GRANT CLUB AT DES MOINES

United States Senator Beveridge Speaks on New Possessions.

REVIEWS THE NEW AMERICAN SITUATION

"Will Fight It Out on this Line"—Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha Treats of the United States as the Nation of Destiny.

DES MOINES, April 27.—(Special.)—The celebration of Grant's birthday by republicans of Iowa was under the auspices of the Grant club of Des Moines, one of the strongest political clubs of the state, with a limited membership, owning a costly clubhouse and much given to banquets with distinguished men as guests. On this occasion the Grant club had made arrangements for Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana to be the attraction of the occasion, with other distinguished speakers, including Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha, Senators Allison and Dolliver of Iowa. Both Allison and Dolliver were absent. The address of Senator Beveridge was on "The American Situation; We Will Fight It Out on This Line," and Mr. Webster spoke on "The United States, the Nation of Destiny." Besides the members of the club and many others of Des Moines, there were present from outside the city Governor Shaw, Congressmen Thomas and Conner, Judges Smith, Towner, Stevens and Church, A. W. Lee and S. M. Mahon of Ottumwa, Senator W. H. Berry of Indianola, Edmund E. Nichols of Perry, H. W. Byers of Harlan, W. M. Beardshear of Ames and many others. In the afternoon Governor Shaw entertained a large party of the visitors at luncheon.

The banquet was in the dining room of the Savery and was attended by 300 persons.

Senator Beveridge said:

Opportunity of the Philippines.

The Philippine islands came to us by conquest and purchase. They are equal in extent to the four states which form the heart of the Mississippi valley, and richer even than that garden spot. Over this dominion we are establishing order and law more rapidly than the same achievement ever was accomplished anywhere or at any time under similar circumstances. When this work is done—when the foundation of a permanent peace is finally laid, an orderly government must be erected and then maintained. This work is in our hands. We are building roads, dredging harbors, erecting quays, surveying ocean channels, systematizing education, administering justice, setting up and defending order. We are doing those things which alone can make the Malay breed, after generations of patient effort, a better race.

We cannot do all this as we would perform the same work in New England. The Philippines are not New England. We are fitting measures to conditions. All attempts of theoretical legislators to force upon conditions as they exist statutes designed for conditions as the theorists thought they ought to be, have been melancholy failures. The captain whose birth gives a glory to this day never would have taken Richmond had he acted on what ought to have been. Grant took what he had; he studied actual conditions; maps were his only manuscripts; the report of a scout on the location of a swamp, the fordability of a river, the direction of a road, were of more importance to him than the plans of theorists writing in the rear. Applying his resources as they were to conditions as he found them, Grant wrought victory out of difficulty itself. And so now we, children of the men who fought with Grant, hand in hand with the children of the men with whom our fathers strove on fields where deeds, not words, prevailed, adopt Grant's way in the American situation in the Philippines today and in Cuba, too, and throughout the world.

Cuba's Interests Are America's.

In Cuba, as in the Philippines, the American people will take no counsel from doubts and fears. Cuban interests and American interests, Cuban safety and American safety, Cuban prosperity and American prosperity are identical in the nature of things. And when we provide safeguards against Cuban indebtedness we are not conspiring against the welfare of the Cuban people; we are providing for the welfare of the Cuban people. When we provide that Cuba shall never become entangled in foreign relations we are not destroying Cuban independence; we are establishing it and setting metes and bounds where all interference shall meet the sentinel of American authority. When we provide that American guns from Cuban ports shall command the entrances to the gulf we are not impairing the safety of the Cuban people; we are guaranteeing it by the blood of every American soldier who mans our Cuban garrisons pledged to be shed to the last drop if need be in defense of the Cuban people. And when we ordain that at any time American authority may reenter Cuba, to protect rights, property, liberty itself, we do not demolish Cuban liberty; we preserve and defend Cuban liberty, because we preserve and defend order, law and justice, and order, justice and law are the methods of liberty.

Suzerainty Over Cuba.

Our Cuban legislation is the most important development of national power since the constitution was adopted. Upon the future use of that power in other situations and in other quarters of the globe may depend not only the preservation of the interests of the American people, but the peace of the whole world. Within the present century international complications will occur where territory may be assigned to the keeping of the republic by the other great powers of the world. We may not want to annex such territory, thus making its inhabitants citizens of the republic, and yet up to our Philippine period annexation was the only method we had employed. It may be also that we shall not want to own it as property and govern it as a possession, and yet up to the hour of our Cuban legislation annexation and ownership were the only methods we had employed. But our Cuban legislation creates a new method of practical guardianship of any territory which way fall to us.

No man can now deny that the republic may be suzerain wherever the interests of the American people or the peace of the world may make that form of control convenient. Heretofore we could only annex acquired territory or govern it as a possession. But by the method devised in our Cuban legislation any territory falling into our keeping may be given its separate government by its own people, but assisted in its foreign relations, restrained in its finances and helped in its internal workings by the government of the United States. The value of such a development of national power as we have exercised in our Cuban legislation thus becomes plain to the simplest mind. It is a power which concerns not Cuba only and the present hour, but the entire future and all the world.

Trend of the Trusts.

The developments of business are bringing to pass as actual realities those things which, to the mere man of words, have been nothing but hoped-for impossibilities. One of the most prosperous railroad companies of America is making stockholders of its employes and finds that the experiment pays. More than a hundred business houses in the United States are making partners of their employes and find that the experiment pays. He is indeed a daring pessimist who denies that the stock of the mighty modern combinations of production which control the necessities of the people will finally be held by the people themselves—small quantities in the hands of each of a vast number of individuals, instead of vast quantities in the hands of each of a small number of individuals. The idea of co-operation is working out its own realization.

American industrial evolution and American international relations are interwoven.

But no matter what tariff policy is pursued our European markets must comparatively diminish. That is, while they will increase, they will not increase in proportion to their growth in the past. Our relative preponderance of trade with Europe cannot be maintained. The reason is that the European nations themselves will more and more supply their own needs, because they will more and more adopt American methods of industrial and financial combination, tariff protection and all those ways and means of commercial power of which America is master. For this reason the trade of China and the whole far east becomes not only desirable but necessary to us. To this trade the Philippines constitute the key.

While America wants no part of China, while America will decline to be an active participant in China's commercial partition, America will insist upon American advantages being preserved in every province of the Orient where any other power asserts its influence. America prefers that the integrity of China, commercially as well as politically, shall be preserved and that the door of the far east shall be kept open to every merchant and manufacturer of every nation of the world on equal terms. But America will not go to war to prevent England, Germany, Russia, France or any other country from asserting their respective spheres of commercial influence in China. America wants no war anywhere or at any time when it can be avoided without sacrificing the honor or interest of the American people. All that America is concerned in is that when China's partition occurs the door shall be kept open to American goods, no matter how tightly it is shut against any other nation. In this situation the possession of the Philippines makes us masters of the game. It was not the method of Grant to surrender to the enemy a strategic position once secured. The ground he gained he held. Where Grant planted the flag the flag remained. It was a principle of American life which Grant announced when he declared, "We will fight it out on this line."

Hon. John L. Webster's Speech.

Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha spoke on "United States, the Nation of Destiny." He said:

The United States of America, young in years, scarce covering an hour's space in the calendar of time, with its rapid and spontaneous growth, with its universal liberty and brotherhood of man, has already surpassed old England in trade, in commerce, in the productions from the mills and factories and farms. Its development has been the epic of human progress. It has made poetry of statistics and glorious romance of history and become the national wonder of the world.

Was there not a destiny that watched over the slow-moving development of the human race, through the annals of time, for a fitting period to create this republic—that rocked the cradle at its birth, a Providence that has stood guard on the watch tower of heaven during its times of trial and tribulation, and as the great epochs passed, raising it higher in its own and in the world's esteem, and crowning it with increased grandeur and glory?

Some years ago I heard Bishop Fowler say of revealed religion that in the olden Mosaic times there was handed down to man the simple decalogue as being all the people with their simple and untutored minds were capable of understanding; that centuries came and rolled away before the conditions were ripe for man to receive the teachings of the Nazarine and His congress of apostles. Is not this same thought true of the government of the people? A republic cannot be unless there exists an equality and high degree of intelligence among the common people. A republic in olden Arabia or Assyria, in Babylonia or Egypt would be a contradiction in thought. But the old kept giving place to the new and the course of civilization moved westward over the continent of Europe until it reached the waters of the Atlantic, a barrier that fixed the limits of its movements, until in the fullness of time the American continent should be revealed, the chosen place where a new government should be established and where, in the language of Emelio Castelar, mankind may plant, essay and solve all social problems and work out the plan of universal civilization.

Linked to Old Civilization.

A few years ago, while driving through the streets of the old city of Genoa with a Genoese for a companion, but with whom conversation was impossible, as neither of us could speak the language of the other, we came in sight of a magnificent bronze monument, of heroic size, standing in an open plaza, and he repeated the single name, "Colombo," "Colombo." I felt myself suddenly conscious that there, on the soil of Italy, I was in close contact with the oldest civilization which is linked with our own America. The intervening years since Christopher Columbus, with intrepid spirit, set out across the unknown seas in search of a continent, seemed but a brief span, when compared with the centuries since the great nations of the old world had reached the zenith of their power and a civilization in some respects a source of wonder to us. Then came overthrow and decay and there followed the dark and middle ages before civilization again began to break through the barbarisms of ancient Europe, and with that period appeared the courageous voyager, who was willing to sacrifice life itself if he might be allowed to prove that his dream of a faraway and undiscovered continent was a living reality. Was it not destiny moving in a mysterious way its wonders to perform?

The rich and virgin soil of America held out an inviting hand to the people of Europe, but the spirit of emigration was wanting. There must needs come wars and oppressions. Years slipped away and history was recorded through decades in the old world before conditions were ripe for the peopling of the new continent. Then out of sorrows and hardships, out of religious strife and love of adventure, there grew the desire and purpose among all sorts and conditions of men which has ever since turned the inhabitants of the old world toward the new as the home of freedom and possible fortune, fame and happiness, where ambition need never be stifled by servitude and where from the humblest beginning there might be attained the crown and glory of true manhood.

Birth of Our Country.

From these moving causes and these sources may be traced the birth of our country. Since then the tide of emigration from the decadent nations steadily kept moving to this, the new government of the people, until we recognize as among our most patriotic citizens many whose ancestry bowed the knee to the crowned heads of Europe, while they in the cycle of events now till their own broad acres, labor in their own workshops and join hands with the American of purest blood in the upbuilding of the nation they are proud to call their own.

Such a race of people are bound to win in all the contests where energy plays a part, where honor has its field of operation and where national glory is to be achieved. As a nation we are but a century and a quarter old, yet we have surpassed all ideals and outrun all prophecies. We are welcomed as an ally and feared as a foe. Seward was right when he said that out of our country, as out of Sinai, was to be sounded forth the tidings and the trumpets of reformation to all the nations.

The United States in the fulfilment of its destiny stands in the way of the old aristocratic governments extending their dominions and has checked their grasping characteristics. The position of the United States on the American continent is unique. It occupies less than a third of North America, and yet it dominates the whole western hemisphere. It has said to all other nations of the world: "You shall take no part of Central or South America," and yet it does not ask any of it for its own. It has extended its influence over the Pacific by holding the Philippine islands, which give it a commanding position in the waters of the western ocean. It has said to the allied powers that China was not to be disintegrated and that the people of Asia shall govern themselves. They listened and acquiesced. What is it that gives to our country its power and national influence? What is it that has made of us the youngest nation, the strongest and noblest and purest and the best? It is the principle upon which destiny founded our country, a principle which it may be said in the language of another: "It is brighter than crowns. It is stronger than scepters. It is higher than thrones. It is longer ranged than cannon. It is sharper than swords and bayonets. It is more august than an army with banners. It marches while armies sleep. It conquers when armies fail. It floats where navies sink. It is the shield of the weak. It is the glory of the strong. It is the riches of the poor. It is the faith and hope and uplift of the oppressed. It is subtler than policy. It is right and it is the destiny of nations."

POLK SOLID FOR CUMMINS

Major Conger's Home County State Its Preference.

SUICIDE IS FORGER FOR LARGE AMOUNT

Plans for Minister Conger's Reception—Liquor Debts Non-Collectable Under Iowa Laws—Insurance Company Brings Libel Suit.

DES MOINES, April 27.—(Special.)—The primary election in Polk county today was of state-wide interest because of the fact that it is the home county of Major E. H. Conger and because two of the avowed candidates for governor are residents of the county. Their names were placed on the ballots and the republicans voted for either Sidney A. Foster or A. B. Cummins. The Cummins men have been asserting all along that they would have the county almost solid, that Foster would not carry more than two or three precincts, and that every delegate to the state convention would be named in the interest of Cummins.

The Foster people did not make such strong claims, but said they would carry a majority of the townships and have at least a third of the delegates to the county convention and that they would be able to name twenty of the sixty-four delegates to the republican state convention. Consequently the primary in this county was one of the most interesting in the history of the county and its result will have an important bearing on the canvass for governor in the state.

Returns tonight indicate that Cummins will have a solid delegation from Polk county to the state convention. Foster has secured but seven or eight precincts in the county and will not be able to control any district. Primaries in Story county today were also carried by Cummins.

Forger for Large Amount.

It was discovered today that Charles Blackman, a young business man of Ida Grove, who committed suicide a few days ago, was forger for a large amount. His father is a wealthy banker at Early, Sac county, and Charles made out notes in his own favor to which he forged the name of his father and various other persons as indorsers. He sold these notes at various banks. Invariably they were for $2,000 each, and the aggregate which he had thus received was about $24,000.

One bank in Ida Grove holds $4,000 of the forged paper and banks in Des Moines were caught for $8,000. Some of the indorsements on the notes were genuine and individuals will be losers. He tried to sell one note to a bank in Ida Grove the day he killed himself. Sixteen thousand dollars worth of the paper would come due in a few days. Blackman was 35 years old and his suicide was a surprise. He had never been suspected of spending so large an amount of money.

Conger Reception Plans.

The plans for the Conger reception and special train across Iowa are completed. The committees met today and decided upon all unsettled matters. The special train to meet Conger will start from the Rock Island depot in Des Moines at 7:45 a. m. Wednesday, and will run through to Council Bluffs as rapidly as possible. A rate of $3 for the round trip has been secured, but passengers from the west may come to Des Moines on the train for $2 and return home on a regular train.

A large number of women will go from Des Moines on the special train. It is expected that the train will start back from Council Bluffs as early in the afternoon as possible after the reception in Council Bluffs, which will be a state affair. Stops will be made along the way and speeches delivered, but the reception in Des Moines will not be given until Thursday. It was much desired that the Conger train should arrive here on Wednesday evening, but that is out of the question.

Changes in Schools.

State Superintendent Barrett has returned from Sheldon, where he conducted a successful meeting of the county superintendents, the last of a series of district conferences covering the entire state, and all of which were well attended. He was informed today of the election of City Superintendent W. F. Chevalier of Red Oak to be city superintendent of schools at Muscatine, to take the place of F. H. Witter, who retires from school work, after many years' service. He was also notified of the election of A. M. M. Dornan of Morning Sun to be city superintendent at Osceola.

Populist is Offered Position.

S. H. Bashor of Waterloo, formerly a preacher and later a populist candidate for governor of Iowa, has been tendered by the governor of Idaho the position of superintendent of the Idaho exhibit at the Buffalo exposition and will accept. Mr. Bashor has interests in Idaho and is well known among the politicians of that state.

Insurance Company Sues Another.

The Bankers Mutual Casualty of Des Moines, an insurance company doing business in insuring risks against loss by theft or financial panics, and having a business which extends generally all over the United States, has begun suit in court here against the Ocean Accident and Guarantee company of London, and MacDonell, Hood & Callender of Chicago, agents for the London concern, for alleged damages of $50,000. The petition recites that the Des Moines company has come into conflict with the business of the London company and that the London company printed and sent to all the customers of the Des Moines company a circular pretending to give a statement of the financial standing of the Des Moines company, which is libelous and damaging, that the Des Moines company was compelled to have printed circulars and mailed to customers denying this libel and that for this it claims an expense of $10,000, and also wants $40,000 exemplary damages for the libel, making $50,000 in all.

Founder of Perry Dies.

News was received here that Harvey Willis, founder of the city of Perry, in Dallas county, died this morning at the age of 71. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and had lived in Dallas county over forty years.

Liquor Debts Non-Collectable.

In the district court here today an important decision was rendered in the case of the Mountain Distilling company against Ben Parker, who was agent for the distilling company for several years. In the settlement it was found Parker owed the company a large amount. He refused to pay and today the court decided that a debt of that kind cannot be collected under Iowa laws, and that an outside dealer cannot collect pay for liquor sold in Iowa, even from the agent doing business for the company here. The case will be appealed.

GIRL DRAGGED TO HER DEATH

Falls from Runaway Pony and Her Foot Catches in Stirrup.

RED OAK, Ia., April 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Pluma Nordquist, the 12-year-old daughter and only child of S. C. Nordquist, a clothing merchant here, was killed this afternoon while out horseback riding with two other girls. The pony she rode became frightened and ran away. She fell off, her foot caught in a stirrup and she was dragged nearly half a mile. The pony fell and the dead body was released. Both legs were broken and the body otherwise badly injured. Her companions were uninjured.

IOWA EDITOR TAKES POISON.

J. M. Elliott, Formerly of Des Moines and Deadwood, Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, April 27.—John M. Elliott, a member of the Elliott Press, a printing company of this city, died of morphine poisoning in an uptown drug store early this morning. A stranger had brought him into the store and for hours after the death the police were investigating the case. This afternoon Emil P. Augot, a Maiden Lane diamond setter, voluntarily told the officers that he was the man who was with Elliott. He says he spent several hours last night with him and that Elliott drank a good deal. Toward midnight Elliott got him to buy some morphine for him at a drugstore, and this he took while Augot was not watching him. Augot took him to the drugstore to get medical treatment for him and then went home.

Elliott was well known in political circles, his company printing the Tammany Times. He was at one time connected with various Iowa newspapers and had been associated, it is said, with the Des Moines Register. He afterward conducted papers in Deadwood, S. D., and was for ten years or more a resident of Chicago.

The police this evening arrested Edgar Howarth, the drug clerk who it is alleged sold the morphine to Mr. Augot. The official autopsy on Elliott's body showed that death was due to nephritis and chronic alcoholism. No evidence of morphine was found, the coroner said.

Burlington to Be Headquarters.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 27.—(Special Telegram.)—There was a hot fight at the annual meeting of the Iowa Travelers' Protective association today, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Waterloo being in a three-cornered fight for the officers and state headquarters. Cedar Rapids finally threw her votes to Burlington and gave that city the victory. The officers are: President, C. S. Hutchens, Burlington; first vice president, W. G. Haskell, Cedar Rapids; secretary and treasurer, F. O. Grandstaff, Burlington. The next annual meeting will be at Waterloo.

Prohibitionists Elect Delegates.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 27.—(Special.)—The prohibitionists of Webster county and the Tenth congressional district chose these delegates from Webster county to the state convention at Des Moines, May 21 and 22: J. W. Johnson of Gowrie, Gust M. Johnson of Harcourt, Andrew Perry and Rev. C. B. Johnson of Harcourt, Rev. C. W. Lang, C. H. Payne and W. R. Peters of Fort Dodge, John Wonders of Otho, Weeley Bennett of Kalo, Rev. V. C. Thomas of West Fort Dodge, T. A. Laughlin of Fort Dodge.

Killed at Boone Bridge.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 27.—Hugh McAlerry, a workman on the Chicago & Northwestern bridge over the Des Moines river at Boone, Ia., fell from the top of the structure to the water, 185 feet, this afternoon, and was killed. He fell through the false work, striking timbers three times before his body struck the water. The body was not recovered.

Fatally Injured at Emerson.

HASTINGS, Ia., April 27.—(Special Telegram.)—P. J. Lynn, a tramp, beating his way on freight train 77, was run over at Emerson tonight and fatally injured.

President to Speak in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—President McKinley will deliver a speech in Convention hall during his stay in Kansas City on his way home from the Pacific coast, according to E. M. Clendenning, secretary of the Commercial club, and head of a committee on entertainment that has just returned from Washington. Mr. Clendenning says that the president personally approved the elaborate plans mapped out for the occasion.

Legion of Honor Turned Down.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—Judge J. W. Sneed of the circuit court today held that the bylaw passed by the American Legion of Honor supreme council last August invalidating all policies of over $2,000 was void and cannot be enforced as applied to J. W. Gaunt of this city, who has for years held a $5,000 policy and who tendered payment of the premium, which was accepted.

Women's Suits, Jackets and Waists

Women may not be expert accountants, but they know a lot about figures.

They tell us that our women's suit department contains the best perfect fitting suits in Omaha. Our cloak and suit buyers see that only the correct kind find their way into the department.

Women's Tailor-made Suits For Monday.

$9.75 For women's Tailored Suits, made of fine homespuns, cheviots and fine venetians—all new effects—new style collars and sleeves—jacket taffeta lined—perfect hanging skirts and lined with the best percaline lining—suits that cost from $12.50 to $15 to manufacture—our price Monday..... **$9.75**

$16.75 For women's Tailored Suits made of fine venetians, cheviots and serges, in the new blouse, eton or vest front effects, new flaring or Bishop sleeves. These suits are perfect in style and construction and cost to manufacture no less than $18.00 and $22.50—our price for Monday **$16.75**

Women's Silk Waists

$5 Silk Waists Monday for $2.90.

125 of them, made of the best quality taffeta silk, nicely stitched and corded, in black and all the new shades—no better waists sold anywhere for less than $5.00—our price for Monday **$2.90**

Women's Spring Jackets

Made of the finest light weight kerseys—mostly light tans—few blues and brown—a stylish, six-button eton effect—jacket lined with fine taffeta silk—jackets in this lot worth up to $10.00—our price only **$2.95**

Women's Spring Jackets

Made of kerseys, cheviots and coverts—in the new eton, fly front or box front effects—in black, red, tan and castor—handsomely tailored and stitched—jackets in this lot worth up to $20.00—our price **$4.90**

In Our Millinery Dept.

It is an old saying and a true one that "self praise is no recommendation" and that is why we modestly refrain, as far as possible from overpraising the beauties of spring millinery, preferring to have an ever-appreciative and keenly critical public praise them for us. And this it has been doing ever since we moved and enlarged our millinery department. Price isn't everything, but it is a great deal when properly considered in relation to quality and we are able to confidently invite comparison of our prices with like grades—only three prices to figure on ..... **$2.45—$3.75—$5.00**

"Men do no less than they ought unless they do all they can." Have you bought a brick? There's the mean man who elbows his passage and pushes you out in the street. There's the mean man you meet on the Farnam street car who won't give a lady his seat. There's the mean man who's looking for favors, but won't give a nickel piece tip. There's the man who drinks of your liquors, but carries no flask in his hip. There's those men who wan't let you haul ashes—they'll jug you as sure as you do. There's the mean men who pastes up flashy pictures, of girls making eyes of goo! goo! There's the mean man, so says the committee on bricks—the meanest of all in the clique—is the man who politely refuses to buy an auditorium brick.

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If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR LAGRIPPE, CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, LUNG TROUBLE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INSOMNIA, ASTHMA, IMPOTENCE, ALL BLOOD DISEASE, ETC.

BELOW WE GIVE A FEW BRIEF REPORTS FROM WORTHY AND WILLING WITNESSES.

REV. THOMAS J. O. CURRAN, EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, CHICAGO, ILL. DR. SANCHE'S OXYDONOR CURED LA GRIPPE, CATARRH AND STRENGTHENED HIS VOICE.

WASHINGTON J. MIDLER, GENERAL TICKET AGENT OF THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR CO. CHICAGO, ILL. HE USED DR. SANCHE'S OXYDONOR FOR NERVE EXHAUSTION AND BILIOUS FEVER ETC. RECEIVED BENEFICIAL RESULTS IN EVERY INSTANCE.

SAYS HE LOANED HIS INSTRUMENT TO CHILD WITH WHOOPING COUGH AND IT BROKE FEVER IN HALF AN HOUR.

GEO. W. WILSON, LOS ANGELES, CAL. HE HAD SICK HEADACHE FOR 25 YEARS. DR. SANCHE'S OXYDONOR CURED IT IN LESS THAN TWO WEEKS.

JOHN A. LADD, STERLING, ILL. DR. SANCHE'S OXYDONOR QUICKLY AND INFALLIBLY CURED RHEUMATISM IN HIS LOWER LIMBS AND VERTIGO.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS

$100.00 REWARD.

TO PROTECT YOUR HEALTH AND OUR REPUTATION WE WILL PAY THIS REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO WILL FURNISH US INFORMATION ON WHICH WE CAN SECURE CONVICTION OF A DEALER WHO TRIES TO SELL WORTHLESS IMITATIONS WHEN OXYDONORS ARE CALLED FOR. THE ONLY REASON A DEALER IMPOSES A FAKED ARTICLE ON YOU IS BECAUSE THERE IS A LARGER PROFIT IN IT FOR HIM. IF YOU HAVE NO DEALER IN YOUR CITY, WRITE TO DR. H. SANCHE CO. 57 STATE ST. CHICAGO, FOR A DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND DEALER'S TERMS.

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Assets of the EQUITABLE LIFE January 1, 1901, of which more than $66,000,000 is surplus to policy-holders. 304,598,06

The Equitable Gold Bonds Pay 5 Per Cent, Whereas Government Bonds Pay Less Than 3 Per Cent.

Government Bonds

Must be paid for spot cash, you can buy the Equitable Gold Bonds on Easy Installments, and if death should occur before the completion of payments, the Bonds mature immediately (without further cost to the investor) and pay 5 per cent to his estate for 20 years, and then pay the face of the Bonds in gold coin.

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are issued in denominations of $1,000, and at maturity (whether at death or end of 15 or 20 years) the Society agrees to purchase them, at the option of the holder, at a premium of $300 on the $1,000 par value, or $1,300 on each $1,000.

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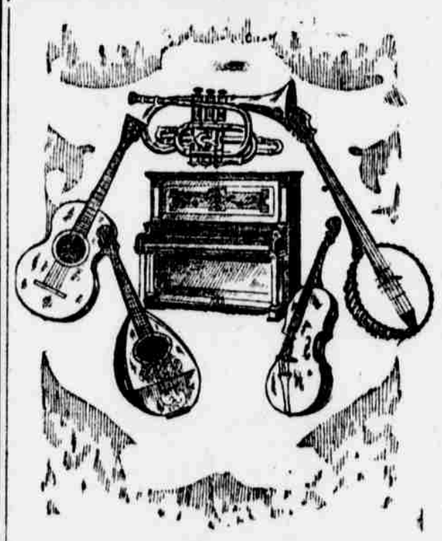
206-208 Bee Building

OMAHA, NEB.

"Man wants but little here below" Said a morbid poet long years ago, I'm prone to doubt that ancient sage When I look at The Bee's great "Want Ad" page.

HAYDEN'S PIANOS! PIANOS



Never before in the history of our piano business have we sold so many pianos as we are selling at the present time.

Some customers figure with every firm in this part of the country until they get to Hayden's. Then they make their purchase. Why do they do this? Because they are buying from a good, reliable firm. They have the largest line of standard pianos to make their selection from. Our prices are absolutely the lowest. Terms are made to suit their convenience, and we refund you your money if you are not satisfied. We carry a complete line of Chickering, Fischer, Franklin, Jacob Doll, Keller, Haines, Marshall and Wendell, and 21 other makes to select from. New pianos for rent. Pianos sold to out-of-town customers on easy payments. Pianos moved, tuned and repaired. Telephone 1683.

HAYDEN BROS.

RE-NO-MAY POWDER

Manufactured by A. Mayer Company, 316 Bee Bldg.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Glove Dealers

Consultation Free from 2 to 4. When ordering by mail add 5 cents for postage.