· UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Experience of Mr. George F. Gellenbeck, the Funny End Man.

Be Discourses on the Difficulties of a Minstrel Man to Get in Good Shape for Business - How "He Got There Just the Same."

"Speaking of minstrels," said an old citizen to a reporter several days ago, "do you know that we have some very fine talent in that line right here in Omaha? I went to the Goodali benefit on last Monday night and saw there as fine a minariel show as I have had the pleasure of attending for many a day. I did think of zoing to the Press Club benefit, but have been bored so often lately by some of the would be minstrel constituted by some of the constituted by the second by the newspaper comments the next day I was sorry I did not go, but I attended the Goodal benefit and minst say it was fine, and reminded not of the old time boys, such as Hirch, Wambold and Backus, and other boys of their lik who are now seed on too old to go on the boards any more."

On looking into the matter the reporter, who had been out of the city at the time of both entertainments, found the following complimentary notice from the Bee of February 28th, of one of the participants, Mr. George Gellenbeck, who is night watch aan at the Bee office, and is really

"Mr. George Gellenbeck was especially funny and kept the audience in an uproar during his "brief talk." To his intimate friends it has been known for To his intimate friends it has been known for many months that Mr. Gellenbeck was possessed if the ability which might in the future secure of thm a position of prominence in the amusement line and on several occasions he has dislayed exceptional powers as a caterer to amusement loving public. In the entertainment of ust night George Gellenbeck surprised the most anguine hopes of his most intimate friends and proved, in every part he assumed, his perfect light to a cordial recognition from all who appreciate genius. Mr. Gellenbeck is a born mucleian, and without a doubt has a future on the stage.

The reporter met Mr. Gellenbeck, whom he found to be a perfect gentleman, fairly briming over with good nature, and learned the following but of history partaining to his life that is not

found to be a perfect gentleman, fairly briming over with good nature, and learned the following bit of history partaining to his life that is not generally known:

"I have been playing the banjo and guitar for a long time," said Mr. Gellenbeck, "and have taught a large number of young people here in Omaha. I have appeared on the stage saveral times, but not very often, as my dutles do not aliox me much time in the evening. I play the mandolin also, and have been quite a singer in my time, but for a long time I was unable to sing on account of my throat. I have been troubled far along time with an affection of the head and broat that had almost completely destroyed my wood powers, and when I was asked to take part in our first entertainment I declined for the reason that I could not do any singing, and in fact could scarcely speak loud enough for people to understand me in ordinary conversation, but on being pressed to take part I at last consented on moudition that I would not be given any part in which I would have to exercise my vocal powers, about that time I began treatment with Dr. J. Cresan McCoy and his associates for my trouble, which was catarrh, and I had it bad, too, let me reli you. If it had not been for their successful treatment I could not have appeared at either antertainment, and would not have received the beautiment and would not have received the bound mentary notice you speak of. Why, I was in an awful way!

"I'll tell you how it was. It was in this way. I was continually extehing cold, and I could not understand it. Of course, I was continually exposed, but I thought I took all the necessary was continually catching cold, and I could not handerstand it. Of course, I was continually exposed, but I thought I took all the necessary was could stop up, and then the water would run from my nose in such quantities that the bandkerchiefs I had to use were so numerous hat it raised the price of them in the wholesale market. Soon I had a cold all the time, and the fischarge thicker and more diffic

mediminatity.

"Well, as I said, I began treatment with Dr. fcCoy and his associates at their office in the tames block, and when the time came for our interest at the condition or it, and—well, the notice you speak of tells the orit, and—well, the notice you speak of tells the or if, and—well, the notice you speak of tells the cale, and I have been improving all along, and to-stay I am feeling elegant. I have no more of the symptoms I told you of. I do not hawk and spit any more, and the pains in my head are all gone, and to make a long story short, I am feeling better to-day than I have for a number of years. After thanking Mr. Gellenbeck for his kindness and information, and receiving a morning of a "coup" to the next entertainment. in which he takes part, the reporter left him.



GEORGE F. GELLENBECK.

The above portrait of Mr. Gellenback is a fatrly good likeness of that gentleman, who, as above stated, is night watchmen at the Bee office, and resides at No. 319 Harney street, and will willingly coroborate the above statement to any person doubting.

POINTED QUESTIONS.

A Few Symptoms of a Disease That May Prove Serious to You.

you have frequent fits of mental depres-

Do you have frequent fits of mental depression?

Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your voice have a husk, thick sound, and a nasal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull oppressive headache generally located over the eyes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell, and is your sense of taste becoming dulled.

Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mouth?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when atooping to pick anything off the fiser?

Does every little draught of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of pilegin?

The above are some of the many symtoms of catarrh and the beginning of tung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but everyone affected will have a few or many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more dangerous your condition. This class of diseases is treated very successfully by Dr. McCoy or his associates. The many cases reported through the columns of the daily papers prove this, and each statement published is abstantially the same as given by the patient cured. Dr. McCoy and his associates, use me secret nostrains, but cure diseases by likely skillful combination of the best known remedied appliances known to the profession. They thus produce results that speak for themselves in the many patients cured, and we assure our readers that these enlinent physicians have achieved a success in curing disease which few or no other doctors can danicate.

DOCTOR Late of Bellevne Hospital, New York,

Has Offices No. 310 and 311 BANGE BUILDING, OMAMA, NEB. Where all curable cases are treated with suc-

Merical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, firight's disease, Dyspopsia, kheumattem, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARITH CURED.

CONSULTATION at office or by mail \$1.

Many diseases are treated successfully by Dr. McCoy through the mails, and it is thus possible for those unable to make the journey to obtain successful hospital treatment at their homes.

office hours # to 11 a m.; # to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. SUNDAY HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters adswered unless accomponied by 4

EVOLUTION OF ELECTRICITY.

Edison's Musical Phonograph to be Particularly Satisfactory.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

An Electric Tramway in Successful Operation-Electric Lights in Sweden-The New Weapon of Civilized Warfare.

Electricity on a Tear.

New York Star: There was quite an excitement in Madison square, directly opposite the Fifth avenue hotel, at about 6 o'clock last evening. The electric light wires, which had been blown into a tangle in the trees, had chafed till the insulating covering was worn through, and all at once electric fires were seen in several trees.

The unusual sight of these fairy fires lancing from limb to limb and darting out on the wires between the trees attracted a large crowd in a very few minutes. The people soon discovered the nature of the phenomenos and were very careful not to touch the wires, but the boys had lots of fun snowballing the dancing flashes.

The electricians soon arrived and stopped the fires by cutting the wires. One of the electricians said to a reporter of the Star: "People should be very careful how they handle electric wires these days, as it is impossible to tell which are dangerous."

The Electric Bullet.

Mail and Express: "The coming weapon of civilized warfare will not be an explosive bullet, but a chemical one,' remarked a scientific gentleman a day or so ago. Many suggestions of this sort have been made, and some plan will be adopted before long unless I am greatly mistaken." "What is the best plan?"

"I am inclined to favor the suggestion of Westion, the electrician. He suggests the use of nitrite of amyl. It is well known that this drug possesses the power of causing insensibility very quickly in a human being breathing its fumes. The effect is equivalent, tem-porarily, to a paralytic stroke. Now, nitrite of amyl is very cheap and plentiful. He proposes to fire shells filled with this chemical instead of gun powder. It will not be necessary to penetrate a ship. A few gallons of this nitrite dashed on the deck of a war ship would soon render her crew helpless. The most powerful iron-clads would be even more vulnerable than the light cruisers, for they would be sucking down great draughts of air through their artificial ventilators, and the odor would thus rapidly permeate the whole ship. The whole crew being rendered helpless for an hour or two, the ship could, of course, be towed into a safe spot, while the captors ventilated her and removed the insensible men.

Electric Light in London:

Electric World: It will no doubt inerest our readers to learn that the electric light is not only spread among countries densely populated, but that it has found its way to the northern-most limits of civilization. What is probably the most northerly electric light station of the world is situated at Hernosand, Sweden. The station building, we learn, is 25x50 feet, and contains at present one thirty-eight-light Thomson-Houston dynamo, with sufficient room for the placing of a second one when that shall become necessary, which will soon be the case. The dynamo is driv-en by a turbine, the water inlet being at one end of the building and the exhaust at the side. Not only is the electrical installation of American origin, but the water wheels are such, a Victor 45 h. p. twin turbine being employed. Our correspondent in describing the installation of this station writes that wellknown machinery builders in the neighborhood doubted the power of the small turbine wheels, only two feet in diameter, to run the machinery, which was formerly operated by a turbine six feet in diameter: but shortly afterwards the installation was started and the opinion of these was completely changed and it is not unlikely that American turbines will find application in that neighborhood not only for electric lighting, but for other manufacturing purposes. The lighting from this station starts at 2:30 in the afternoon and stops at 12:15 a.m., and the station has been in operation nearly two and a half years.

A Lantern for Human Throat.

The young English electrician to whose ingenuity, I believe, Mr. Irving owed the cleverly contrived effect of the sparks which fly from the blade of Mephisto's sword in "Faust." has been further proving what I may call his electric versatility. His latest invention, I understand, turns electricity to account as an aid to laryngoscopical examination by means of a tiny electric lamp, which is actually put down the throat of the patient. It was with this novel electrical apparatus which Mr. Vesey has invented that Sir Morell Mackenzie examined the throat of the crown prince. The lamp is appended at the end of what looks like a long, slender penholder, and the proportionately small battery which supplies the electricity is worn about the examining surgean's neck.

Brevities.

Ten cars to be run by electricity, after the Julien storage invention, are to be put on the Fourth avenue railroad in New York city, in consequence of the success of the single car which has been running there for a few months past. Electric lights have been put in the Paris morgue, with an idea of increasing the effect produced upon murderers upon being confronted with their victims. Under the effect of the light the "confrontations" are expected to be much more effective.

An Electric Tramway. A short length of electric tramway on the Linneff system in operation in the depot of the West Metropolitan tramway company, Highroad, Chiswick, is thus described in London Engineering: The current is led to the car through a conductor laid in a tube or trench in the centre of the track. The copper strand or rod which carries the current is contained within an iron pipe carried in brackets bolted to the side of the trough. This tube is covered with insulating compound, and between it and each of the brackets there is interposed a layer of non-conducting material. About every four feet there occurs in the pipe a T-piece pointing upwards, and into each of these fittings there is screwed a plug which binds tightly against the copper conductor on the bottom, and at the top carries a troughtite head. This head serves to convert This head serves to convey like head. the current to a flexible contact piece carried by two gripper arms which are fastened to the car and pass through a slot formed in the top of the trench Between the arms there is loosely stretched a wire rope on which are threaded a number of gun-metal ferrules to give it weight. This rope lies in the trough-like heads of the plugs

mentioned above, making contact with four or five of them at a time. The cur-rent then flows on the gripper arms to the motor on the car. The car is provided with an electric brake worked by a pair of solenoids and a horseshoe core. It has also a buffer board at each end. If this board strikes an object on the track it is forced inwards, and in moverack it is forced inwards, and in outs has also a buffer board at each end. ing it operates a switch, which (1) cuts off the current from the motor and directs it into the brake magnet; (2) reverses the brushes on the mator; and (3) switches the current back into the motor. Thus the car is automatically reversed. The novelty lies in the method of carrying the conductor, and making contact between it and the car.

'Put your foot on the square to the left and press lightly.' The direction was given to a New York Mail and Express reporter at early evening on the steps of the handsome browns tone building, No. 17 East Twenty-second street. Overhead, brightly illuminating steps, walk and building, hung a lantern of fanciful design. Stained glass, of curious pattern, through which light shone, was set in the rich dark wood of the door, while above was a transom of brilliant colors and fantastic design, standing out in the center of which, and surrounded by a representation of forked lightning was the word "Electric." It was the new house of the Electric

club, just completed. The reporter fol-

lowed the direction quoted above, which

was given by an officer of the club. Instantly the bolt of the door was drawn automatically and the reporter was ushered into a wide was ushered into a wide hall, brilliantly lighted from above by electricity, emanating from a long bar held in the claws of a bronze dragon. The reporter's guide led the way down two flights of steps to the sub-basement. This was a veritable storehouse of electricity. The chief objects were two dynamos of the power of 250 lights each and 120 cells of storage batteries, capable of providing electricity in an emergencies, sufficient for 300 lights. In an adjoining room was a new sixty-five horse power engine, notable for its noiselessness. Next to this was a big seventy-five horse power boiler, supplying heat and steam to the

At the back of the basement proper is the kitchen, the novel feature of which is an electric heater or range, which radiates the electric current the same as heat, and with which can be done all styles of light cooking. A few steps towards the front and you are in the billiard room. It is tastefully finished in terra cotta and is bright with electric lights, arranged in a novel design, while electric call bells connecting with all parts of the house are upon the walls at convenient intervals.

A SHINE BY ELECTRICITY. "Perhaps you would like to have your shoes polished by electricity," remarks the guide. The way is led to a corner of the ball where there is a comfortable chair, and hanging beside a roung piece of wood the shape of a policeman's locust. Close inspection shows this to be a circular brush. Touching a button in the wall which connects with a small motor, the brush revolves rapidly, and as it does so an attendant moves it over your shoes and they are polished in a jiffy, and in the

most approved fashion.

But the real electrical wonders of this novel and unique building are on the main floor, which is divided chiefly into parlor and diningroom. The latter is 30x20 feet in size. Handsome carpets are on the floor, and the ceiling is frescoed in fanciful designs in blue, gold and bronze. Suspended from the center of the ceiling is a magnificent electrolier, containing many brilliant electric lights. On the mantel is an electric clock handsomely carved and of odd design. In its case is concealed a battery, which keeps the clock wound up for a year without any attention. The mo tive power is derived from the action of a fine spring, as in the ordinary clock, electricity acting in the capacity of a key to wind up just as much of the spring as has been required to run the

clock for sixty minutes. After one has become accustomed to the brightness of the two thirty-light electroliers and the eight four-light brackets of the parlor, the first object that attracts the visitor's eye is a figure in bronze called the goddess of elec-tricity. It stands at the front end of the parlor. With its pedestal it is about eight feet high. It is the figure of a woman of graceful proportions, represented as standing above the clonds and grasping the lightning with one hand while distributing it to the earth with the other. The furniture of the parlors is richly upholstered with red plush, and the ceiling is beautifully rescoed, the design being electrical.

AN ELECTRIC PIANO. At one side of the parlor stands one of the newest of electrical noveltiesan electric piano. In this a series of levers, one for each key, are placed under the keyboard. Small rods project through the bottom of the instrument, resting also on a lever and each touching a key. When the circuit closes the armature is drawn down, the rod strikes the button of a key, and this makes full action. The circuit is closed by the positive pole of the battery being connected with a revolving cylinder, disc, or moving plane. The projections on this cylder or disc come in contact with circuit breakers representing each note or pair of magnates, which are connected to the negative pole of the battery, thus closing the current and producing the desired tone in the piano. The cylinder used is somewhat like that of a music box, but there the resemblance ceases. A spring, weight or motor is used to make the cylinder revolve. No sign of this mechanism is visible on the surface of the piano, and, while the cylinder is in motion, the keys of the piano move the same as when a person is playing.

As the visitor steps from the front parlor into the hall he observes a new iron safe at one corner. To all outward appearance it is exactly alike those in common use. But this, too, is an electrical novelty, in that its combination lock is worked by electricity. Circuits run from the exterior to electro-magnets within, controlling the combination, and there is also a safety circuit to avoid detection of the combination. A series of 100 fine insulated wires extend from the outside to the inside of the safe door, to a combination switchboard. Three of these wires are insulated from the switchboard, and run to three independent electro-magnets, the armsture of one of which locks the bolts and the succeeding armatures lock each other in succession. A common return wire to the outside of the safe is provided for these magnets. The switchboard is connected by a wire which passes through what is termed a safety magnet, which prevents the operation of the combination magnets, unless the circuits are closed through the combination magnets in their proper The battery is on the outside of the safe, and no electrical contacts are made in the interior. The safe is opened in three seconds, and the comnations are set almost instantly.

THE PERFECTED PHONOGRAPH. Edison's perfected phonograph stands upon a table at one end of the room and a member of the club is talking into a mouth-piece. On the night of the formal opening of the club house every member present will be expected to speak a few words into it for per-

manent record of the ideas that prevail on the evening and to record the tone of voice and name of each speaker. In a word this little instrument takes possession of all that is said in its hearing in such a manuer that it can reproduce what it hears in the tame tone of voice at the will of any one who touches its electric button. Within the instrument are many complications of fine ment are many complications of fine machinery, the propelling power consisting of a small electric motor run by a few cells. In telling about its uses Mr. Edison said he had spent the last eight months in perfecting the phonograph, and within a few weeks expected to have it in shape for practical commercial use. A person who wishes to send a letter sets the machine in motion and talks into the receiver in his natural voice, and at the rate he usually speaks. When he has finished, the sheet or phonogram is ready to be put into a little box made on purpose, to be mailed. Sheets are to be made in three sizes, one for from 800 to 1,000 words, one for 2,000 words, and another for 4,000 words. The reputs it into a phonogram instrument and gets the exact language of the letter. The phonograph repeats the letter as many times as a person wishes, the phonogram not wearing out by use. In taking down music, Mr. Edison claims the phonograph will be particularly satisfactory, and that it will take and

give out a piece for any instrument in perfection. The motor which propels the machinery is noisless. The second floor of the club house is arranged very conveniently and furnished handsomely. In front is the manager's room and library. At the back is a commodious lecture room with wires connecting with batteries and other appliances for experiments, including electric currents of different degrees of strength. On the next floor are bed-rooms and in each there is a new style of electric call or dial. Handsome electroliers light up each bed-room, and water for the rooms is supplied by means of an electric pump.

These descriptions give only a few ideas of the "home electricity" it is proposed to make of this unique club house. The club, too, has a definite aim. This is to raise the standard of electrical work. In the lecture room there will be monthly lectures by eminent electricians, accompanied by in-teresting experiments of the latest discoveries in the science. It will be made a special feature of the library management to obtain the most complete col-lection possible of electrical literature. Later, a room will be set aside as a museum of the most curious and important electrical inventions.

The club now numbers nearly three hundred and fifty members. To become a member it is necessary that one must be either engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery or in the commercial use or service of electric power. The officers of the club for this year are: President, Henry C. Davis; vice presidents, George W. Hobard, Thomas A. Edison, John B. Powell, and George L. Beetle; secretary, George W. Price; treasurer, A. J. Dam.

Patti's Phrift. London World: I received a letter from Madame Patti, too late for last week's paper, and at the same time a letter from a lady, who tells me that there is a general impression that Madame Patti has sung in one concert at the Albert hall for nothing. I made it my business, although I had not even the shadow of a doubt about it, to see, and I can now affirm that I did see the two checks which were tendered Madame Patti in payment of the two concerts in the Albert hall. So this invention is settled. But I can say what may perhaps astonish many people, that, if Madame Patti should offer me a concert to sing for nothing, I would by no means dream of accepting it. Not because I am too proud or to rich to let anybody put a thousand pounds into my pocket. Whoever entertain such a doubt is welcome to learn better. No, it is for this reason. So long as I know Madame Patti she never sang without being paid. Once only she consented to sing for nothing---that was four or five years ago, in the concert of a dear friend of mine. Mind you, it was not I who asked her. Everything was prepared; all the expenses which an Albert hall concert requires were made, and only on account of Madame Patt; and on the very morning of the concert there came a letter from Nicolini to express his and Madame Patti's despair that she was hoarse and could not sing. The gentleman who gave the concert had no choice but to announce the fact, and to publish that letter, orthographic faults and all. For exceptional reasons it did not matter to that concert. But in the usual way you must understand that Madame Patti not singing in a Patti concert, nothing remains but to return the money, and instead of putting £500 in your pocket, it might take five or six hundred out of it.



Many Men Of Many Minds. Many Men Of Many Forms.

May be sure of a

perfect fit in fine

trousers in the assort-

But Read what we Offer you for Cash or on Weekly or Monthly Payments.

SEE OUR PRICES AND EXAMINE OUR GOOD

Solid Oak Chamber Suits, worth \$38; now \$25. Solid Oak Folding Bed, worth \$40; now \$24. Elegant Plush Parlor Suits, worth \$65; now \$35. Extra Super Carpets, worth 90c; now 55c. The Finest Bed Spring Made, only \$2.50. An Elegant Baby Carriage, worth \$15; now \$9. A First Class Gasoline Stove for only \$4.50. THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS.

REMEMBER WE Carry only the Best Makes of Goods in the Country

In solid oak, walnut, ash and mahogony. You have your own time in paying for them. Only a small payment down and the balance to suit your own convenience.

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BOYDS ()PERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY April 4 and 5 The season's dramatic event,

Supported by Mr. KYRLE BELLEW (by coutesy of Mr. H. E. Abbey, of Wallack's theater and a carefully selected company, under the

Wednesday Evening, LOYAL LOVE. Thursday Evening, "ROMEO and JULIET." Prices, \$1.50, \$1, 75c and 50c. Sale of seats opens Tuesday morning, Apr. 3.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY, April 6 and 7 SATURDAY MATINEE. The representative American Comedian,

Assisted by his superb organization, Friday evening and Saturday Matines, THE WOMAN HATER. The success of London and New York, Faturday night, HUMBUG. Incidental to the play Mr. Reed will introduce new topical songs and his pocket edition of "Ermine" Sale of seats begins Thursday morning.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 10, 11 Special Matinee Wednesday. Mr. Boyd very respectfully announces the most notable dramatic event in the history of Omaha—the appearance of America's Grontest Actors

LAWRENCE

Supported by their own excellent company under the direction of MR. ARTHUR B. CHASE. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9-Grand Production of JULIUS CÆSAR, MIL HOOTH AS BURTUS-MR. BARRETT AS CASSIUS

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10 The MERCHANT OF VENICE. (Entire Play. Six Acts. Beautiful Production.) MR. BOOTH AS SHYLOCK—MR. BARRETT AS BASSANIO.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE-Special Performance: HAMLET.

MR. BOOTH AS HAMET-MR. BARRETT AS LABRIES. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL II-Grand Fare MACBETH. MIL BOOTH AS MACBETH-MR. DAHRETT AS MACDUFF.

PRICES: During this engagement the same liberal prices charged throughout the country will be adopted. Reserved Sents 8:30 and 8:2, according to location. General admission 82; gallery 81. Boxes, 89, 78 and 83. incation. General admission in the state of the fundreds in the Burden of the State IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT: As the bundreds of applications already received for seats for this engagement are far in excess of the capacity of the theatre, and being desirous of plessing all and avoiding speculation in tickets, the management has decided to offer the seats AT AUCTION, Monday morning, April 2, at 10 o'clock, in the operation to the price of the seats. All seats remaining unsold after the auction will be placed on sale in the regular way at the box office Tuesday morning, April 3, at 90 clock.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! THE CAR PACKED DAILY. Thousands have Visited the Prince of Whales!

The Leviathan of the Sea. 40-Weighing 40 Tons-40



FEET LONG 65

Ninth and Jackson Streets

Admission--Adults, 25c; Children, 15c. LIGHTED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT EVENINGS.

Take great pleasure in informing the public that they have se-

LADIES', CHILDREN'S & MEN'S

cured the exclusive sale of Smith

BLACK STOCKINGS.

& Angell's

They will not FADE, CROCK, or STAIN the FEET. The color cannot be removed by Acids, and is just as glossy and black after repeated washing as when new in fact washing improves the color. THE DYE BEING VEGE-TABLE DOES NOT INJURE THE GOODS.

Every pair warranted as above and if not found as represented return them and your money will be refunded. There are no other manufacturers giving such a broad guarantee, and nearly every Black Hose on the market from 10c a pair up are marked Fast Black, so do not be deceived, but try a pair of Smith & Angeli's and you will wear no other kind, for this is the only process in the World for dying HOSIERY & PERFECT BLACK without injury to the fabric.

Thompson, Belden & Co., 1319 Farnam-st., Omaha.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.



Great special sale of boys kne : pants on Monday April 2; 1,000 pairs at surprisingly low prices. New styles, well made and all sizes. 300 pairs, nice pattern, fair quality, part cotton, worth 50c. at 39c. 300 pairs, better quality, 75c grade, at 54c. 800 pairs boys all wool breeches, regular \$1 grade, at 75c. 100 pairs extra quality, worth \$1.25, at 97c. In addition a large kite will be given with every purchase of boys pants. Mail orders filled.

L. O. JONES, American Clothier, 1309 Farnam St., 1309.