WANT TO BE ANNEXED.

Pierrons Anxious to Have United States Take Them In.

ST. PEIEERE, Miquelon.—This little French colony, the last remnant of the French empire in America, is anxious for annexation to the United States. Its people are openly proclaiming that Uncle Sam is the only one that can remedy the ills which inflict them and as an inducement to the American government to interest itself in their behalf they point to the fact that the possession of the Miquelon archipelago would provide the United States navy with a naval base and coaling station in the North Atlantic, an adjunct that America sadly lacks at present.

The Pierrons have two grievances now, religious and commercial, and they have stirred these excitable colonists to their profoundest depths. The famous law requiring religious associations to register and procure authorization, the enforcement of which has been attended with such sensational episodes in France, has been promulgated in St. Pierre also, resulting in the expulsion on July 14 of the brothers who teach the boys' schools there. The departing of these clerics provoked a riot unequaled in the history of the peaceful little town. The governor was hissed, the ministry mobbed and the gendarmes beaten and thrown into the sea. Sixty arrests were made afterward, and the fines inflicted ranged from 100 to 500 francs. The Pierrons retain the simple piety of their Breton forefathers and were furious at the action of the government. The sisters, who conduct the girls' schools and the marine hospital, and have endeared themselves to the whole seafaring population by their ministrations to suffering fishermen, are to be expelled shortly, and fearing a more violent outbreak of popular wrath the authorities have had a French cruiser detached from the Newfoundland squadron lying at St. Pierre until the removal of the nuns is affected. The crucifixes were removed from the court rooms, but as the Pierrons refused to take the oath without them they had to be restored again, much to the joy of the populace.

Failure of Codfishery.

More serious, however, because it affects the livelihood of every settler in the archipelago, as well as the 6,000 Frenchmen who cross the Atlantic every year to fish on the Grand Banks and make St. Pierre their headquarters, is the failure of the codfishery through the operation of the New Foundland bank act. Late years have witnessed a falling off in the catch, but this season it is worse than ever. The failure is absolute and many vessels have abandoned the industry already, though it is ordinarily continued until October. What accentuates the distress is that most of the visiting fisherfolk are Bretons, and the sardine fishery there last winter having proved unsuccessful, they embarked in the codfishery on the Grand Banks in the hope of recouping themselves. This hope has been cruelly blighted for them, and the Pierron outfitters who provide the vessels and equipments have also been heavy financial losers through the beggarly catches secured. The codfishery is the only livelihood of the Pierrons, and they see nothing before them while present conditions prevail but adversity, if not positive destitution. They are already beginning to emigrate to Canada and the United States, and those who remain at home are clamoring for annexation to the republic, contending that under the benign rule of Uncle Sam they would be allowed to retain their own teachers and would have free entry for their own fish, which latter boon would assure them of abiding prosperity.

Pitiful, indeed, is the situation of the Pierrons today. The archipelago consists of Miquelon, Langlade and St. Pierre, three small islets off the south coast of Newfoundland, with a total area of eighty-one square miles and population of 7,000. Of these, 6,500 are settled on St. Pierre, which, though the smallest islet, has the only harbor of the group, and, therefore, the entire colony is commonly known in northern waters as St. Pierre. The group is barren rock, almost devoid of verdure. It is a fishery outpost solely. Every essential to existence has to be imported—fishery requisites from France, provisions and fitments from America, lumber and firewood and cattle and poultry from Newfoundland. Formerly it was almost a free port, the cost of administration being borne in the main by France. Those were the halcyon days of St. Pierre when unlimited bait was obtainable from Newfoundland and unlimited stocks of various commodities were smuggled across there in payment. Then the Pierron merchants amassed handsome fortunes, and retired to Paris to enjoy the fascinations of the boulevards. But a change in French policy was inaugurated. St. Pierre was required to bear part of the cost of its government. A schedule of taxes was framed and custom houses were established. On the back of that the Newfoundlanders enacted a bait law and from that time dates the decline of St. Pierre. Today it exhibits but a shadow of its former prosperity, empty or delapidated houses testifying to its retrogression, while bankruptcies of business men are not uncommon.

Ruined by Bait Act.

The Bait act which has ruined St. Pierre is a peculiar measure. It forbids the French fishermen from entering Newfoundland waters to procure bait or the Newfoundland coast folk from carrying bait to St. Pierre, and it is rigidly enforced by cruisers and armed water police. It was devised to meet the competition of French bounty-fed codfish catches. On the Grand Banks the codfishing is prosecuted by French, American, Canadian and the Newfoundlander fisherman. The French and the Newfoundlanders supply the same markets—the Catholic countries of southern Europe. But France, which regards the fishing business as a naval nursery, grants her subjects who are engaged in it a bounty of 1 1-2 cents a pound on all the cod they take, thereby stimulating them to continue at the work. This bounty, in the old days when they paid no duties and had plenty of Newfoundland bait, enabled them to sell their catch at prices far below the Newfoundlanders, who thus found themselves being driven out of the European markets. They made representations to the British and French governments of the injustice of this, but without avail. So they decided to act for themselves and cut off the supply of bait, by means of which alone the French could successfully prosecute their fishing on the Grand Banks and obtain the objectionable bounty.

This bait consists of small herring, caplin and squid, and it is only to be had in the territorial waters of Newfoundland, whither the Americans and Canadians have to go for it till this day. The French up to 1890 enjoyed the same privilege, but the bait act deprived them of it and they have since them been resorting to all expedients to make good the drawback. But every year their catch of cod is lessening, their resources are being exhausted, and their condition becoming more hopeless. Relief from France they can not expect, for the bounties they now receive are so great that a proposition for their increase would not be entertained, the more especially as the men engaged in the fisheries are not proving as useful material for modern warships as was expected. The Pierrons therefore see themselves forced to the wall. They have already been shouldered off the so-called "French shore" of Newfoundland, so that they have only 267 men there this year against 1,497 in 193. Their fisherfolk can not make headway on that coast against the resident Newfoundlanders, for the latter can turn to farming, mining and lumbering, whereas the treaties permit the French to fish only, and the waters are now so depleted that fishing is nearly impossible as a remunerative enterprise. On the Grand Banks they are deprived of bait, while all their rivals enjoy this adjunct in abundance, and the spectacle of scores of schooners entering St. Pierre this summer without codfish and unable to procure bait has driven the Pierrons nearly frantic.

Annexation Their Hope.

The United States is their only hope. They express this conviction with the utmost freedom and regardless of the frowns of the authorities. Denunciations of Premier Combes are mingled with commendations of President Roosevelt. It is rumored that increased taxes will be imposed this autumn and the prospective victims declare that they will not be able to pay them. Because it is situated near the Grand Banks, St. Pierre is often visited by the American fishermen, and the residents contrast their own sorry lot with the splendid circumstances of the visitors.

That France would be glad to sell St. Pierre to the United States can hardly be doubted. It is notorious that she only retains the islets at a heavy annual sacrifice in money, because of the sentiment which animates all Frenchmen to prevent England acquiring the mastery of them. But to transfer them to the United States, a traditional ally of France, would be a very different matter. It would offer the easiest escape from a very irksome situation, and the group would certainly be valuable to the United States as a naval base.

But that England would consent to such a transfer is more than doubtful. She confidently expects them to revert to her when France abandons them. For decades this has been the aim of British statesmen—to remove the French from the "French Shore" and to merge the Miquelon Isles into the colony of Newfoundland. Then, by uniting Newfoundland with Canada, there would be one grand Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, its symmetry unimpaired by a single inch of alien territory. Until the day Britain acquires St. Pierre such a consummation is impossible, and while St. Pierre remains in foreign hands it is a menace to British interests along the Canadian seaboard. Some discussion having arisen on this point last year, Senator Lodge declared that under the terms of the Monroe doctrine the United States could not acquiesce in the transfer of these islets from France to Britain, as it would be a case of a foreign power acquiring new territorial interests in this hemisphere. This elicited the following reply from the late Hon. David Mills, attorney general of Canada and later a judge of the supreme court of that country, in an article in the Empire Review in March, 1902:

"When France yielded to Great Britain that part of Newfoundland of which she has taken possession, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, although coast appendages of Newfoundland and forming politically a part of the main island, were by express treaty stipulations allowed under certain restrictions to remain French possessions as places of refuge for the French fishing vessels upon the western coast of Newfoundland. According to the new doctrine of Senator Lodge, France could not now cede these islands to Great Britain. They must become a possession of some sovereign state of North or South America when they ceased to be French. Now, I can say with the utmost confidence that when St. Pierre and Miquelon cease to belong to France they must again be united to Newfoundland and become a part of British North America. And I hope we shall not ask, nor be expected to ask, the permission of our neighbors of the United States to secure the reannexation of these islands to British America."

This represents absolutely Canadian sentiment on the subject. Canada desires to secure Newfoundland's entry into the Dominion, but wishes the French Shore question settled and the Miquelons merged into Newfoundland previously, fearing the effect of these vexed issues on the Francophile province of Quebec. Canada would most strenuously oppose the idea of the United States acquiring St. Pierre, because it would mean the planting of a foreign garrison in the very mouth of her main gateway—the gulf of St. Lawrence. But for the United States the group would be invaluable, in these days when sea power depends so much on widely scattered and conveniently situated coaling stations.

JOSE VEGA IMPROVES.

Waif Who Drifted From Havana to Georgia Coast, a Distance of Five Hundred and Twenty Miles, in Open Boat, May Live.

Jose Vega's tale of the sea outthrills that of Monte Cristo. Fr six days Jose drifted in an open boat on the Atlantic, during which time he ate his clothes for food. He was rescued by the crew of the steamer Eldorado, on its trip from Galveston to New York. He will be returned to his parents in Cuba.

ENGINEERS' NEW HEAD.

W. S. Stone, Appointed President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to Follow Arthur's Policy.

W. S. STONE

The successful administration of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, one of the most influential labor organizations in the country, is believed to be assured by the accession to the presidency of W. S. Stone, long a tried and faithful lieutenant of the late Chief Arthur.

SAVAGE COOKERY.

Interesting to Those Whose Servants are About to Quit.

(Gen. Andrew Burt, U. S. A., in Kansas City Star.)

The American newspaper of today makes a practice of publishing occasionally a suggested menu for the morrow's meals. The American home contains from one to a dozen cooks books, from which to make up the dishes which please the palate of the household, but what of the Indian? It strikes me that little is known of the food of the red man, certainly as it was prepared in the "frontier days of long ago" and is the same to a large extent today.

Unless able to rival the fasting powers of Dr. Tanner, a vegetarian would have little chance of survival among Indians. In their natural condition the sole diet of the plains for at least nine months in the year is the flesh of animals, and though they prefer it cooked they are by no means averse to it raw.

In camp the duty of cooking is usually devolved on the oldest and least favorite squaw. There is no variety of style, no French methods, no necessity for titillating appetites already over-keen. A pot full of meat and water is put on the fire and boiled, but there is a definite point in the cooking process when the food is "done." If an Indian is especially hungry, he may commence on the contents of the pot by the time they are fairly warm. Generally, however, it is allowed to boil until the head of the lodge intimates that he is hungry, when the pot is set off the fire, and each, crowding around, helps him or herself with knives, or fingers, sometimes with a huge stick cut in the shape of a ladle. Among the more advanced tribes tin plates are now frequently used, and sitting around on the beds or ground, the dinners are helped successively by the old squaw who does the cooking.

This is considered the civilized, the "tonish" way, but is not much liked, the helping squaw being always suspected of favoritism. There is no fault-finding about the cooking, and whether "half raw" or "done to rags" no objection is made, provided the meat be of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

The Indian knows the choicest tidbits of every animal, and just how to cook them to suit his taste. The great fall hunt yields him the fullest enjoyment of his appetite, for then he not only has his choice of the more savory parts, but, the women being employed in other work, it is not derogatory to his dignity to cook for himself.

In butchering the women cut the meat as closely as possible from the bones, but leaving on and between the ribs many a glorious mouthful. Marrow fat is believed by the Indian to be especially good for their hair, and during the feast the greasy hands are constantly wiped upon and passed through his long tails.

The Indian is an enormous feeder. But that corroborative evidence is so easily obtained, I should hesitate to give details of his wonderful capacity of stomach. In the course of a night of feasting, dancing and story-telling, an average Indian will consume from ten to fifteen pounds of meat; and if he has abundance of food, and can make selection of the parts to be eaten, he will swallow, without indigestion or other convenience, not less than 20 pounds. Even in their wildest state, all the Indians I have ever known use salt with their food when they can get it. The advanced tribes take generally to condiments, using considerable quantities of both red and black pepper. The liver of a very fat elk will not infrequently become broken by over heating in a long chase. This with the contents of the gall bladder sprinkled over it, is one of the most delicious of all morsels to an Indian palate.

Dog flesh is regarded by the Sioux as almost a sacred dish, being reserved only for feasts or ocasions of ceremony, or when desiring to do special honor to a distinguished guest.

When very fat, wolf is considered nearly, if not quite, as good as dog. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes only eat dog when forced to it by hunger.

The Commanches are extremely fond of horseflesh, preferring it to beef or even buffalo. In their rambles about camp the boys kill, with there arrows, a good many birds, rabbits and other small game. The larger portion of these are eaten by the boys themselves, but many are taken to camp where they are eagerly pounced upon by the mothers, whose special prerogative they seem to be. Some few animals and birds were protected by superstition—though this was not strong enough to amount to absolute prohibition. They could not be eaten by the Indian under ordinary circumstances, but this did not prevent his eating them when the circumstances were extraordinary. But all this is gone. Religion, superstition, public opinion, even self-respect, all give way before the cravings of an empty stomach.

Except in the item of general uncleanliness, which was common, the whole matter of the Indian food supply has undergone, within a few years, a complete change in most of the Indian tribes. Government has made prisoners of the Indians, confining them on reservations, has allowed white men to kill off the game supposed to be protected to them by laws, and now starves them with insufficient appropriations.

What was mere uncleanliness in the Indian's days of plenty has degenerated into squalor. The Indian, who, only a few years ago, contented himself with nothing but the very choicest portions of animal food, now eat any and everything. Dogs, wolves, reptiles, horseflesh all go to appease the gnawings of his stomach. Some tribes cultivate small patches of corn, vegetables, pumpkins and melons. They are however, generally eaten before they are ripe.

The Indian may become civilized under the kind of treatment of Uncle Sam, but I am afraid it will slowly lead to extinction and wipe off the earth a typical race.

Rather Pointed Titles.

The following incident is told of a popular and well-to-do Thirty-second ward bachelor, who is a patron of the Wagner institute branch of the free library:

"I am going to the country, Miss Blank," he said to the young lady at the desk, "and want to take a couple of interesting novels, but I can't make up my mind which two to select. Couldn't you help me out?"

"I am afraid my selections might notp rove interesting to you," replied Miss Blank.

"Just pick out two books for me and I'll guarantee to like them," he rejoined gallantly.

"Have you read Barries' or Reade's novels?" she asked.

"No; get me one of each, and I'll be satisfied," he replied.

She selected two and handed them to her spinsterless acquaintance, who, after warmly thanking her for the favor she had done him, turned up the backs of the books and read these titles:

"When a man's single."

"It is Never Too Late to Mend."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Webster's Opinion of Himself.

A lady of one of the old families living near Boston related to a writer the other day an anecdote of Daniel Webster which has never been in print before. This lady happened to be one of a few friends who went with Mr. Webster to the hall where hung on exhibition, previous to its final location in Faneuil hall, Mr. Healy's now famous painting representing Webster making his reply to Hayne. "Mr. Webster," said the lady, "was very feeble and was led in by the artist. Ascending the platform which commanded a view of the picture, Webster looked at it for a some minutes, making some pleasant observations to his friends respecting the different senators and the various points of interest on the canvas. This portrait and that were spoken of, and even the pages recognized. Finally, turning to go, Mr. Webster quietly remarked: 'And as for that man standing in the center—well I've seen better looking men in my day than he.'"

A·B·C BEERS
Famous the World Over—Fully Matured.
Order from Lincoln Liquor & Cigar Co.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
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
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe: 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and book on health. Address 433
Sterling Remedy Company. Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL
A superior school of Music, Drama, Languages. Under direct supervision of William H. Sherwood, the great American Pianist. Leading Musicians and Artists in all departments.
MUSICAL DIRECTORS
William H. Sherwood, Arthur Beresford, Mrs. Stacey Williams, Adolph Rosenbecker, Rossetter G. Cole, Walter Spry, Mrs. Genevieve Clark-Wilson, Daniel Prathergue, Wm. Apmadoc, Mme. Ida Seavers, School of Drama
For neatly illustrated booklet write
LOUIS EVANS, Manager, 203 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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PIMPLES

blackheads, large pores, oily and eruptive skin, and all complexion blemishes so fatal to personal attractiveness. Full information and book free. Call or write
John E. Woodbury D. L., 163 State St., Chicago.

Capital $200,000.00
Surplus 100,000.00
Undivided Profits 40,000.00

The First National Bank of Lincoln.
S. H. BURNHAM, President.
A. J. SAWYER, Vice President.
H. S. FREEMAN, Cashier.
H. B. EVANS, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK PARKS, Asst. Cash.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

1895 Deposits	$ 629,393.00
1896 Deposits	700,932.00
1897 Deposits	832,439.00
1898 Deposits	1,170,992.00
1899 Deposits	1,301,099.00
1900 Deposits	1,755,128.00
1901 Deposits	2,536,570.00
1902 Deposits	2,745,257.00

Arrangements have been made whereby we are now prepared to issue money orders good anywhere in the United States and at a much lower rate than express orders.

SADDLES HARNESS OR HORSE COLLARS
With this Brand on are the Best Made
H.B. BRAND
ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW THEM
BEFORE YOU BUY.
MANUFACTURED BY
HARPHAM BROS. CO.
LINCOLN, NEB.

In Applying For Glasses

great discretion and caution should be exercised, for an apparently trivial error might be the prodrome of a disastrous lesion. Many opticians, absolutely unfamiliar with the dioptrics, the diseases and the malformations of the eye with no knowledge of the use of the ophthalmoscope, the retinoscope, the ophthalmometer and other adjuncts, in the detection and correction of visual errors, affect to be able to render competent service. My armamentarium comprises all the modern appliances of merit, the uses of which I am perfectly familiar with.
DR. J. B. TRICKEY,
1025 O Street. Lincoln.

WANTS

Rates 1 cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

WANTED—Men to load ice. Inquire Lincoln Ice Co., 1040 O.

CAPABLE manager for branch office to be opened in this city by large manufacturering corporation, salary $85.00 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Expenses and cash commissions. Security and A1 references required. Western F. A. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Good, sober, all 'round country printer. State wages wanted and ability in first letter. Chieftain, Tecumseh, Neb.

WANTED—At once: good industrious men for general dray work. Sullivan-Schaberg Tran Co., 121 N. Twelfth St.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, good wages. Mrs. R. E. Moore, 1740 E street.

WANTED—A laundress, Mondays and Tuesdays, each week. Apply 295 So. 27th.

WANTED—A middle-aged lady to keep house for an elderly couple, out of town. Call 213 North 12th St., after 10 a. m., Monday. 3

WANTED—At Haysel restaurant, No. 143 No. 12th, a good woman cook; no other need apply; good wages. 5

WANTED—First-class girl. Will pay $5 a week. Mrs. F. M. Hall, 1040 D

WANTED—Girls seeking employment to address or call at Ladies' Employment Bureau, 1012 O St. 7

WANTED—AGENTS.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

AGENTS — Wanted immediately, at Charles Goeking's, 406 South 11th St., Lincoln, Neb., $5 made easy, per day. Go and see.

WANTED—HOUSES.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

WANTED—To rent—Furnished modern residence by small family who will take the best of care of it. Address Prescott Music Co., 138 So. 12th St.

WANTED—TO BUY.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

WANTED—Cast-off clothing, suits, overcoats, etc. highest cash price paid. New York Clothing Co., 205 No. 9th. Phone A665 and man will call.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

FOR RENT—Two pleasant furnished rooms, private family, bath. 1503 L.

FOR RENT—Three front rooms over Western Union Telegraph Office. 1134 O street. Inquire. Carl Funke, 120 No. 10th st.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, opposite state university. 430 No. 12th. 2

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front rooms with bay window and alcove, southeast exposure. 1044 H. 7

NEATLY furnished, pleasant room. Gertrude Love, 215 No. 10th. Phone, 869.

FOR RENT—Elegant large front room; handsomely furnished; modern. 602 So. 16th. 7

DESIRABLE furnished and unfurnished rooms; modern conveniences; central location; references exchanged. 435 So. 12th St. 7

FOR SALE—CITY PROPERTY.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

NEW, six-room, modern cottage, full lot and shade. E. W. Brown, Montgomery block.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

HOLT COUNTY—Come and see the crops and buy a good farm or ranch; all sizes; write for list. F. B. Bignold, Ewing, Neb.

FOR BARGAINS in farms, ranches and city property, see Williams & Bratt, 1105 O St.

OVER 100 choice bargains in farms in Lancaster and adjoining counties, western lands and ranches, $2 and up per acre. Lew Marshall, real estate, 1016 O.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

FOR SALE—New, 6-horse, Cushman gasoline engine. Must sell quick. A snap. J. M. Day, 2540 No. 12th St.

I HAVE some bargains in second-hand typewriters. J. W. Brewster, 306 Fraternity building.

FRESH, all-rail Penn. Hard coal, $10.50; Eureka, $9.50. Reddish, 122 So. 12th.

FOR SALE—Very cheap one National cash register; also complete three-horse steam engine. The Wittman Co.

FOR SALE—12- horse power gasoline engine, 50 light dynamos both good as new. Buckstaff Bros.

TOMATOES for canning, $1 per bushel, delivered. Also preserving tomatoes, all kinds. Drop postal to Benham, P. O. box 694.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

PRINTING PLANT with about $300 worth of work on hand. Come quick to get the work. Steady run of business. Address Box 442, City.

FOR SALE—$5,000 to $15,000 in old established manufacturing and jobbing business; good dividend every year. P. O. box 766, city.

CLEANING AND DYEING.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

MANN'S steam dye works, 1322 O. Clothing cleaned, dyed; satisfaction guarant'd.

FINANCIAL.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

LOANS made on furniture, horses, cattle, etc. Call and get special low rates; business confidential; papers free. Union Loan Co., Room 10, 137 So. 11th.

LOANS on household goods, horses, etc., no charge for drawing papers; money repaid any time to suit borrower; no publicity. Dennis, 119 No. 12th.

$100 to $500 loans on city property; money loaned on furniture, pianos, salaries, etc. Confidential. People's Loan Co., (upstairs,) 1136 O st.

MONEY to lend on city property. Lincoln Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 126 No. 11th.

MONEY loaned on furniture, pianos, etc. Confidential. Berger, 418 Richards Blk.

LOANS on improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Security Investment Co., 1048 P St.

LOANS made on city property. Fred Williams, 316 Richards Blk.

FOUND.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

FOUND ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 N.. N.. N.... POCKET containing money. Apply 1831 J street.

STORAGE.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

TRENHOLM'S, 223 N. 10th. Tel. 728. B. Burners, furniture stored, packed and shipped.

STORAGE—We store, pack and reship all kinds of goods. No mice. No bugs. Humphrey Hardware Co., 9th and O.

LOST.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

LOST—Leather money bag containing $12.05 silver. Lost on Q or R street between 9th and 21st. If found notify Farmers' Grocery Co.

LOST—A gold faub chain, engraven with initials R. V. M. Return to 1614 M. Receive reward.

LOST—Between the Elkhorn and B. M. stations, pair of gold frame eye glasses. Reward. 1620 F.

PERSONAL.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

PRIVATE HOME during confinement; babies adopted. The Good Samaritan Sanitarium, 728 1st av., Council Bluffs, Ia.

LADIES in trouble writing to Post Box 89, Omaha, Neb., will not regret it.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal pills are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. Ask your druggist, Chichester Chemical Co., Philada., Pa.

CANCER SPECIALIST.

DR. T. O'CONNOR, 1206 O St. Cancers cured without use of knife. References.

CARRIAGE PAINTER.

CHRIS BRODIGAN, 1117 P st. All work guaranteed; good job or no pay.

UPHOLSTERING.

BOX mattress and couches made to order. W. L. Breese, 237 So. 11th. Phone, B815.

CUSHIONS, box couches and curled hair. W. N. Parks, 120 No. 14th. Phone A908

JEWELRY.

THERE is no watch, clock or article of jewelry that we cannot repair. Prompt service. G. A. Tucker, (the Up-to-The-Minute Jeweler, 0123 O St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One cent per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 20 cents.

FOR RENT—A round top tent, 50 ft. across, with 9-ft. side walls, in good repair. Will make a good display tent for use at state fair. Address, H. S. Griffis, Brainard, Neb.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Leaves Lincoln.	B. & M. R. R. Depot 7th and P Sts.	Arrives Lincoln.
5:10am	Chicago Flyer via Omaha* Chicago Flyer via Louisville*	5.57am
6:00pm	Chicago Limited, via Omaha and Council Bluffs.*	10:40am
10:30am	Omaha Passenger*	4:20pm
7:45am	Chicago Express, via Omaha*	5:30pm
1:50pm	Chicago & Omaha Fast Mail*	12:40am
1:50pm	Schuyler Passenger, via Ashland*	10:20am
7:45am	Plattsmouth via Louisville*	5:30pm
10:40am	McCook & Hastings Passenger*	5:25pm
6:00pm	Hastings Passenger*	10:10am
7:07am	Denver & Hastings Flyer*	5:00am
5:50pm	Denver & Hastings Flyer*	1:30pm
10:40am	Kearney & Hastings Ex.*	1:30pm
7:07am	Fairbury Passenger*	5:25pm
10:50am	Beatrice & Wymore Passenger*	3:45pm
6:00pm	Beatrice & Wymore Passenger*	10:40am
6:00pm	Columbus Express, via Milford and Seward*	10:20am
3:00pm	Nebraska City and East*	10:35am
5:50pm	Alliance Passenger*	6:30pm
11:00am	Grand Island Passenger*	10:00am
1:05am	Portland, Seattle & Deadwood Express*	1:20pm
2:00pm	St. Louis & Kansas City Special*	12:55am
12:45pm	St. Joseph & Kansas City Express*	5:25pm
6:00pm	Table Rock & Tecumseh Passenger†	7:15am
	Table Rock & Tecumseh Passenger†	7:15am
7:07am	Fairfield & Alma†	5:25pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays. ‡Daily except Saturdays.

Leaves Lincoln.	C. R. I. & P. R. R. Depot 9th and O Sts.	Arrives Lincoln
10:40am	Omaha & Council Bluffs	7:30pm
2:35pm	Chicago, Express	3:20pm
9:03am	Colo, Utah & Coast Points Denver, Colo. Springs, Topeka & Wichita Fast Day-light Train	2:25pm
7:40pm	Denver, Colo. Springs and Fort Worth Special	2:15am
2:15am	Chicago Daylight Special	10:40am
		9:03am

Leaves Lincoln.	Union Pacific. Depot O. and 5th Sts.	Arrives Arrives
7:00am	Manhattan and Kansas City (Except Sunday)	8:25pm
8:55am	Chicago and Western connections, (Except Sunday)	7:45pm
7:45pm	Beatrice Express (except Sunday)	8:55am
5:50pm	Stromsburg Branch Express (except Sunday)	10:55am

Leaves Lincoln.	Northwestern Line Depot 9th and S Sts.	Arrives Lincoln.
7:00am	Fremont, Norfolk, Verdigree Line, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul & Chicago Daily (Except Sunday)	-
1:45pm	Black Hills and Wyoming Omaha, Chicago, Sioux City & St. Paul	10:47am 6:05pm

Leaves Lincoln.	Missouri Pacific. Depot, 9th and S Sts.	Arrives Lincoln.
9:15am	Limited Ex. to Kansas City and St. Louis	6:35am
10:35pm	Kansas City, St. Louis & South and East	7:05pm

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