A volley from the pickets' rifles quickly put to flight the investigating party, however, and one of the bullets struck a 11-year-old boy, Reuben Manly, in the right knee, inflicting a severe wound.

The park officials fled to a patrol box and turned in a riot call. A force of twenty or thirty policemen, armed with revolvers and clubs, hurried to the scene from the Chicago avenue station. When the officer in command saw the display of force, gatling guns being pointed his way over the intrenchments, he ordered a retreat. The police immediately returned to the Chicago avenue station, where arrangements were made to arm them with Winchester rifles, in an endeavor to capture the Streeter forces.

Forty policemen were armed with rifles and ordered to remain at the Chicago avenue station by Chief of Police Kipley, pending a decision on the part of the city law department as to the legality of an attack on the Streeter forces. Up to 1 o'clock the corporation counsel had not rendered an opinion on the matter, but was expected to do so momentarily.

In the shooting which greeted the park officials on their attempt to enter Streeter's alleged domain a bullet pierced Secretary Erby's carriage horse and the animal died an hour later.

Measures were being taken by the police department to meet what they expect to be the greatest battle between the police and opposing forces since the Haymarket riot. In every section of the city patrolmen were called from their beats wherever practicable and placed upon reserve in the police stations.

An extremely fine point of law is involved in the case. Captain Streeter has issued a "declaration of independence" setting forth his alleged rights to the property and served a copy upon the United States marshal of the district. The police felt that they were amply able to wipe out Streeter's forces and were bent upon doing so because of the fact that the men were apparently bearing arms in defiance of the statutes of Illinois.

Chief Kipley was in favor of immediately descending upon the Streeterites and placing them under arrest regardless of consequences. Before this plan could be put into operation, however, the city authorities decided to take no rash step and to lay the whole matter before the corporation counsel for his interpretation of the law.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Acting Mayor and Corporation Counsel Walker decided that, in view of the decision by the supreme court of the United States that the land claimed by Streeter is territory of the state of Illinois, the city police forces could not legally precipitate a battle with Streeter's forces, which at that hour were increased by an additional fifty men armed with rifles. Mr. Walker expressed the opinion that the matter could only be settled by the state authorities, who control the park police, a large number of whom are stationed in Lincoln park.

## FOUNTAIN PEN MEN'S NERVE

**Call a Special Session of Census Enumerators to Listen to Them Talk.**

The purveyor of the wooden nutmeg must give way as the paragon of adamantine cheek and nerve to the fountain pen artist. The supremacy of the latter in Yankee ingenuity has been demonstrated in a manner that was exceedingly exasperating to a whole lot of innocent victims. On Friday each of the enumerators in this congressional district received a postal card upon which was printed a message to the following significant effect:

OMAHA, May 25.—You and all the United States census enumerators, as well as school census enumerators, are requested to meet tomorrow, Saturday, May 26, at 7:30 p. m., at the Millard hotel (Patriotic League rooms). Matters of importance regarding census taking will be discussed. Respectfully,

COMMITTEE OF ENUMERATORS.

It was in response to this notice, which appeared to have some unexplained connection with their official duties, and at least enough of such appearance to awaken the curiosity of the enumerators, that about a hundred of Major Wheeler's official family assembled Saturday evening at the Millard hotel. They swarmed around the Patriotic League reading room on the ground floor and waited in vain for District Census Supervisor Wheeler to appear. After their patience had been sorely tried a man whom none of them knew came into the reading room and invited them all up to room 150, where he said the business of the meeting was to be taken up.

Among the persons present was Judge Julius Cooley, who had accompanied to the meeting one of the lady enumerators. The officious gentleman who appeared to be running the meeting insisted upon Judge Cooley presiding, and of course that was a proposition that could not possibly be met with a disclaimer. The judge poured his genial and oily volubility over the company, paying the enumerators many compliments for the qualifications that had led to their being singled out to conduct the work of the government, and they were all in extremely good humor until the officious gentleman who had thus far acted as a self-appointed committee of arrangements got up and began to point out the virtues of a specific brand of fountain pen as an aid in census taking. He had hardly finished before a representative of another brand of fountain pen grasped the occasion to sing the merits of the utensil he was paid to sell. Others of the same ilk followed, and finally it got down to the disputatious stage of the meeting where the purveyors of pens were heatedly contending for the supremacy of their respective brands. Then Judge Cooley tumbled to the significance of the meeting and promptly announced with considerable apparent disgust that he would be glad to entertain a motion to adjourn at once sine die. The motion was made and promptly carried.

It developed that there were enumerators present from all over the district who had been led to come to Omaha, paying railroad fare, being under the necessity of paying hotel fare also, merely to hear these rival agents discuss the virtues of fountain pens. It is probable that there will be no more meetings of census enumerators in this district unless the call therefor bears the name of Major D. H. Wheeler, or at least one would reach such a conclusion from the remarks attributed to those who attended the meeting last evening.

## KELLY JURY IS UNDECIDED

**Deliberations Since Retiring Have Not Solved Any of the Mooted Questions.**

At 6:15 o'clock yesterday the case of the Phenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, N. Y., against the Guarantee company of North America, the suit on Fred Kelly's bond, went to the jury. At the instance of Judge Munger the jury was instructed to report several special findings of fact in regard to points in the case. Among the questions submitted for special finding was: "Did the manager of the insurance company have knowledge of Kelly's irregular life at the time of the making or at the time of the last renewal of the bond?" The jury was instructed to return a sealed verdict in case they agreed before 11 p. m.

At 10:30 the jury adjourned for the night, having failed to agree upon a verdict. It will meet at 8 o'clock this morning and continue during the day. At 5:30 Judge Munger will return from Fremont and will be asked to shed further light upon the matter. The verdict, however, will not be announced until Thursday, as court was adjourned until that time.

## CORNISH ON MONEY PLANKS

**Fusion Pronouncements Debated Before the Patriotic League Last Night.**

At the meeting of the Patriotic league Saturday night the principal address was delivered by E. J. Cornish, who discussed to much purpose the money plank in the fusionist platform. He pointed out the distressing position of the party leaders who wished to get away from a week issue, but were compelled to sustain it through the demands of no inconsiderable partisan representation. The plank was read and its imperfections dwelt upon, republicans being urged to allow no shifting of the issue to anti-imperialistic and trust fads with which fusionists are endeavoring to obscure the presence of a decayed contention. The fact was brought out that more gold was produced last year than in many previous years combined, showing that the danger of centralization of ownership in that metal is decreasing annually. The topic was discussed by other members present.

**Body of Jeffers Found.**

WHEELING, W. Va., May 26.—Judge G. W. Jeffers, judge of the municipal court and formerly mayor, was found dead in his law office today. He had been missed for more than a week and a search revealed his decomposed remains in a room in the rear of his office.

**DIED.**

MIRRIE—Reuben G., May 26, 1900, aged 17 years. Funeral services Monday, May 28th, 1322 South Thirty-third street, city. Interment at Indianapolis, Ind.

COCHRANE—Adam, late of St. Thomas, Ont., aged 71 years, at his son's residence, 3108 Woolworth avenue, at 10:30 p. m., May 26. Funeral from residence Monday. Interment at Forest Lawn.

# HIGH OPINION

**Dr. Morrell Mackenzie said Catarrh was the American National Disease—It Breaks the Health and Weakens the Constitution—What is Said of It by Eminent Specialists—Striking Evidence that Proves the Superiority of the Shepard & Headrick System of Treatment.**

On the occasion of his last visit to America the latte Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the noted English specialist, was asked his opinion of the climate of America and its action on diseases of the throat and lungs. He replied:

"In your American climate catarrh is unquestionably the cause of more deaths than any other disease. At first it is, as a rule, a little thing, merely a cold in the head. But in a climate like this one cold is not entirely cured before another follows. A succession of colds constitutes chronic catarrh. A strong and healthy constitution will suffer only inconvenience from catarrh, but all others run a great risk of what may follow. The health is broken, the constitution weakened and, although the catarrh itself may not be the actual cause of death, still, indirectly, by so weakening the system that it is unable to resist the attack of another disease, it is."

Carl Seiler, M. D., of Philadelphia, an other famous nose and throat specialist, estimates that 90 per cent of the people of America are afflicted with catarrh.

David Ingals, M. D., professor of mental and nervous diseases, Detroit College of Medicine, says: "It has seemed to me that the profession is only beginning to wake up to the widespread relation of intranasal disorders to functional disturbances of the nervous system. I have had reason to attribute to nasal trouble not only asthmatic coughs, various gastric disturbances, but melancholia, cholera and epilepsy."

Invalids applying in person at the Shepard & Headrick offices will be welcome to trial treatment without charge, whatever the nature of the ailment or affliction. For those taking full treatment there is no expense beyond the uniform and strictly nominal assessment. All medicines free.

**Praises the Mail Treatment,**

**Miss Laura E. Perry, Elgin, Neb.:** "In August, 1897, I took a short course of your Home Treatment with the result that I now have better health than ever before within my recollection.

"I had had catarrh in my head and throat, which later on went to my stomach. After meals I would bloat and spit up my food. This was accompanied by great pain so that at times I could scarcely breathe.

"Upon getting the least cold my throat would fill up so as to almost choke me.

"When I began with you through the mails I was doubtful about a physician being able to cure a patient hundreds of miles from his office, but I have found that your Home Treatment has all the merits claimed for it."

**No Faith in Hap-Hazard Treatment.**

**Thomas Kyle, Herman, Neb., writes:** "I consider myself perfectly cured. I make this statement after having suffered nearly all my life with catarrh of the stomach. I had all the distressing symptoms that make this disease so much dreaded. The leading symptoms were, at first, gas and sourness in the stomach, with nausea and pain. The liver and bowels became deranged later on and I could not write, if I would try, what I suffered for years. My experience proves to me that patent medicines or haphazard treatment of any kind will not cure so far-reaching a complaint. A carefully studied course must be given by an experienced physician. I took such a course from you. The result perfectly satisfied me."

**Wheezing Spells at Night.**

**Mrs. Wm. Byrne, 28th and Q Sts., So. Omaha,** wife of the groceryman, gives this statement: "Severe bronchitis with a raw and sore condition of the breathing tubes had affected me for several winters. My cough would be tight all day and was greatly aggravated by the cold winter air or by odors from the kitchen. When exposed to draughts in my husband's store I would have severe paroxysms of coughing, often until I vomited. I had severe wheezing spells at night, and raised thick mucous or pus of mornings. All this reduced me in flesh and in strength until I knew my condition was serious.

"My cure was brought about by Dr. Shepard's medicines, which allayed my cough and asthma and took away all the pain and soreness in my chest. An important feature of my treatment was the use of the Shepard Vaporizer, from which I breathed healing and soothing medicated vapor deep into my lungs. These balms reached every part and gave me great comfort and relief. My whole disease has disappeared."

**By Mail.**

The first step toward treatment by out-of-town patients is to send for literature and consultation blanks.

Miss Perry and Mr. Thos. Kyle whose statements appear above, were treated at their homes without the expense of a trip to Omaha.

The Shepard and Headrick Sanitarium affords facilities for treating with success various seated ailments which the family physician has not the convenience to thoroughly care for and treat. Selected surgical and confinement cases will be received. Send for Special Pamphlet which tells all about the Sanitarium work.

**DRS. SHEPARD & HEADRICK,**
306, 307, 308 New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 4; evenings Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 8; Sundays, 12 to 1.

## ST. LOUIS ASSEMBLY ENDS

**One of the Most Important Gatherings of Presbyterians Ever Held is Over.**

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Presbyterian general assembly, which has been holding its one hundred and twelfth annual meeting at Compton Avenue Presbyterian church during the last ten days, concluded its deliberations and adjourned at noon, to meet next year in Philadelphia. The session just concluded has been one of the most important ever held by the assembly.

The report of the committee appointed to divide the church territory into districts, under the provisions of the Peoria overture, reported the following, with the number of commissioners to which each is entitled:

No. 1, New York, 36; 2, New York, 30; 3, New York, 34; 4, New Jersey, Chile, eastern Persia, 24; 5, New Jersey, north Lake and Siam, 24; 6, Baltimore, Atlantic and Catawba, —; 7, Pennsylvania, 32; 8, Pennsylvania, 26; 9, Pennsylvania, 38; 10, Ohio, —; 11, Ohio, —; 12, Michigan and northern China, 32; 13, Indiana and India, 32; 14, Wisconsin and Minnesota, 32; 15, Illinois, —; 16, Iowa, —; 17, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, 32; 18, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, 34; 19, Kansas, Colorado and Utah, 36; 20, Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico, gulf of Mexico, City of Mexico and Zacatecas, —; 21, Washington, Oregon, Montana, 24; 22, California, central and southern China, 34.

The opening of the session this morning was enlivened by a discussion of the amendment to the Peoria overture which was offered by Rev. Richard D. Harlan of Rochester, N. Y., just prior to adjournment yesterday afternoon. It resulted in the withdrawal of the amendment.

The committee on vacancy and supply recommended that the assembly refer back to the committee that part of the report relating to the bureau of information and to adopt the sections of the report which the assembly considered during the early sessions. The synodical reports were also submitted to the assembly. The disposal of the amendment to the Peoria overture opened the way to the remaining business of the general assembly, with a good prospect of completing the work today.

Reports were made by the various committees on synodical records, the greater part of them being approved. Rev. Hugh K. Walker, D.D., of the synod of California, chairman of the committee on districting the synods of the Presbyterian church of the United States, under the Peoria overture, reported the erection of twenty-two districts.

Rev. Dr. John M. Worrall of Kentucky spoke to the subject on a motion to place the synod of Kentucky in the combination which includes the Cincinnati presbytery. Dr. E. Trumbull Lee said the intricate working of the cumbersome machine, the Peoria overture, was already in evidence. Dr. Everard Kempshall of New Jersey moved that Dr. Worrall's motion be laid on the table. The motion carried.

A record of the respect of the general assembly for the memory of Rev. William E. Moore, D.D., LL. D., late permanent clerk of the assembly, was read by Rev. Robert Hunter, D.D., of Philadelphia, and approved by the assembly. There was considerable skirmishing over a recommendation made by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D.D., of Buffalo, N. Y., that the assembly give its moral support and encouragement to a movement contemplated by the Presbyterian Board of Publication of New York to have an exhibition at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo next year. Notwithstanding that the recommendation was modified so as to relieve the general assembly of financial support to the matter, the proposition of Dr. Smith was laid on the table. The stated clerk, on instruction of the assembly, cast the unanimous vote of the body for Francis B. Reeves of Philadelphia for trustee of the general assembly.

## TRAVELERS UNDER ARREST

**Four Held in Sioux Falls to Answer Charge of Assaulting and Robbing.**

SIOUX FALLS, May 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Daniel Gleason, Thomas and E. C. Maxfield and wife, who were traveling overland through the country, have been held to appear at the next term of circuit court to answer to the charge of assaulting and robbing Edward Newgard, a section foreman of the Great Northern railroad at Garretson.

Newgard was beaten into a state of insensibility, the assailants nearly adding murder to their crime of robbery. In default of $1,000 bonds they have been placed in the county jail here.

**Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 26.**

At New York—Arrived—Lucania, from Liverpool. Sailed—State of Nebraska, for Glasgow; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Minneapolis, for London; Ivernia, for Liverpool; Phoenicia, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Waesland, for Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Campania, from New York. Sailed—Etruria, for New York; Cevic, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Cymric, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Antwerp—Sailed—Friesland, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed—LaBretagne, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—St. Paul, for New York, via Cherbourg.

At Cherbourg—Sailed—St. Paul, from Southampton, for New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Columbia, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Bolivia, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—August Korff, from Philadelphia.

At Yokohama—Arrived—City of Rio de Janeiro, from San Francisco for Hong Kong.

## GETTING READY.

**Feeding Ahead of Hot Weather.**

"Not quite so much meat in spring time; use the cereals, as they heat the blood less." Seasonable advice from an old practitioner.

If one uses some care as to food, the coming hot weather will be passed as comfortably as any season. In fact, a person possessed of a perfectly balanced set of nerves can be happy and comfortable under most any conditions.

The truest food for building up the nervous system to a perfect condition is Grape-Nuts. The makers are skilled in their art, and knowing that nature fills the brain and nerve centers with a soft gray matter which is used up more or less each day and must be replaced, for nervous prostration (e.g. N.), and also knowing that this gray matter is made by the combination of albumen and phosphate of potash, they select the parts of the field grains that contain the needed materials, manufacture them into a delicious food, ready cooked, predigested, and of a fascinating flavor.

The use of Grape-Nuts quickly proves that it really does rebuild and strengthen the nervous system in a most certain manner. It is sold by all grocers and is in daily use in hundreds of thousands of the best families in America.