THE CONGRESS THAT FAILED

Senator Platt Takes All the Credit for the Republican Party.

BLOCKED EVERYTHING THAT CAME ALONG

He Tells How the G. O. P. Succeeded in Preventing Iniquitous Democratic Legislation—His Hopes for Good Laws Go Forward to 'Ninety-Seven.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator Platt of Connecticut is one of the senators who still remain in the city. He is kept here by the necessity of straightening out some of the affairs which he was compelled to in a measure neglect on account of the pressure of public business, which occupied so much of his time during the last session. This was because he was one of the republicans upon whom devolved the responsibility of preventing general legislation in accordance with the decision reached by the republican senators at an early day in the session. This task fell largely to Messrs. Platt, Aldrich and Chandler and how they succeeded has been indicated from day to day in the reports of the proceedings.

Being asked for the reason of the republicans for pursuing this policy, Mr. Platt said: "Disclaiming any right to speak for the republican party, many republicans felt that no good could come from any legislation which the democrats might attempt with reference to public matters. To consent to any tariff legislation was to further imperil the industries of the country, and other measures which they were determined to pass were very objectionable from the standpoint of the public interest. The republicans, therefore, determined that as in their judgment there would be no wise legislation there should be as little legislation as possible on important subjects. Those who did not believe in the free coinage of silver were ready at all times to aid in the passage of any safe and wise financial measure which might be brought forward by the majority, but aside from this, their policy has been that of preventing bad legislation, and I think it has been pretty successfully accomplished."

"But it is urged that you proposed nothing," was suggested.

"It was not," he replied, "the time anything was to be gained by proposing legislation, for with a democratic majority in congress and a democratic president, nothing the republicans might propose would be adopted. So the session has been necessarily devoted to routine and local business and to the passage of appropriation bills."

Asked as to how the work was accomplished of pushing all appropriation bills through and preventing other general legislation, he said: "Sometimes we have in the estimation of the public skated on thin ice as it were, making it doubtful whether appropriation bills could be passed and an extra session avoided. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, however, that although the republicans were in a decided minority in the senate they were during the whole session in practical control of the order and conduct of business."

He declined, however, to particularize on this point.

"The next house will be republican," he said, "but we shall not have a republican majority in the senate and there will be a democratic president. Much will doubtless be expected in the way of proposing legislation to relieve the distressed condition of the country—I fear too much. We shall be almost as powerless for the promotion of action in the next congress as we have been in the present. Very little can be accomplished until after 1896, when we hope the republicans will be in power in all branches of the government.

"If the measures, the consideration of which has been checked, shall be brought forward in the next congress they will doubtless come in a shapeless mass calculated to do mischief. The financial situation may improve. We hope for bimetallism and we also hope for improved business conditions. If we should succeed in securing bimetallism that would settle the trouble and we would do much to diminish the friction which now prevails with reference to the silver question."

NOT MONEY ENOUGH TO GO AROUND

Appropriation to Pay the Sugar Bounty Over a Million Short.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The secretary of the treasury within the next few days will begin the preparation of regulations under which the appropriation of $5,000,000 made by the last congress as a bounty for sugar produced in 1894 will be made. The act provides that there shall be paid on cane and beet sugar produced in 1894 a bounty at the rate of eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound, and appropriates $5,000,000 for this purpose. The best data obtainable, however, indicates that the appropriation is entirely too small, and that something like $6,120,000 would be necessary to liquidate all of the claims on a basis of eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound. Louisiana, it is said, produced about 700,000,000 pounds, Florida and Texas 20,000,000 pounds, and estimating the beet sugar production at 45,000,000 pounds, the same as the yield of 1893, gives a total of 765,000,000 pounds. In view of the probable shortage, Secretary Carlisle has decided to pro rate the payments among all of the producers, according to their yield. This would give a payment of about .65 of a cent per pound, instead of .8 of a cent. Under this arrangement all claims will fare alike, and any scramble for precedence will be avoided.

DIVIDING NAVAL MILITIA MONEY.

Will Be Apportioned in Proportion to the Number of Men Enlisted.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Herbert has issued a special circular prescribing the manner of distribution of the appropriation of $25,000 made by congress in the naval appropriation bill for the arming and equipping of the naval militia. Five hundred dollars of the total will be retained to provide books of instruction for distribution and the remainder of the appropriation will be allotted to the states having naval militia forces in proportion to the number of petty officers and enlisted men returned from the states. One-half of the allotment due a state will be retained in cases where the naval militia is now properly uniformed. Governors of states are required to make their returns before the 15th of next April, certifying to the location of the various divisions of the militia and the number of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men in the service on April 1. No person serving in the land militia or as bandsmen or as servant in the militia will be included in the return.

BAIL WAS FIXED TOO HIGH.

Captain Howgate Was Unable to Put Up Thirty Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The attorney for Captain H. W. Howgate, who is at present in jail awaiting trial on other indictments, appeared before Judge McComas in the criminal court this morning and asked that the prisoner be released on bail. The attorney asked that bail be fixed at $1,000. The government, represented by District Attorney Birney, objected and asked that the bail be fixed at $30,000, and the court so ordered. Captain Howgate, through his attorney, stated that it would be impossible for him to secure $30,000 bail, and he therefore was compelled to return to jail. District Attorney Birney stated that he would try Captain Howgate on the other indictments as soon as possible. It is understood, however, that it will be impossible to bring the cases to trial before three months. months.

Value of Various Stones for Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The geological survey is making an investigation of the utility of the varieties of stones in this country in constructing roads and a report giving results will soon be issued. The State department has asked to transmit carefully prepared inquiries to the proper bureau in France, England, Germany, Austria and Italy. The various countries are asked to make reports on the question: Is there any systematic method whereby the stone to be used in highway construction is collected and tested, and if so, what method.

ARGUING AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

Unusual Interest Being Taken in the Proceedings in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—There was an unusual attendance of spectators in the supreme court of the United States today when the court convened. Mr. Guthrie resumed his argument for the appellants in the income tax cases. He took up the case where he left off yesterday, discussing the bearing of the Fifth amendment of the constitution upon the cases and also referred to other constitutional provisions.

Referring to the Fifth constitutional amendment, he said its provision that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law had been made for the protection of the people against undue encroachments. He contended that any law which would impose a tax on one class of people and not on another was in direct contradiction of this amendment. He then returned to the discussion of the question of taxation of corporations in a different way from which individuals were taxed, and said this was the point of transcendent importance in the cases, insisting that the property of any corporation was the property of the individuals composing it.

He asserted that if congress was permitted to discriminate against corporations as in the income tax law, they would virtually have the power to nullify the rights of states to create corporations. He closed with an appeal for a decision against class legislation, and an appeal for equality in taxation.

Mr. Seward followed, also speaking on behalf of the appellants. He argued against the constitutionality of the income tax. He devoted himself to the discussion of the questions as to whether the tax was a direct tax, and argued that if it was, it must, under th revision of the constitution, be apportioned according to population.

Referring to the decision in the Springer case, upholding the war income tax, he said it was the result of a loyal effort to maintain a law enacted in the interest of the government at a critical time. But now the circumstances were quite different with the country enjoying peace.

He felt that the Springer decision would not operate as a bar to the prosecution of his case.

In response to a question by Justice Gray, Mr. Seward said there had never been a time in the history of the country that state taxes were designated as other direct taxes. He asserted that an income tax had been levied in most of the colonies prior to the adoption of the constitution. The people had then regarded it as a direct tax, and when the words "direct tax" were adopted in the constitution they must necessarily have been given the meaning attached to them among the people at large. Mr. Seward was discussing the question of apportionment when Chief Justice Fuller interrupted with the question:

"Suppose there should not be a sufficient amount arising from the taxation of incomes of over $4,000 to meet the requirements of a given state?"

"It could be done," replied Mr. Seward, "on the basis of population, which is the only thing to be apportioned to."

Assistant Attorney General Whitney then presented the outlines of the government case. He explained the difference between the two cases from New York and the one arising in the District, saying that in the Moore case the effort has been to secure an injunction against the collection of the tax, while in the other two cases the effort has been to enjoin the payment of the tax; the first being an action against the commissioner of internal revenue and the two others against trust companies, of which the appellants were stockholders. Mr. Moore, he said, a rich man, who possessed an income exceeding $200,000 a year, did not claim to have any property that could be reached as a lien for the collection of the tax. Mr. Moore had declared this law could not apply to an unconstitutional tax, but the court had held that an unconstitutional tax was still a tax.

"How can congress make a law compelling a man to do a thing which the constitution says he cannot?" asked Justice Field, but at the suggestion of Chief Justice Fuller that further discussion on the point was unnecessary, Mr. Whitney did not attempt to reply and passed on to the Pollock case.

He said the government had not considered it worth while to go back for centuries for a definition of the phrase "direct tax," and he devoted himself to the consideration of the origin of the phrase in the constitution and not to its use since. He said congress, in considering the present law before its enactment, had discussed the question as to where the limit could be drawn so as to protect the poorer classes, and the figure of $4,000 had been agreed upon after a very thorough comparison of opinions. As to the discrimination against corporations, he contended the corporation's income was necessarily different from that of individuals, and hence there must be a different basis for fixing the tax.

Mr. Whitney had not concluded when the court, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, when, after Mr. Whitney concludes, ex-Senator Edmunds will be heard in the case, and he, in turn, will be followed by Attorney General Olney.

Purity, strength and wholesomeness are the unrivaled qualities combined in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

ARTESIAN WELLS FOR THE INDIANS.

Government Will Drive Some Holes on the Great Sioux Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The officials of the Indian office are now occupied in preparing plans for artesian wells to be sunk for irigation purposes on the Sioux reservation. The Indian appropriation act of last year authorized the sinking of wells in that section. Heretofore it has been the custom to advertise for bids for the work and have it done by individual contractors. It is now deemed wise for the government to do the work under the supervision of its several Indian agents. For prosecuting the work the government intends to purchase the necessary machinery and employ skilled labor. This plan is a new departure on the part of the government.

It is expected that plans will materialize so that the actual work can be commenced by the 1st of April.

A slight error has been found by the general land office in the reports of surveys, which were made of the Yankton reservation soon to be opened for settlement, and hence a short delay will be occasioned in the issuance of the proclamation of the president.

Work has so far progressed that the advertisement for bids for supplies for Indian agencies and reservations throughout the country will be issued about the 1st of April next. Three weeks will be allowed to send bids, and at the expiration of that time they will be opened. The first opening will be at Chicago, and two weeks afterward there will be another opening at New York City. Goods have always been delivered at the warehouses at Chicago and New York. Just before leaving the city Congressman Mercer submitted a request to the Indian office that the goods supplied by Omaha contractors should be sent direct from that city to their final destination. If possible the plans will be so arranged that this request may be complied with. Mr. Mercer's intention was to effect a saving on the part of the Omaha contractors.

The Indian department today issued an order directing Frederick Treeon, Indian agent at the Crow Creek agency, S. D., to extend the license for one year of Henry Bradley as trader at that agency.

STEWART AS CO-RESPONDENT.

Divorce Case Brought by Charles Glasscock Against His Wife Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The suit for divorce brought by Charles Glasscock against Carrie Glasscock, his wife, in which Senator Stewart of Nevada was named as co-respondent, has been dismissed in the equity court here. Glasscock had charged Senator Stewart with improper relations with Mrs. Glasscock and the senator had denied the charge and claimed collusion between husband and wife for the purpose of blackmailing him. The suit was first brought during August last.

Dropped the Branch.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The name of the postoffice at Daily Branch, Dixon county, Neb., has been changed to Daily, and Lizzie Martin commissioned as postmistress.

Gilber F. Duland was today commissioned postmaster at Plainview, and Amelia P. Clark at Garfield, Neb.

LAWS CAUSED THE BAD TIMES

So Says the Majority of the House Committee on Investigation.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES FOR THE DISEASE

Agricultural Depression Laid to the Demonetization of Silver, Iniquitous Tariff Laws and Dealings in Futures on the Stock Exchanges.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The majority of the special committee of the house appointed to inquire into the causes of the prevailing agricultural depression has prepared a report in which it says:

"It is unnecessary for the committee to enter into or dwell upon the fact that agriculture is depressed in every branch of this most important industry, that the values of land, unless under exceptionally rare conditions, have depreciated steadily as the purchasing power of the dollar has increased. But while the values of the property owned by the American farmers have decreased in thirty years from nearly one-half of the total wealth in 1860 to less than one-fourth in 1890, of which 30 per cent is now under mortgage, taxes have steadily increased and debts now require four times the labor to be paid off than was formerly required. The purchasing capacity of the dollar to secure the farmer's land and his produce has increased fourfold, while the power to pay his taxes and debts has remained at a standstill. In 1873 wheat sold from $1.55 to $2.25 a bushel (according to Spofford's almanac) in New York, in 1894 it sold at 50 cents."

Discusssing the causes of the depression the committee says: "Class legislation of the worst character encumbers the statute books and has been carried on to the detriment of agriculture and its dependent industries for thirty years, culminating in the crime of the age, the demonetization of silver in 1873.

"The demonetization of silver was a bold stroke in the interest of capital that has reduced the value of every product in the world. This is conclusively proven by the fact that just as silver has depreciated, in like proportion have all other values fallen in the scale. Silver bullion today has the power to purchase as much wheat, cotton, pork and corn and land, and every other commodity that it ever had, therefore the depreciation of the white metal simply means the depreciation of every article under the sun with one single exception—the gold of Shylock.

"The tariff system of taxation is not only unequal, but as for the past thirty years administered in this country is most unjust to the consumer, and has built up trusts, combines and gigantic corporations that have not only amassed immense wealth at the expense of the people but have assumed to control and direct legislation so as to perpetuate their power and to gratify their greed. The tariff bears with undue weight upon the producer of agricultural staples, as it forces him not only to buy in the dearest market but to sell in open competition with the world's lowest prices.

"Agricultural depression is still further augmented by the sale of futures on our stock exchanges, where the grain gamblers grow rich by farming the telegraph wires and selling wind, while the honest and industrious toilers on the prairies reap the whirlwind. Food adulterations add millions annually to the farmer's losses and compel him to meet in competition the thief. To these might be added other causes, but the principal ones to which agricultural depression and stagnation in trade is due have been cited.

"The remedy lies in remedial legislation, and until that is secured relief will not come permanently."

To secure relief the committee suggests:

1. That silver should be remonetized at the ratio of 16 to 1.

2. That so long as the present unjust and unequal system of protection continues agriculture should receive is just proportion, and as this cannot be secured by a protective tariff, that a bounty on exported agricultural staples should be allowed similar to that on fish in 1813, and for which John C. Calhoun voted.

3. That gambling in futures should be prevented by law.

4. That a national pure food law should be enacted.

A minority report is being prepared.

Orders for Army Men.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Special Telegram.)—First Lieutenant Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance department, is relieved at San Antonio arsenal, and will report for special instruction from the chief of ordnance, United States army, at Fort Monroe arsenal.

First Lieutenant George D. Deshon, assistant surgeon, is relieved at Fort Logan, and will report at Fort Douglass, Utah.

Captain John S. Joud, Ninth cavalry, is granted three months' extended leave; Captain Freeman V. Walker, assistant surgeon, one month; First Lieutenant Evard E. Hatch, Eighteenth infantry, one month; First Lieutenant George B. Davis, Fourth infantry, seven days extended; Second Lieutenant Daniel W. Ketchum, Second artillery, four months' extended.

It is believed that the new set of army regulations which were formulated by the board in charge will be published some time during the present month. The board, of which Colonels Corbin and Gillimore were members, has already completed its work and made a report to the secretary of war, who now has the regulations in charge for approval.

Will Not Survey the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The secretary of the interior today rendered a decision denying the application of August J. Downer for a survey of an island in the Platte riverin sections 21 and 28, township 14 north, range 30 west, Nebraska, alleged to contain fifty acres of agricultural land. The application is denied on the ground that the land is not entirely surrounded by water at all times and is therefore not an island.

SUMMARY OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Chairman Sayers Gives Out a Comparison with Previous Congresses.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Chairman Sayers of the house appropriations committee has made a statement of the appropriations of the last congress. He presented in the statement tables showing appropriations of three congresses as follows: Fifty-first, $1,035,580,109; Fifty-second, $1,027,104,527; Fifty-third, $990,338,691.

Mr. Sayres says: "The appropriations made by the Fifty-third congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of $36,765,856 under the appropriations made by the Fifty-second congress and $45,341,418 under those made by the Fifty-first congress."

Mr. Sayers, making a comparison with last year, shows that there is a net increase of $5,877,320. The new public buildings authorized, including the one in Chicago to cost $4,000,000, will not exceed in cost $5,660,000 beyond the sums appropriated therefor, while the Fifty-first congress left to its successors more than $8,000,000 to be appropriated for public buildings which it authorized. The salaried list of the government has been reduced by this congress more than 600 persons with annual compensation amounting to quite $750,000.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, the ranking republican member of the house committee on appropriations, makes a critical statement of the appropriations of the last congress from a somewhat different standpoint from that of his junior associate, Mr. Cannon. It summarizes the total appropriations at $990,338,691, but with authorized contracts, increase of the interest charge by the sale of bonds and assured deficiencies he brings the total up to $1,019,018,055, which, he says, is far in excess of the so-called "billion dollar congress." The statement proceeds: "In addition to all of this the Fifty-Third congress has increased the navy forces 1,000 enlisted men and added 313 officers and employes to carry out the internal revenue provision of the Wilson tariff bill."

As to the decrease of pensions appropriations by $20,305,460 the statement says: "Here is where the present administration and the Fifty-Third congress have been successful in paying some attention to the reduction of our revenues and the terrible straitened condition of the federal treasury. Everything else has been generously provided for, swelling the appropriations, giving liberal contracts extending into the future, making appropriations immediately available, but when it comes to pensions, a reduction is made of $20,000,000, made possible by an oppressive system carried on by this administration, which has brought a reign of terror into the ranks of the crippled soldiers of the union, their widows and children."

Speaking of the senate the statement says: "I cannot pass from the question of appropriations without reference to the old song that was so constantly sung in the house about the increase made in appropriations 'by a republican senate.' The senate is no longer republican, but is absolutely in the hands of the democrats, and that body at this session of congress increased the house bills $19,000,000. I doubt if anything in the history of the government has equaled the increase made by the senate at this session of congress."

The statement, in regard to foreign relations, says: "In the midst of our distress, of the suspension of business, of the throwing of hundreds of thousands out of employment, of increasing the public debt, increasnig appropriations, running expenses far in excess of revenues, we have been mortified beyond words for a description by a weak, cowardly, unamerican foreign policy, that has not failed to bring the blush of shame to the face of every true American citizen, whether republican or democrat."

Of the new tariff law the statement says: "The Wilson tariff law has proved disastrous to every interest in this country. The history of that legislation is written on the tables of the poor and in all the homes of the people.

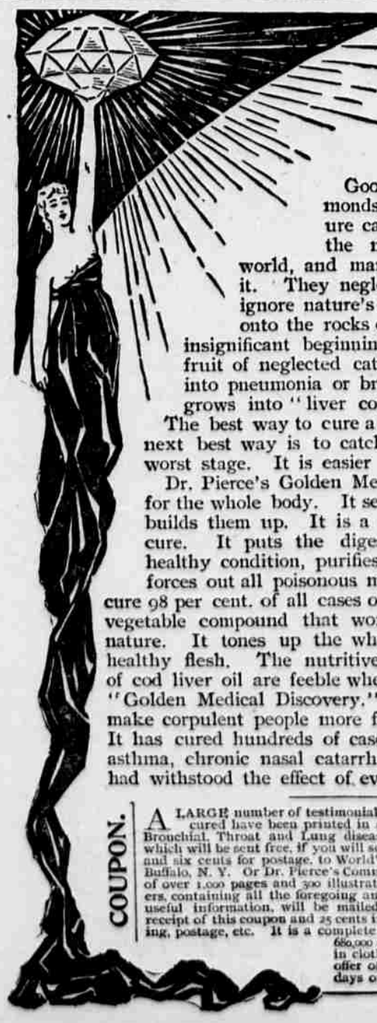
Mince pies are all the more delicious when made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Failed to Settle the Shortage.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., March 8.—(Special.)—The committee of supervisors, which met Wednesday to confer with the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Trout, was unable to to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion on account of a disagreement as to the value of certain property which it is proposed to turn over to Valley county for poor farm purposes, and the last proposition of the bondsmen will be submitted to the full board at its next meeting. As the shortage includes portions of the several funds it is thought questionable whether the Board of Supervisors can legally assume the functions of a board of arbitration in the matter, and an attempt will be made to get the opinion of the attorney general on the case before definite action is taken.

Peculiar Accident at Falls City.

FALLS CITY, Neb., March 8.—(Special.)—Walter Stump, aged 18 years, while hammering on a brass gun shell with a heavy pocket knife yesterday, exploded it, throwing the knife up to his right ear and cutting it off. The knife was found sticking in the ceiling to the depth of an inch. A physician sewed on the ear.



Better THAN Diamonds.

Good health is better than diamonds. Health is life. No pleasure can be taken without it. It is the most precious thing in the world, and many people are careless about it. They neglect their little ailments—they ignore nature's danger signals and run right onto the rocks of disease. All diseases have insignificant beginnings. Consumption is but the fruit of neglected catarrh. A slight cold develops into pneumonia or bronchitis. A little indigestion grows into "liver complaint."

The best way to cure a disease is to prevent it. The next best way is to catch it before it develops to its worst stage. It is easier to uproot a twig than a tree.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine for the whole body. It searches out the weak spots and builds them up. It is a strengthener, a purifier and a cure. It puts the digestive system into an active, healthy condition, purifies and enriches the blood and forces out all poisonous matter. Taken in time, it will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It is a purely vegetable compound that works in perfect harmony with nature. It tones up the whole body and produces hard, healthy flesh. The nutritive, or flesh-making, properties of cod liver oil are feeble when compared with those of the "Golden Medical Discovery." The "Discovery" does not make corpulent people more fat, but builds up *solid muscle*. It has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, which had withstood the effect of every other medicine.

COUPON. A LARGE number of testimonial letters and photographs of those cured have been printed in a Complete Treatise on Catarrhal, Bronchial, Throat and Lung diseases, making a book of 160 pages, which will be sent free, if you will send your address, also this coupon and six cents for postage, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Or Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of over 1,000 pages and 300 illustrations, bound in strong manila covers, containing all the foregoing and several hundred pages more of useful information, will be mailed, post-paid, FREE TO YOU, on receipt of this coupon and 25 cents in one-cent stamps, to pay for packing, postage, etc. It is a complete Family Doctor Book. More than 680,000 copies of this Book have been sold in cloth covers at $1.50 each. This great offer of the book FREE, is good for 30 days only. COUPON.

AUTHOR OF "A MODERN HEATHEN."

The Famous Southern Novelist, Mrs. E. Burke Collins, Tells of Her Complete Recovery from Nervous Debility by the Use of Paine's Celery Compound.

The London Graphic, in its recent summing up of the half dozen successful novels of the year, includes with Du Maurier's "Trilby," Hall Caine's "Manxman," Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes," "The Heavenly Twins," and "Ships that Pass in the Night," Mrs. E. Burke Collins' "A Modern Heathen."

Speaking of this last work of our distinguished southern author, the Graphic says:

"What Geo. W. Cable's writings are to the Creoles of New Orleans, Miss Murfree to the rough strata of humanity among the Tennessee mountains, and Gertrude Atherton to California, Mrs. E. Burke Collins are to the Acadians of the Louisiana Pine Lands. In her latest work Mrs. Collins has struck a new vein in literature, opening to the novel reading world a vision of the real life of the Acadians of the backwoods, among the wild scarcely known region of the bayous and swamps of Louisiana."

Besides her novels she contributes each week short stories, sketches, etc., to the prominent magizines and to a great variety of other publications.

Although her writing has always been a labor of love, yet such incessant mental exertion, constantly harvesting the ideas of her brain without a single idle season or fallow time for rest and refreshment, could not fail to have its effect on the recuperative power of her nervous system. At one time she found herself tired out and weak from such uninterrupted work; she became nervous and incapable of work; she even saw nervous prostration staring her in the face; the general tolng up that her system needed so badly she found in Paine's celery compound. Today she is perfectly well and strong again busy as ever with her brain and pen, and grateful to Paine's celery compound for the timely help when failure and trouble and despair seemed about to close around her and shut her off from everything that was dear to her. She says:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21, 1894.

I wish to add my mite to the thousands of testimonials which you have received in regard to the efficacy of this wonderful compound. In my profession of author, such a strengthing medicine is invaluable. I have just completed my 95th novel, and constant work at the desk had weakened my constitution, injured my nerves, and I suffered from general debility. When a person in that condition writes continually, living in the realm of fiction and romance, the effect upon the nervous system is lamentable. I was weak and debilitated, suffered from insomnia, and was irritable and nervous. Four bottles of Paine's celery compound gave me strength, quieted my nerves, and brought sleep to my pillow. I owe lasting gratitude to this wonderful medicine, and I take pleasure in adding mine to the long list of testimonials.

Yours gratefully,
Mrs. E. Burke Collins.
313 Valence St.

Paine's celery compound is found to best supply the great need of studious, sedentary people. Its extensive use by brain workers, both men and women, suffering from sleeplessness, indigestion or other effects of a deficient nerve force, shows its ability to feed tired, emaciated nervous tissues. Nothing else has ever possessed anything like the power of Paine's celery compound, to restore a healthy nervous tone to the entire body and to thoroughly cleanse the blood. School teachers, professional men, newspaper men, ministers, public officials, men whose daily outlay of vitality, because of hard, trying, anxious work, is excessive, find renewed strength, not only of the nerves, but through their healthy action, of the entire body, in Paine's celery compound. Its use shortly dispels headaches, rheumatic pain, dyspepsia, heart trouble, general debility and languor, and all other outward signs of the grave mischief that comes from disordered nerves and impure blood.

Miss Maria PARLOA'S COOK BOOK

containing 100 recipes which she has lately written for the Liebig Company

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BAD BLOOD

Our record of actual and undeniable cures of SYPHILIS is phenomenal. We furnish all medicines free and eradicate the poison from the system in 90 days. Cure guaranteed. Hours, 9:30 to 4:30; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9. p. m.

THE DINSMOOR REMEDY CO., 312 New York Life, Omaha, Neb.

DR. McCREW IS THE ONLY SPECIALIST WHO TREATS ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Weakness and Secret Disorders of MEN ONLY. Every cure guaranteed. 20 years' experience. 8 years in Omaha. Book Free. 14th & Farnam Sts., OMAHA, NEB.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S TWO TIMES ONLY.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
SUNDAY, MARCH 10th.
WILLS' FARCE-COMEDY EXTRAVAGANZA CO.
Presenting the new
TWO OLD CRONIES
BIG COMPANY, BRIGHT COMEDIANS, NEW MUSIC, PRETTY GIRLS.
NEW BUSINESS.
GREAT SUNDAY NIGHT ATTRACTION.
Seats will go on sale tomorrow morning.
Matinee Prices—First floor 50c and 75c; balcony 25c and 50c.
Night Prices—First floor, 50c, 75c and $1; balcony 50c and 75c.
Box office open all day Sunday.

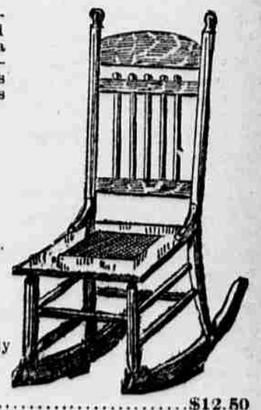
EMPIRE 25-35-50c.
—Telephone 1531—
MATINEE TODAY, 2:30.
ANY RESERVED SEAT, 25c.
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.
TONIGHT, 8:15.
THE TWO ORPHANS

OUR GREAT MARCH SALE OF FURNITURE.

Is a SUCCESS. We will continue the low prices all this week. Omaha buyers will find it to their interests to take advantage of this sale. To sell as low as we do, there must be facilities made possible only by large buying and constant vigilance.

THIS WEEK WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE FOR OMAHA BUYERS

As an example of the low prices prevailing throughout our Furniture and Carpet Department, we are showing a Cane Seat Rocker—exactly like cut—solid oak (not elm) large size. This Rocker has never been sold for less than $2.50.



Our Sale Price, only $1.05

IF YOU HAVE THE CASH.

Note some of the articles you can buy his week for prices unheard of before—

$20.00 Bedroom Suits—Sale price	$12.50
$5.00 Cobbler Seat Rockers—Sale price	2.95
$3.00 Rattan Rockers—Sale price	1.25
$65.00 Upright Folding Beds—Sale price	24.00
$20.00 Tufted Corduroy Couches—Sale price	12.00
$9.00 White Iron Beds, brass trimmed—Sale price	5.00
Brussels Remnants, 1½ yards long—Each	85c
25c Japanese Matting—Sale price	12c
$15.00 Baby Carriages—Sale price	7.00

Japanese Rugs—sizes 6x9, 7x10, 9x12—at unheard of prices.

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Splendid curative agent for Nervous or Sick Headache, Brain Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Special or general Neuralgia; also for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Disorders, Acid Dyspepsia, Anæmia. Antidote for Alcoholic and other excesses. Price, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Effervescent.
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