

# READ THE PEOPLE'S

## A Sensible Gernion on a Saving and Seasonable Subject.

### YAKING FOR OUR TEXT TO-DAY:

A topic never tedious or tiresome, and when "The People's" began business in Omaha, four years ago, they promised the people to sell them better goods for lower prices than any other dealers.

The People's Mammoth Installment House has kept its word. Selling goods cheaper than anybody is the solid foundation on which they have built a business and reared a reputation that stands impregnable to all attacks.

### WE PRACTICE WHAT WE PREAM.

And if you will but give ear to what we say it will save every soul of you a quarter or a third of your money. We do not claim to be better business men than others. We do not claim that in every instance our goods are better than the goods of others, but we do claim, and make that claim good by the best of all proofs--namely, the prices. "The People's" sells cheaper than anybody else.

## READ THE ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK.

### GREAT VALUES

### FURNITURE.

- Chairs, worth 50c, go at 22c.
- Cook Stoves, worth \$15, go at \$9.15.
- Bed Lounges, worth \$12.50, go at \$7.75.
- Bed Lounges, worth \$15, go at \$9.50.
- Single Lounges, worth \$9, go at \$5.75.
- Chamber Suits, worth \$17.50, go at \$11.50.
- Bedsteads, worth \$3, go at \$1.18.
- Kitchen Safes, worth \$6, go at \$3.40.
- Springs, worth \$3, go at \$1.25.
- Hanging Lamps, worth \$3, go at \$1.90.
- Pillows, worth \$1, go at 38c.
- Comforts, worth \$1.50, go at 75c.

### Very Cheap.

- Carpet felt worth 6c go at .03
- Ingrains worth 35c go at .16
- Ingrains worth 50c go at .30
- Ingrains worth 75c go at .48
- Brussels worth \$1 go at .58
- Brussels worth \$1.25 go at .75
- Moquettes worth \$2.50 go at 1.50
- Litholeums worth \$1 go at .58
- Hemp carpets worth 35c go at .17
- Oil cloth worth 50c go at .35
- Bureaus worth \$12.50 go at 7.50

### A Barbecue.

- Baby carriages worth \$5 go at \$ 2.25
- Baby carriages worth \$9 go at 4.25
- Baby carriages worth \$15 go at 9.45
- Refrigerators worth \$10 go at 5.00
- Refrigerators worth \$15 go at 8.50
- Refrigerators worth \$18 go at 11.00
- Refrigerators worth \$25 go at 15.00
- Gasoline stoves worth \$8 go at 5.00
- Gasoline stoves worth \$11 go at 7.75
- Gasoline stove oven worth \$2.50 go at 1.75
- Lawn rockers worth \$3.50 go at 1.75
- Lawn settees worth \$6 go at 4.00

### Big Bargains.

- Extension tables worth \$7.50 go at \$ 3.85
- Kitchen tables worth \$1.75 go at .75
- Toilet sets worth \$3 go at 1.90
- Mattresses worth \$3 go at 1.80
- Ranges worth \$97.50 go at 25.00
- Bookcases worth \$10 go at 5.00
- Cheffoniers worth \$15 go at 9.25
- Ladies' desks worth \$12.50 go at 7.50
- Wash boilers worth \$1.75 go at .95
- Mrs. Potts' irons worth \$2.50 go at 1.40
- Lace curtains worth \$2.50 go at 1.25

### LOW PRICES

FOR

### Parlor Suites.

- Parlor Suits worth \$38 go at \$22.
- Parlor Suits worth \$45 go at \$28.
- Parlor Suits worth \$50 go at \$33.
- Parlor Suits worth \$75 go at \$50.
- Parlor Suits worth \$100 go at \$65.
- Parlor Suits worth \$200 go at \$125.
- Push Rockers worth \$8 go at \$4.
- Push Rockers worth \$14 go at \$8.50.
- Push Rockers worth \$20 go at \$12.75.
- Push Easy Chairs worth \$10 go at \$5.
- Push Divans worth \$15 go at \$7.50.
- Push Divans worth \$20 go at \$12.50.

## People's Mammoth Installment House, Largest Exclusive Time Payment House in the World

613, 615, 617, 619 North 16th St., Between California and Webster.

Open at night. Telephone 727.

B. ROSENTHAL & CO., Proprietors.

Special Inducements to Beginners in Housekeeping.

### GRAND MASTER OF LIBERTY.

Memorials of President Washington When He Was a Free Mason.

### THE RICHES OF ALEXANDRIA LODGE.

Another Interesting Chapter in the History of the Local Pioneer Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 1.

### Masonic Relics of Washington.

Masonic relics of its worshipful master, George Washington, have been for nearly a century guarded with sacred care by Alexandria Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Alexandria, Va. The lodge itself dates back to February 25, 1788, when it held its first meeting under a charter granted by the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, which, in turn, held a provincial grand warrant from the grand lodge of London, England. The success which attended the revolt against Great Britain led the revolutionary war caused the grand lodge of Pennsylvania to re-establish itself as an independent body. It accordingly requested the return of the charter of Alexandria lodge in order that a new one might be issued.

At this time, however, the grand lodge of Virginia had been formed, and to this body the Alexandria Masons appealed for a charter. They named George Washington as the worshipful master, his consent to accept the office having been granted by the grand committee which waited upon him. The petition to the grand lodge received prompt and favorable attention, and on April 29 a new charter was issued, one clause of which read as follows:

"Know ye, that we, Edmund Randolph, esq., governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby constitute, create, constitute and honorably society of Freemasons within the same, by and with the consent of the grand lodge of Virginia, do hereby constitute and appoint our illustrious and well-beloved brother, George Washington, esq., late general and commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States of America, and our worthy brethren, Robert McCrea, William Hunter, Jr., and John Allen, esq., together with all such other persons, do hereby constitute, create and associate with them, to be a just, true and regular lodge of Freemasonry, by the name and designation of the Alexandria Lodge, No. 22. Under this charter the lodge has since worked.

When Washington died his fellow Masons desired to add his name to the title of the lodge, but naturally did not desire to surrender the charter, which contained his name. A resolution authorizing the addition of the word "Washington" to the title of the lodge, and those three documents, dated in 1783, 1788 and 1804, respectively, are treasured among the archives of the lodge.

Washington's name was added on November 4, 1792, when he entered Fredericksburg, Va. lodge, No. 4, as a lodger of nineteen years, under a special dispensation. This, in itself, is an interesting fact, as showing that even at that early age, he must have been a man in stature, wisdom and character, even though he had not attained his legal majority. He became a Fellow-Craft on March 3, 1793, and on August 4 of the same year was raised to the degree of master. No better evidence of this is needed than the three letters in his own handwriting, which are now hung upon the walls of the lodge room. The first of these not only indicates Washington's love for the craft, but is interesting historically. Two days subsequently to his return to Mount Vernon from Annapolis, where he resigned his commission in the army, a letter was sent to him by the

officers of Alexandria lodge, assuring "your excellency that we, as mystical lodge, rejoice in having a brother so near us whose pre-eminence in revolution has secured the happiness of millions." His reply, dated three days later, is written upon a large sheet of unruled white paper, and says:

"MOUNT VERNON, 28th December, 1789.—Gentlemen: With a pleasing sensibility, I received your favor of the 29th, and beg leave to offer my sincere thanks for the favorable sentiments with which it abounds.

I shall always feel pleasure when in my power to render service to lodge No. 39 and in every act of brotherly kindness to the members of it, being with great truth your affectionate brother and obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Robert Adams, esq., master, wardens and treasurer of lodge No. 39.

Shortly after this General Washington was invited to accept the courtesies of the lodge, but was compelled, on account of other engagements, to decline. On June 24, 1784, St. John's day, he attended, however, a dinner given by the lodge, his note of acceptance being dated from Mount Vernon, June 10, 1784. He enclosed a letter for lodge No. 24, ward No. 11, which he asked should be given to the captain of a vessel about to sail for Liverpool from England. The third article of the lodge is quite brief. A complimentary token for the "assemblies" or dancing parties of 1789 having been sent him by half a dozen members of the lodge, he returned the following:

"MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 12, 1790.—Gentlemen: Mrs. Washington and myself have been honored with your polite invitation to the assemblies in Alexandria, this winter, and thank you for this mark of your attention. But, alas! our dancing days are no more. We wish, however, all those of us who are so agreeable and interesting amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them. And I am, gentlemen, your most obedient and colliged humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This note must have been one of the last ever written by Washington, for he died on December 14, 1799, a month later than the date on the epistle. He was buried with Masonic honors on the following Wednesday, December 18, under the direction of the lodge, over which he had presided. Brook lodge No. 24, of Alexandria, and Federal lodge of Washington also participated. The three candles which were lighted on the day of the funeral are of mahogany, carved to represent a Doric column, and an offer of \$5,000 was recently received for them.

The lodge room at Alexandria is filled with relics, which like these candles, link the present with the past. Here is the chair in which Washington sat when making his speech in the lodge. It is a large antique, covered with leather, which, in many places, has been worn through, showing the horse hair used in its upholstery. It has been preserved from relic hunters with the greatest difficulty. The gavel which he used as master was stolen previous to the war.

### History of Omaha Lodge No. 2.

The lodge continued to meet in the third story room of the building on Farnam street, occupied by Collins Bros. until 1874, when it was removed to the hall on the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Dodge street, which is the joint property of four lodges which were the only ones here at that time, viz: Omaha No. 2, A. O. U. W. No. 5, State No. 39 and Beacon No. 2. The lot upon which this building stands is the same as is referred to in the records of the lodge as being deeded to the lodge in fee by the mayor, having been set apart by the original townsite company for the lodge through the thoughtfulness of Brother A. D. Jones who, subsequently watched the management and kept the land intact until properly transferred to the lodge by deed.

The roster of the lodge shows that 633 members have been admitted since its organization—458 by initiation and 195 by card. Of this number, the lodge has lost 85 by death and 392 by withdrawal, etc., leaving the present membership 266.

Omaha lodge has added in vitalizing and fostering four other lodges, Nos. 8, 10, 30 and 14, having an aggregate membership of 393.

This lodge has furnished the order at lodge with four grand masters, Aaa Hunt, A. D. Jones, Alvin Saunders and S. J. Goodrich; two deputy grand masters, Esa Hunt and

Alvin Saunders; three grand secretaries, Byron Reed, S. J. Goodrich, and John Evans; (this lodge furnished the grand secretary for fifteen years); seven grand treasurers, J. R. Porter, A. D. Jones, Aaa Hunt, D. C. Stephens, A. A. Simpson, M. Dunham and Alvin Saunders; four grand representatives to the sovereign grand lodge, S. J. Goodrich, A. D. Jones, John Evans and G. C. Howard.

The lodge has also supplied two United States senators, J. M. Thayer and Alvin Saunders, besides a host of local and state officers.

The present officers of the lodge are Ira L. Van Horn, N. G.; D. L. Morgan, V. G.; C. A. Patterson, secretary; F. B. Bryant, treasurer.

### R. of P.

The encampment of the Uniform Rank at Milwaukee now promises to be the largest military encampment that has been held in the United States since the war.

Omaha division No. 12 will go to Milwaukee with twenty-nine men in line, and the following officers: Captain John Hayward, Lieutenant H. Harding, Herald D. C. Miller, Right Guide, E. Summers; Left Guide, E. Messerschmidt.

Lance-captain division No. 14 proposes to take fifty-one men to Milwaukee.

The officers of the division will all go, as follows: Captain J. E. Knowles, Lieutenant Edmund Paulsen, Herald John A. Weland, Left Guide, right guide, Robert McCune, Frank Spore.

Twenty division No. 8 will be at the front with twenty men under the command of Captain J. C. Loring, assisted by Lieutenant W. C. Kelly; right guide, F. Phand, herald, D. H. Christie, right guide, J. D. Robinson, left guide.

The divisions at Columbus and David City have made arrangements to consolidate for the Milwaukee trip and will charter a sleeper.

Colonel W. C. Lane, chief of staff, having tendered his resignation, and the same having been approved by the major general, commanding the U. S. R. P. of the world, he has been relieved from duty as chief of staff of the Nebraska brigade.

Captain F. H. DeCastro, of Sidney division, No. 31, has been appointed and commissioned as colonel and chief of staff on the staff of the brigade, general commanding the Nebraska brigade.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon General W. H. Bond, having been approved by the major general, commanding the U. S. R. P. of the world, he has been relieved from further duty as assistant surgeon general.

Surgeon G. W. Meredith, of the first regiment Nebraska brigade, has been appointed and commissioned as assistant surgeon general of the Nebraska brigade, with the rank of colonel.

The resignation of Colonel L. S. Irvin, assistant judge advocate general, having been approved by the major general, commanding the Nebraska brigade, he has been relieved from further duty as assistant judge of the Nebraska brigade.

Nysian division, No. 44, located at Grand Island, Neb., which was instituted March 10, 1887, with twenty-seven charter members, has been assigned to the Third regiment, Nebraska brigade.

There are now twenty-three lodges in Douglas county, with an aggregate membership of 2,500 in good standing.

Douglas division, No. 35, will not go to Milwaukee and it is probable that no one of the members will go individually. There are only about twenty names on the roll and no meeting has been held for over six weeks. The division has not met for drill for over three months. The officers are Julius Treibschke, captain; Julius Nagel, lieutenant; Edward Gargle, herald; Jacob Frank, recorder and treasurer.

A committee of which John Van Valkenberg, P. S. C., was chairman, was appointed by the Iowa grand lodge to confer with the representatives of the various railroad companies at Milwaukee, with a view to securing special rates to the encampment in July. A meeting was held in Dubuque May 7, at which representatives of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, and the Illinois Central railways were present. The railway representatives stated that it was to the interest of the order as well as the railroads to make half rates and stand by them. The details of the arrangements will be announced later by the committee on transportation.

Myrtle division, No. 2, will not go to Milwaukee as a division. A number of the

members may go as individuals, or they may affiliate with another division, but a careful canvass has resulted in the determination not to make an attempt to go in a body. The division is in good condition financially, but does not do quite so well. The officers are: William Darr, captain; John Kelly, lieutenant; George W. Estlin, herald; C. A. Burt, right guide; H. M. Simpson, left guide.

### A. O. U. W.

The grand assembly of the Dakota met at Huron, S. D., on the 15th inst, with about one hundred delegates in attendance, representing sixty-seven lodges with a total membership of over two thousand. Grand Master Workman Boutz of Huron presided. It was decided to hold the next session of the grand lodge at Aberdeen. According to the treasurer's report to date the cash received since the organization last August is \$15,501.32; total disbursements \$4,819.76, leaving \$10,681.56 on hand. \$75 was collected and expended for seed wheat for distribution among farmers living in the drought districts and belonging to the order. The following officers were elected and installed: Grand and ex-officio grand, D. E. Hughes of Jamestown; foreman, Karl Gerner of Ipswich; overseer, J. M. Chilson of Hamilton; recorder, J. D. Lavin of Columbia; secretary, H. C. Sessions of Columbia; guide, George W. Elliott of DeSmet; lodge watchman, J. M. Graham of Webster; outside watchman, Harry Snyder of Pierre; speaker, E. V. Smith of Lead City; medical examiner, F. M. Graine of Doland. H. C. Sessions, C. C. Huff and J. L. Houtz were elected representatives of the order to the grand lodge at Aberdeen, S. D., on the 14th inst.

The statement in Auditor Benton's office of the business done in Nebraska by the various secret, benevolent and fraternal societies and associations for the year ending December 31, 1889, is as follows: Income, \$17,152.84; losses, paid, \$107,216.29; number of certificates issued, 6,572; amount insured, \$13,235,709.00; discontinued by death, 50; total number certificates in force, 15,219; total amount insured, \$11,754,318.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen had the greatest number of members in the state, having 6,370 on December 31, 1889. The Modern Woodmen were next in list with 5,740. There are twenty-four different associations represented in the state.

Patten lodge No. 124, gave its first social dance on the 15th inst, and was a very pleasant one and was well attended.

Union Pacific lodge has started a funeral benefit fund. The rules under which it is operated provide that as soon as fifty members become contributors to the fund, benefits shall be paid at the death of any such contributor, amounting to \$50. As the number of contributors increase the benefit will be increased until it reaches \$100, which is to be the maximum limit. Each contributor is assessed \$1 at the death of a beneficiary. Members of any lodge who desire to do so may unite with the members of No. 17 in this scheme, but the fund is to be under the authority of the officers of No. 17 and the receiver of that lodge is to be the custodian of the fund.

I. O. O. F.

Hesperian encampment No. 2, held an interesting meeting Thursday night. The evening program was most interesting. The candidates, Grand Patriarch L. P. Gaze of Fremont being present to witness the work. The ceremony was followed by the election of officers as follows: L. L. Van Horn, chief patriarch; M. Johnson, high priest; T. J. Evans, senior warden; W. R. Wiles, junior warden; D. L. Morgan, scribe; G. A. Bennett, treasurer.

D. O. F. R.

Ruth lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, visited the South Omaha lodge last Thursday night. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Golden Link lodge will give a social at their lounge room, corner of Sixth and Pierce streets, on the 23rd inst.

Mrs. H. M. Urtley of O'Neill, the secretary of the state convention of Daughters of Rebekah, will visit Ruth lodge on the 24th inst, and try lodge on the 26th inst.

Ruth lodge No. 1 presented the face of the "District School" last Saturday night. The participants acquitted themselves creditably and the affair was a gratifying success, socially and financially.

Dr. Birney, practice limited to catarrhal diseases of nose and throat. See bidg.

### FINGER-EATING WAS THE FAD.

Table Forks Decidedly Bad Form Among Our Ancestors.

### CLEOPATRA HAD HER COSMETICS.

Enamelled Skins of Nineveh's Belles—Mrs. Harcourt's Art Work—Curious Marriage Superstitions—Matinee Dancers.

Did you know that queen Elizabeth ate with her fingers? You may have known that she loved show and style, that she was so fond of fine clothes that when she died she left three thousand dresses and any quantity of jewels; but did you ever imagine that such a great lady could be so incontinent as to eat with her fingers? But she did, and so did Shakespeare, and Chaucer, and William the Conqueror, and King Alfred, and everybody else who lived before her time, writes Mary M. Winston, in Harper's Young People. These last were more excusable than she—they had no forks, but even she was not without excuse, for though she had several, they had been given her as curiosities, which, I suppose, nobody expected her to use. There was one of crystal garnished with gold and snarks of garnet, another of gold with two little rubies and two pearl pearls, and still another of coral.

Why didn't she use them, you ask. Well, because she had never seen or known anybody that used one, and they were something new; and, besides, there was a prejudice against this invention just from Italy. But you must not think because there were no forks that the old-fashioned dinner made no pretensions to elegance or refinement. The "fingers" were not used, but the fingers and with these two implements they managed nicely. From their old books of etiquette we learn how they did it. In the first place, the fingers were to be washed before beginning the meal, even if this had just been done privately, it must be repeated at the table, that no one might feel uneasy in eating after his neighbor's fingers had been in the dish. To aid further, the meal was prepared as far as possible before it was brought on the table. If it was a stew, as was usually the case, it was in bits; if roasted, it was cut by the carver, and passed in large plates with a knife.

As to the way of helping oneself, each guest must choose and keep a particular part of the dish for his own. He must help himself directly from this plate, using only the fingers, and afterward, in carrying the food to his mouth, which, of course, was done with the hand, these same three must be used, taking care, however, not to touch the nose with them, to do which was extremely indecent, and showed a lack of good breeding.

Of course all this soiled the hands, and in those days, as in ours, the hands were washed with perfumed water and different napkins were passed, and no one must refuse to wash. It was a rule, however, that the hands were not to be washed in the water, but in the napkin, or rather, woman did, for it was she who first used them. Great dames kept them in their rooms to eat out with and to toast guests, and in course of time they brought them to the table.

As I have said, there was a prejudice against them, and the first fork people who were brave enough to use them were laughed at and called effeminate; a preacher even went so far as to say that for any one to resort to them was to touch the nose with his fingers, and in course of time they brought them to the table.

Nevertheless, they spread; in England especially, even after Italy, the home of their birth, was full of them. Those who knew their value, however, found them so convenient that up to 150 years ago—since which it has been no longer necessary—gentlemen traveling from place to place, and knowing how poorly supplied were the inns, carried with them in a case with a knife, silver cutlery, and a fork, as the French called it—and really they were only tiny pitchforks—has given way to the more convenient three

and four-pronged forks in use in our own houses.

### Women Have Always Painted.

Are you a student of statistics? If you are you will be interested in knowing that a German, who got accurate data concerning the amount of cosmetics used all through the world, says that the money that American women pay for them would paint 17,000 houses, allowing \$75 to each house. Notwithstanding this horrible charge, I don't believe American women will quarrel when it comes to buying anything they think will add to their beauty. Of course in nine cases out of ten it doesn't add to it, but even a man has to confess that even a tiny little bit of powder, to take the shine off the nose, is desirable. When Ovid was writing about women and their ways, he said that a fancy for looking ill and delicate, and playing on the feelings of the men, had taken possession of them, and that it was a smart thing to get a fetching smile on their faces by white lead and other stuff. In the ruins of Thebes an entire toilet case was found, with bottles of perfume, jars of powder, and tubes of paint, white brushes and cloths, evidently showing that the belle of that day not only knew how to take good care of her skin, but believed in having good looks to achieve good results. The belles of Nineveh were willing to suffer to be beautiful; they had their skins made white with pumice-stone and then they were enamelled.

Cleopatra not only had every cosmetic known in her day to add to her good looks, but she also wrote a book on the care of the skin, which is, unfortunately for the belles of today, out of print. In 1770 the English marquis, which always looked for the protection of its men, considered a bill that read this way: "All women, without distinction as to age or rank, maidens as well as widows, who should desire the male subjects of his majesty and mislead them into marriage by means of paint, false beauty water, false teeth, false hair, Spanish wigs, corsets or padded hips should be punished under the provisions of the law against sorcery, and the marriage shall be declared null." The bill did not pass, I believe, and it probably emanated from the brain of somebody who had been deceived and who wished, generously, to save his friends. In England today there is much more generally used than in this country, where what is known as "sancer rouge," and which is applied with a soft linen rag, is in greater favor. Englishwomen make up abominably. From the princess of Wales to the chorus girls the idea of improving the face seems to be to put a dab of rouge under each eye and not to shade it, to leave the cheeks and ears untouched, and to suppose that everybody believes this is real.

If rouge is used it should always be shaded off with a little powder, the lobes of the ears and the edge of the chin each being touched slightly with it, because any face on which there is a glow of color has the pink also at these points. Nobody blushes in a round spot. Shape the pink a little to your cheek, and if your face is very full make it longer, then round. Don't put it on at all unless you think you can't go without it; that is to say, that you look so ghastly you feel that you must have it on. It is better to give up the face by dabbling it in gin and water, the

skin bringing the blood to the surface and whitening it. In fact, in addition, it softens the skin, there is no reason in the world why it shouldn't be used.

### Wedding Fads.

In Russia the bride must avoid eating the wedding cake on the eve of the ceremony, or she will lose her husband's love. The wearing of a cat on the eve of a marriage was considered a good omen in the middle ages, but the howling of a dog then, as now, was especially ominous.

The bees are informed of a wedding in Derbyshire and their hives decorated.

In Scotland it is deemed especially ominous for a lump of soot to fall down and spoil the breakfast on the day of the wedding, for a bird to die in the cage, or for a bird to sit on the howling of a dog, chirp, chirp. The bride must carefully avoid breaking a dish on that day.

It is particularly ominous to meet a funeral, and brides or grooms were certain to meet a funeral of the person buried was male or female. In one part of Yorkshire the groom, on meeting a male acquaintance, rubbed his elbow for good luck.

Especially ominous are hitches or accidental happenings during the ceremony.

The Romans deemed it an ill omen to meet certain animals on the way to the ceremony. A priest, hawk, dog, cat, lizard or serpent was unlucky in the middle ages—a wolf, badger or spider lucky.

In Brittany, if the wife sees a rat, she must take care that the ring, when placed on her finger, will pass, I believe, and it probably is also said in this province to the altar candles. The bride who lost her ring lost her appetite, and to break it pretended death. Attention is also paid in this province to the altar candles. If they burn brightly throughout the mass the couple will live harmoniously. The one whose candle burns with the brightest flame will live longest. If one goes out, then its donor will die that year.

### A New Top-Boot for Ladies.

Among the latest European fads is the wearing of top-boots by ladies. The idea seems to have originated in Italy, and was afterwards adopted by the French, the latter having voted them the proper thing for driving in T-carts, phaetons and other carriages in which the ladies occupy the front seat. They are made up in the lightest manner possible, some with high heels and others with low.

Various combinations are used, such as patent leather tops and heels, glazed kid tops and heels, soft, smooth, brown patent leather tops and kid glove legs; glove kid vamp and heels, glazed kid tops and dull finished boyskin legs. The legs are articulated and made up on a smooth lining, so that when the foot is fullness so desirable to the eye is as perfect as on the ordinary leg after months of wear. The tops being of smooth finish leather are ornamented with stitching, the color being of a contrasting color. Various devices, such as scrolls and vines, are attached on.

New Coates House, Kan. City.

Absolutely fire proof. Finest and largest hotel in Kansas City. Unexcelled in its appointments.

## MIXER'S CANCER and SCROFULA SYRUP.

DURING THE PAST YEAR HAS CURED THOUSANDS SUFFERING FROM SCROFULA AND ITS KINDRED DISEASES.

There is, without doubt, no remedy before the people, which has won so wide a reputation on its own merits as "Mixer's Cancer and Scrofula Syrup." The manufacturers have never found it necessary to advertise this medicine to any extent, as it advertises itself, and is known in every state in the Union, by being recommended from time to time by those who have experienced and witnessed its wonderful results. We challenge the world to produce a medicine which so rarely fails to cure, and which does it so workmanlike thoroughly and permanently.

It is a safe and efficient remedy, pleasant to the taste, containing no mineral or other poison.

As a General Renovator and Blood Purifier it has no Equal.

For Sale by J. A. DODGE.

One dollar per bottle, 1049 South 20th St. Omaha, Neb.