DEPARTMENT-EDUCATION,

Edited by MRS. CLARA SCHLESSINGER ROSEWATER.

To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat legiste hand, and to

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shall we do with our girls?" and this question may include the boys as well. I answer

The aim of our public schools today is to is expected to "know" very little, but his

The child of five enters the kindergarten; here he is taught to use his little hands, and, aided by a skillful, ingenious and cheery teacher, his mind soon grasps what he sees, hears and feels. I am not a strong advocate of the kindergarten for all classes.

A child of five years, from a good, substantial home, with a careful, thoughtful mother, one that can explain the peculiar workings of an electric mechanical toy, that recognizes the primary colors, right from left, truth from falsehood, has very little need left, truth from falsehood, has very little need the studies that enter into the curricula of elementary and secondary schools. From of preparation for the primary grade. Let the kindergartener spend her time and energies upon the poor little walfs that see nothing but strife and worry, sorrow and priva-tion, and are often not even familiar with the English language. It is true, and a painful truth, that many of the children of our wealthier citizens are as illy equipped, both morally and physically, as their poorer classmates, but this is the fault of their surround-ings, and sad it is indeed.

The thoughful little fellow of six, who will tell you that he thinks the sun moves, because he has been told that it rises, will quickly show the discerning teacher that all he needs is guidance, and as soon as he has mastered the three R's he will be able to take care of himself.

The child leaves the kindergarten at the age of six years, and is supposed to begin at once the studies that are to fit him for his life's work. Then why not leave the sticks and beads and gimeracks of the kindergarten

He is ready to read and write and spell, and looks with disdain upon the playmate that has not kept pace with him. Here is begun the relating of myths, the story to be reproduced by the child, the nature work where, after the planting of a single seed, the where, after the planting of a single seed, the child observes its development and growth. How the peeping of a tiny leaf above the earth gives rise to expressions of joy, and how by sketching the seed that has burst does the child take his first true leason.

The theoret here expressed is reproduced.

The thought here engendered is reproduced in the language work (and language is the center around which revolve all other studies), sometimes a few crude and illyworded sentences, but always to the point and correct as to detail. With the teacher in accord with her pupils.

the child soon learns to think for himself. Then he soon learns to read, not in the old sing-song way, but in the natural tone so surprising to the uninitiated.

During this period the number work is not neglected, the child is taught to count, not as many suppose, figures, figures, but concretely. Not with sticks and shoe

pegs, but with thoughtfulness and accuracy.
Our child is now ready for the next grade,
and from that passes to the higher primary

Conversation work is the essential feature of all the studies. The child is taught to talk, the more the better, until he is able to relate the minutest details.

In the fourth year geography is the new study to be pursued, but not the rote work of years gone by, when the child named all the the other. Today he considers products, climatic features, the course of the rivers and, by actual observance in maps of sand, seas, water-sheds, promontories, bays, lakes, islands, etc. These we are taught to see as

our ehildren are supplied with text-books, pencils, pens, erasers, slates, paper and even drawing and writing books. Why, then, should the patrons of the public schools of Omaha refuse to contribute, periodically, a supplied with a periodically, is the public schools of Omaha refuse to contribute, periodically, is nies or nickels, when extras are to be

This year is a year of retrenchment, and those patrons who have never had to pur-chase a book or a pencil, should not be the ones to refuse to aid the cause of education.

This cry does not come from the poorer classes, but from those who can afford every luxury, and who cannot have their plans or ideas interfered with.

Arithmetic, grammar and geography are the principal studies until the High school is reached, and although observation and conversation lessons are the rule, the day has not yet come when drills may be

These drills, skillful oral examinations, show the ingenious teacher (and Omaha has many) that her observation lessons have been di-

that her observation lessons have been digested.

Many facts must be remembered, many rules are ironclad, and the child, by constant drills imbibes what his thoughtful and conscientious teacher has imparted.

The pupil might not be able to tell the capital of the Fiji islands or the number of boards used to make a box of irregular and inconceivable shape, but he will be able to tell you what constitutes a good citizen, also the current events of today, and is able to solve the problems that confront us in daily life.

By the collecting of small libraries in every individual school room, is the moral tone elevated, and our children are ready for a broader, truer and nobler life.

In our school system of Omaha we are trying to surround the child with what is morally best and purest, so that he may, when ready to take up the heattle, he able to

when ready to take up the battle, be able to cope with the bravest.

The next generation will not be the "survival of the fittest," because we hope to make all "fittest," if I may use the term.

Then, and only then, will the question at the beginning of this article be answered. There will be no need of the "new woman" or "sidetracked man." Boys and girls alike will be equipped to win the laurels they so

will be equipped to win the laurels they so well deserve. C. S. R.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDLEN.

The True Cause of So Many Failures. By the American system of public scho education, including the high school, the time of a child is occupied five or six hours a day, except during vacation, from the age of

In many cities the conditions under which study is pursued are not favorable. The school houses are not properly lighted, heated nor ventilated; and quite frequently very lit-tle attention is paid at home to the diet, the hours of sleep, and the hours of recreation— in short, to the health of growing pupils.

Any one long familiar with schools has

noticed that here and there a pupil drops out of school from sickness. More frequently, pupils have headache, and at certain seasons of the year have to be taken out of school. The majority keep on, look bright, and are

apparently unharmed.

Those who are injured in school by poor ventilation, over study and nervousness, faulty diet and late hours, are not heard from: they disappear, and sometimes they die.

The public takes ne note of those who discovered by they leave a sad vacancy in the appear; but they leave a sad vacancy in the home and in the hearts of their parents. Sometimes the sickness is traced to the chool; frequently it is not; more frequently

The health of school children has received attention in the cities of Europe and in the cities of this country, and valuable sta-

The question has often been asked, "What | in the schools of this country. From such investigations we may be able, in time, to determine at what ages and at what sea-sons of the year the most study can best be

In one city, of the children examined, about prepare the child for the position he is to prepare the child for the position he is to cases neither the pupils nor his parents were occupy in the future. The schools of Omaha. which stand second to none in the country. culty is not only liable to increase, but the pupil may appear stupid, lose courage, and are doing this preparatory work. The child pupil may appear stupid, lose courage, and fall to improve, when the real trouble is that is expected to "know" very little, but his aims, his thoughts, his very movements are so rounded, so controlled, so guided that the Imprint is quickly observed as the child matures.

A short resume of our school system will a support of education, and any investigation which brings such relief in any considerable number of instances, is well repaid. G. Stan-ley Hall said: "What shall it profit a student to gain the whole world of knowledge and lose his health!"

> The committee of fifteen is like the mitte of ten, an outgrowth of the National

Educational association.

Both committees were appointed by authoritive body and both were granted the use of a fund set apart for them by the di-rectors of the National Educational associa-The work of the two committees puts this time on this specific question must be faced, both in the study and in the school room. Neither report makes and prefense of finality, but both take rank as the great-est American contributions thus far made to the scientific study of education. At a time when public sentiment is demanding better trained teachers, and when great cities like New York and Brooklyn are actively revising their school administrallong, and others, like Philadelphia, Chicago Boston and Buffalo, are casting about for an improved system of school organization. the parts that deal with those subjects will eceive special attention and arouse special

One of the schools that is making rapid strides to the front is the Creighton Medical college. It has just graduated a bright class of fourteen M. D.'s. Within the year there will be erected in the heart of the city a comodious new college building and ma-ternity hospital. Both faculty and students are enthusiastic at the prospects.

Superintendent Marble, who was so long and so closely identified with the educational progress of Massachusetts and officially con-nected with the National Educational association, is an authority on all school topics, and by his thorough honesty with parents and teachers he has won the es-

Being built on broad lines mentally, nothing narrow or petty can flourish in his at-mosphere, and through his valued sugges-tions, intelligently worked out by the teachers, our schools are kept abreast of the foremost in the country. If adverse criticism come remember the saying that no one criticizes the general so freely as the drummer box

KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL.

ome Positive Opinions About These In

It was suggested some time ago that stalistics be gathered with regard to the kin-lergarten, whether a child that has atfergarten, whether a child that has at-tended the kindergarten does better work n the first, second and third grades than one that has not. Several visits have been made to the

arger buildings with and without kinder-Where there is no kindergarten the child enters at 5 and begins the first grade at once. Elighty per cent of these pupils enter the second grade between the ages of 6 and 7, and in no case has the principal of the school felt the want of a kindergarten. But two of the buildings have had kindergartens more than one year. This infer-ence has been drawn: Unless there is an exceptionally fine toacher at the head of the kindergarten the child had better enter the first grade at once, for with the lax discipline of the inexperienced and illierate teacher the object for which the kinder-garten was introduced miscarries. As the work now stands there is a large gap be-tween the kindergarten and the first grade. Of what good is the kindergarten if its

work is not supplemented by or carried into the next year's work?

A kindergartener should be a mature, cultured woman of wide experience and much learning; the kindergartens in charge of women not even High school graduates

had better be discontinued.

There is need of the kindergarten in the cast and southeastern parts of the city, where the children are illy prepared and where the foreign element predominates. The school life of these children is but three years. Why not allow these children to enter the kindergarten at the age of 3 and discontinue the kindergartens in the west and north parts of town, with perhaps one exception!

Now for the training school. There are about thirty young women who have been encouraged to study for eighteen months and who will soon be waiting for positions that never come. It has been proven that each of the training rooms costs \$75, not including the xpense of the training school proper. Now if the poor kindergarders. proper. Now, if the poor kindergartens were closed and the expense of that extravagance, the training school lopped off, there would be fewer inferior teachers thrust upon us; there would not be that awful cry of retrenchment and the schools would be able to run for ten months.

EXAMPLE A MEANS OF EDUCATION.

Lives of Great Men All Remind Us We Can Make Our Lives Sublime." The study of the lives of great men, ob-

serving the lessons they learned, the sor-rows with which they were burdened, the barriers they surmounted, the heights to which they ascended and the views there obtained is one of the many means of lifting us out of ourselves up to the God who desires us to know all the beauty, glory and magnificence of this great universe given by Him for our home.

By this association with profound minds

the poet is enabled better to feel the beauty and rythm of life, nature and the world; the musician and orator to understand the soothing effect of tones, modulation and expression and their elevating influence on tired humanity; the artist to see the ec-static joy produced by the harmonious blending of light and shade, form and color; the novelist to acquire a greater ability, to delineate character; the biographer and his-torian to appreciate more completely the greatness and grandeur of man; the geologist to dig deeper; the astronomer to rise higher; the miller to hear a music in the hum of the wheel, the railroad operator and the telegrapher to feel a thrill of delight in overcoming space by motion; the farmer to bring acientific principles to his assistance; the mechanic to use more skill and ingenuity, and so on through all the various pursuits of life do biographers become the prompters for better and more efficient service—hence a broadening of the

view, a strengthening of the powers and an enlightening of the mind. Who can read the life of Demosthenes without being influenced by his example? Picture him-frail in body and impediment

self first place among the world's orators.

In England, among many others distinguished in literature and art are Mrs.

Browning, Mrs. Hemans, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and Shakespeare, the last older cities of this country, and valuable statistics of the period of growth in children, and the effect of school life upon growth and health have been made in receast years.

In the Popular Science Monthly for November, 1890, Frof. Key of Stockholm, states his conclusions from the study of 18,000 school children. Similar data have been obtained from Boston, where 24,535 pupils were examined, and from other eastern cities. They have leading the state of the period of growth in children. Similar data have been obtained from Boston, where 24,535 pupils were examined, and from other eastern cities. They have been detailed for the state of the property of the state certificates to successful teachers of known scholarly attainments.

Now, for such a teacher, the gates leading to a higher position open only at the 'se-same' of per cents of questions answered. Testimoniais from former school authorities, expressions of regret at the loss of so efficient faults of littleness hurled at this great poet, but rather to profit by his genius and great-

ness, which placed him towering high above every other author.

In America we have Motley, Parkman, Everett, Emerson, Bancroft and Prescott (who

results of such weakhiped examinations, are not vital tests of native power.

A difference of opinion among teachers regarding the most favored school districts made one teacher consider the advantages in the southeastern part of the city.

Parents, who gast tolling today for the bread of yesterday estimate at its full value the boon of district child's education, and through necessity shorten the boy's school though blinded while yet a lad, continued his study and under most painful circumstances gave to us his histories of Mexico and Peru) of the literary world, while in that of politics are Washington, Hamilton, Jeffer-son, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Monroe, Jackson and Grant. On another of Fame's high towers stands Abraham Lincoln, of whom J. through necessity shorten the boy's school life, for he must carly become an assistant bread winner, file teacher's efforts for the G. Holland wrote: "In Mr. Lincoln's life and character, the American people have received a benefaction not less in permanent im-portance and value than in the revolution in child's progress srejappreciated, and his au-thority is supplemented by the parent's inpinion and policy, by which he introduced nem to a new national life.

"He has given them a statesman without a statesman's craftiness; a great man without a great man's vices, a philanthropist with-out a philanthropist's impracticable dreams, a ruler without the pride of place and power, an ambitious man without selfishness, and a successful man without vanity.
"On the basis of such a manhood as this

all the coming generations of the nation will not fail to build high and beautiful ideals of human excellence, whose attractive powers shall raise to a nobler level the moral sense and the moral character of the nation. "This true manhood, simple, unpretending, sympathetic with all humanity and reverent toward God, has breathed and will continue

to breathe into the nation the elevating and purifying power of his own divine life."

The School System of Japan. The development of obedience, sympathy and dignity is the aim of the Japanese educational system, which is compulsory and secular, but not gratuitous. Much attensecular, but not gratuitous. Much atten-tion is paid to the training of little children. Its schools are divided into kindergartens, secondary, normal, professional and special, the last often being attached to universities, notably the Imperial university. Nearly all are under government control and supported by the government and local taxation, though themselves exempt from taxation. Boys and girls are taught together in the elemen-tary school, each city, town or village be-ing obliged to support a sufficient number of, such schools to accommodate all children from six to fourteen. The normal schools resemble ours, especially in the demand upon them for women teachers. Yet they include more study of demestic economy than ours impart.

Upon graduation females must teach for five years, but males for ten years.

The supplementary schools are many, even

unto a few for the teaching of arithmetic In the lower schools, where the holidays must not exceed ninety days a year, exclusive of Sundays, pupils wear Japanese dress, while in the higher schools and universities

Notes.

The Board of Education of Philadelphia contemplates the opening of school grounds after school hours, so that the children may use them for play grounds. There is no reason why the brick pavements should not be removed in order to prevent broken limbs and other accidents which are liable to occur when children are obliged to play in such

movement for breathing spaces, city parks and children's play grounds should re-ceive all encouragement. The majority of children must remain in the city during summer, and the trolleyed streets and filthy courts and alleys are not fit for them to

play in.

We understand that on e of the janitors has We understand that one of the januors has decided that a certain teacher must go, as she has made complaints enough. It is strange that in this enlightened age the teacher cannot understand that a criticism of the professor of dust and ashes is about as safe as triffing with the business end of wasp.

a wasp.

An editorial was noticed some time ago concerning the social standing of teachers. Women of culture and refinement who have always had position, have been able to keep that position in society, teacher or not. The snobs are the ones who cannot enter society and they are the ones that are always snubbed by society's snobs.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, the well known talk given before the Massachusetts State Teachers' association. The necessity for cul-ture, good breeding, lady like ways and gracious deportment in the school room, as well as out, was her theme. She was re-ceiving letters from school officials asking for teachers with these qualifications first of all, after that what they could get. There was a world of truth in all Mrs. Palmer said. The day has gone by when a high percentage in examination results will atone for brusqueness in a teacher. Manners should be de-manded before mental arithmetic, and gra-ciousness before grammar.

So long as Boards of Education are com-posed of politicians using this office as a stepping store to something better, so long will our schools be mediocre. Intelligent, thinking men, who know the needs of a school room, and whose arder can be toned lown by a few bright women, are the mem-

ers of the future.
In every school house in the union there should hang a map of the United States, and over every school house there should float the flag of these United States.

In a town in Minnesota children under 16 years must be off the streets by 9 o'clock at night. If this rule could be enforced it nomaha, the High school pupils would not complain of long hours, nor would the cold. to be able to endure five or six hours of misery with aching limbs? Small wonder lessons are not learned and seats are con-

there were a method of limited state control similar in a general way, but not in many of its details, to the German system. his method permanent educational expert night be kept in charge of our schools, an the demoralizing influence of politics with-

Music is the language of the emotions, and should have a large place in the school room. Melody should always take precedence of har-mony, and songs should be sung that are full of the heart's power and feelings. Music

which one of Omaha's rival cities can boast of having a superintendent with one degree and a principal of the High school with two, and with executive ability, second

A teacher who asked a girl to purchase a grammar received the following note from the little girl's mother: "I do not desire that Mattie ingage in grammar, as I prefer her to ingag in more useful studies, and can learn her to write and spaak proper myself. I went through two grammars and can't say as they did me no good. I prefer Maity to ingage in German and drawing, vokal music

Among the resolutions adopted by the Na-tional Council of Women of the United States at Washington was the following:
"Resolved, That in the best interests fucation, and as a matter of justice, we ask that women as well as men shall be elected or appointed on all school boards in the sev-

eral states and territories. "We heartily endorse the effort to give the youth of the country scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. "We carnestly request all the school boards in the United States to adopt the kindergar-

ten method, and to combine manual with mental training as a fundamental part of our public school system."

"This school keeping of ours is not a makeshift, a catch-penny device, a means of tiding over an unforseen bar in our husiness career, a ready resort from the tedium of housekeeping, a flirtation with small literature from the company of the careful was a free formation with small literature.

ature, a free fountain by the wayside, where the tired traveler may stake his thirst and Picture him—frail in body and impediment in speech—practicing in a cellar, deciaiming while climbing steep ascents, reciting on the shore, his face to the breeze, with only the roaring waves for an audience. Thus effort followed effort until he won for himself first place among the world's orators. A bill was framed to form a State Board of

Under such conditions, the spur of ambition and poverty, the discipline solves itself.

Sorrow and sighing and sobbing and tears Fruitless endeavor and weakness and fears Doubts for the days and dread of the years Sunshine and smilling and love that is pure Joys that are blissful and peace that is sure Hopes for the future and strength to endure

Silence and distance and horrors of night. Adorable beauties shut out from the sight. Coldness and absence and longing for light Safety—completion and knowledge and rest, Soothing hands laid on a turbulent breast, Fullness of glory by mortals unguessed. —BELLE WILLEY GUE.

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster we must raise those of recruiting sergeant. EDWARD EVERETT.

The many new styles of picture fram mouldings just received at Hospe's are inde-exquisite and tasty, the prices very low. A GREAT TEACHER.

A Tribute to a Well Known Pastor. "Ah! here is a teacher! and the lesson He taught was good! There are no creeds, nor classes, nor races, Only one human brotherhood."

In this Woman's edition I wish to bear tribute to one who is now absent, but sadly missed. The poor, whom he loved and for whom he worked to the best of his great head and heart power, miss him, for his sympathy was always given with substantia

Known as a scholar among the scholars of the nation, he holds his wealth of learning at the service of the lowliest of mankind. Hundreds testify to his work for causes humble—causes exalted by service so gra-

The Omaha young men cannot forget him European costumes are often seen.

Throughout the entire system of education great stress is faid upon obedience, just as who were ignobly content on the lowest we lay it upon freedom. There are endless educational societies with long names, the public ones resembling our normal teachers' institutes.—Selected, Boston Transcript.

The Omaha young men cannot forget him. He was their teacher and friend. Some who were ignobly content on the lowest moral and business rount of life's laider acknowledge that their foothold on higher rounds was obtained through his inspiration.

Wherever nobility of character was needed there was becalled; and though often to the most unexpected and unpleasant quarters, the call was never unheaded. He was a Good Shepherd. He would have given his life for his flock, yet outside of hi own fold he saw a field of work wherever

> Truly of him can It be said "He serves by lofty gifts The lowly needs of this poor race."

T. J. Wilson bakery, 1997 Cuming.

oubting soul needed encouragement

NUTRITIOUS FOOD VERSUS MEDICINE Men Die, and Many, Because They Know

Not flow to Live." In many of the homes in this land of our the need of economy is uppermost in the min of the housewife. This is brought forcibly to mind by the monthly appearance of an enormous bill from the grocer or butcher. She feels that the responsibility of the money sale feets that the responsibility of the money expended within the house rests with her, and so it does. It is estimated that fully three-fourths of the income of the middle classes is spent for food. Investigations prove that the debility afflicting the majority of the people in this class is due to the want of proper nutriment to proper the body for the strain of our American life and climate. The question arises, what is the cause and the solution of all this? I maintain that ex-president of Wellesley college, won golden opinions from men and women in a recent and unintelligent maids the entire handling of our food. Cooking has become a science and an art, and should not be so left, for the health and happiness of our families depe much upon our cooking. To illustrate: I went the other day to visit a friend whom I had promised to show how to prepare I found her hemstitching a baby's dress, a busy that she was unwilling to stop to go to the kitchen, but thought instead that the

steak could be "pounded" and cooked in the usual way. I could picture to myself the scrambling meals of that household. The greatest waste often results because good food is rendered indigestible by bad cooking. As an example, a pounded steak fried in grease. As well eat the sole of a boot. I think my friend made a great mistake in the method she chose for doing her duty to her family. She could have spent half the time in the kitchen that sh spent with her needle with advantage to own health and that of her family. I not wish to be understood as advocating slavery to the kitchen. The larger part of the detail work may be left to a maid. From one to two hours of well directed effort each day will suffice. This need not at all conflict with any reasonable demands of society One need not ruin either her hands or he pickly lunches have a deleterious effect temper, in fact nothing can do more to After a night of dancing, scarcely any break-promote a sweet temper in the entire family fast the next day, can we expect a girl or boy than precisely this course. The woman who believes that cooking means only drudgery has no true idea of what cooking is. Any sidered hard.

Dr. J. M. Rice, who recently returned from a European trip of inspection of schools in the interest of The Forum, presents, as on result of his study, the conclusion that the American school system would gain much if there were a method of limited state control similar in a general gestible qualities, these are some of the things which lend charms to the art of the housewife. Every dish of the successful cook

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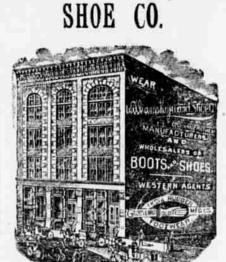
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getting gas to their nouses and using a Gas Range.	
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H. L. DAY, 914 N. Y. Life Building.

400 Paxton Block.

412 N. Y. Life Building.

609 N. Y. Life Building.

511 Paxton Block.

ESTELLE & HOEPPNER,

CHAS. W. HALLER,

CHAS. S. ELGUTTER, 204 Bee Building.

FRANK H. GAINES, 517 N. Y. Life Building. CHAS. A. GOSS,

HALL, MCCULLOCH 429 Om. Nat'l Bank Bldg. & CLARKSON,

C. P. HALLIGAN, 1504 Farnam St.

MCCLANAHAN & HALLIGAN 602-3 Paxton Block.

KENNEDY & LEARNED, 612 N. Y. Life Building.

McCabe, Wood, 420 to 423 First Nat'l TELEPHONE NEWMAN & ELMER, Bank Building. 1281.

MAHONEY & SMYTH, 504-5-6 Paxton Block.

EDMUND G. MCGILTON, 411-412 Karbach Block.

MONIGOMERY & HALL, HENRY W. PENNOCK, 606 N. Y. Life Building. Law of Taxation and Patents,

JOHN L. PIERCE, 834 N. Y. Life Building. Att'y, Real Est, and Loan Broker.

TELEPHONE EDWARD W. SIMERAL, 350-352 Bee Building.

G. W. SHIELDS, 422-3 Paxton Block. Neb. National Bank,

WARREN SWITZLER, 12th and Farnam. D. M. VINSONHALER, 618 N. Y. Life Building.