THE LONDON COSTERMONGER

Daily Life, Haunts and Amusements of a Characteristic English Citizen.

A STRAIN OF GYPSY BLOOD SUGGESTED

Pen-Picture of the London Street Vender as He Is-Easy in His Domestic Relations-His Soul Centered on Pearl Buttons-His "Donah" and Her Delights.

(Conyrighted 1892.)

LONDON, Aug. 15 .- | Special Correspondence of THE BRE.]-There are between 50,-900 and 60,000 costermongers in the city of London. Their vocation is the same as that of the street hawkers of American cities, but those who have made the most careful study of the latter can form no proper idea of the former without personal acquaintance.

There is good reason for this. Our street venders of fish, fruits and vegetables comprise an ever-changing host of widely varying and uncongenial nationalities. A hawker in our country, from whatever race he has sprung, never remains a hawker longer than ecessity compels. If he is not successful in his ventures between markets and customers, he sportly drops out of the braying throng he snortly drops out of the braying throng and engages vizorously in another calling. If his voice, his swayback steed and his ramshackle wagon bring him profit, he will make the best bargain possible to another aspirant for his belongings, route and "good wiit," is shortly found in possession of a market stall or grocery, and ever after scorns the vocation and associations which gave him prosperity.

perity.

The great distinguishing difference between American bawkers and London costermongers, out of which the interesting pe-cultarities of the latter have grown, is the extreme antiquity of costermongers as a dis-tinct class or race. Indeed they may with propriety be considered as a race; and I am not so sure but that in a more thorough ac-quaintance with them than I have gained, it would be found that they possess the ancient romany or gypsy strain of blood. I have cer-tainly noticed in them many race characteristics of the gypsies; and their origin, bistor-leally considered, almost exactly corresponds with the period in which gypsies were first noticed in England.

Gypsy Traits in Costermongers, Some of the marked characteristics and customs I have found common to both gypsies and costermongers are noteworthy. Both races are bitterly opposed to book knowledge, and not 5 per cont of either, in England, can read or write. Both are hereditarily roving in nature, and would pine and die if forced for any length of time into in-door labor. Both mate rather than marry; and while remarkable for their fidelity in

this relation they hold in deep contempt re-ligious or civil marriage rites.

Both are the most honorable and honest people who live in all dealings among them-selves, but hold it the height of wisdom and morality to "do" all others not of their lik. Both, however meek, humble and actually law-abiding in their daily lives, are hereditarily the enemies of all law and law officers though both will make the most desperate o sacrifice to avoid becoming involved in any complications of the law. And both are, re-ligiously, agnostics of such luminousness and density as by comparison would put all the Hamiltons, Mansels and Spencers to fervent blush and shame.

The earliest record of London costermongers' cries is said to be in Lydgate's poem of "London Lyckpeny" in the time of Henry V., about 475 years ago. Shakespeare refers contemptuously to "these costermonger times;" Ben Johnson makes his Morose by the nears a costernionger's cry; and Dr. Johnson gives the derivation of "costard-monger" as originating in the street sale of apples or costards "round and bulky like the

A Distinctive People.

So far as can be traced in history and literature these folk were precisely the same in mode of life, vocation and characteristics hundreds of years ago, as at the present time. Like the fishermen of New Haven and Galway, and still like the gypsies, they have scarcely ever been known to intermarry with other classes. The result is the costermongers of the London of today form almost a little realm of their own, ever changing in confines yet changeless in characters and antiquity, with a purer strain of blood of its kind than that of half of the English nobility, and with ancient customs and traditions remaining hexorable laws of guidance to themselves—all to a more marked degree than is true of any equal number of people in any corner of Eu-

rope.

If all this were not true of the London costermonger he would still be found a ploturesque object to the casual observer. In the first place his dress is picturesque. You will not find at Catania, Messina or Palermo in Sicily more odd or colorful groupings than these crowds of costers at the markets or at their evening and holiday resorts. Indeed there is a dash of the gypsy in the dress of these folk that constantly recalls the romany

Garb of the Coster. At his daily labors the coster will have on

his head a small cloth cap well to one side, with the visor either pointed to the sky or sawing one side of his neck. He is never without his black or flashily colored sill "kingsman" or heavy, loosely gathered neck erchief, always tied in a sailor's knot and the ends, tucked in the folds of his gay woolen shirt, the whole exposing a fine, well corded and often hairy neck and chest. His waistcoat is long, like a jockey's, with capa-cious pockets and huge tabs, and always of corduroy or veivetcen. His trousers are half Mexican in cut, of corduroy or coarse ducking, and their wide bottoms flan over the best shoes worn by any lowly men in Lon-don. Added to this are pearl or polished metal buttons innumerable

In the matter of buttons their "best togs' for Sundays and holidays are truly starting Whether of metal or pearl, they are from half inch to an inch in diameter and are se as thickly as they can be placed around the cap band and visor edge, down the edge of waistcoat from threat to point, above ry pocket, and along the edges of all lapels, upon the sleeves nearly from wrists to clook, and along the wide plush side stripes of the trousers, from just below the knees to the very edge of the trousers leg, so that the last outlon clicks and patters against the pavement and the shoe. The Coster's "Donah."

The coster women are none the less striking in their garb and appearance. Like the men, they are all well shod, and wear short men, they are all well shod, and wear short roarse serge petiteoats, showing their ankies and shapely feet. These petiteoats are as ample as a Claddagh fishwife's. Their waists are always low at, or are left open in, the neck, and usuelly the latter, as with the men, is adorned with a flashy silk neckerchief, while a small woolen plaid or silk shawl covers the breast, where it is always fastened with a prooch of nuce dimensions. fastened with a brooch of huge dimensions. But the hair and the headgear are most fistinctive. From these alone a coster girl is anywhere recognizable. The hat is of straw or feet, and always as large as a coster's cart-wheel. It protrudes alarmingly in front, and above this canopy waves a forest of ostrich plumes. Coster girls belong to clubs for the purchase of these prized feathers, and there is no orginary sacrifice they will not make to possess the largest plumes that can be bought. The bair is bestowed behind in a large braid. A "part" extends from this ever each ear, and a beavy, straight tab ilos against each cheek. Above the forehead the hair fails straight almost to the brows, but is then frizzled and curied until it stands up-ward and outward like monstrous marted shevaux de frise. As a coster proudly re-marked to me: "Our donains (girls, sweet-learts, women) 'as a style as is all their

Outfit of the Costermonger.

The costermonger's outfit comprises either a handbarrow, a spring cart on two wheels on which he will load from 800 to a wheels on which he will load from 800 to a 1,000 pounds of fruit or vegetables and with the help of a boy or his "donah" push the same a dozen miles in a day; or a donkey and cart possessed by the more well-to-do. I have seen the latter loaded with from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds weight at Covent Garden market. The women when hawking alone are sometimes provided with donkey carts or barrows, but oftener with "shallows," or shallow baskets which with their heavy contents are carried on their heads.

A curious sort of business has always been in vegue owing to the improvidence of the costermongers as a class. This is the hiring out to them of baskets, barrows and carts. Out of the 50,000 or 60,000 costermonger pop-

ulation of London fully 15,000 are actually engaged in daily hawking, the remainder being old folk or children unable to work save at odd times. Fully one-half of the daily workers own their own shallows, bar-rows and carts. The other half hire them at ruinously usurious rates. The donkey and cart are seldom bired, nearly all of these out-fits being owned by the costers. But the handcarts or barrows are usually hired at three pence per day or one shilling for the week, for a barrow originally costing less than £2. More than £20,000 or \$100,000 is annually paid in barrow and "shallow" hire by the London costers.

How They Are Set Up.

Quite recently coster provident clubs have been formed. These by a trifling weekly payment from members insure the opportunity of niring barrows at reduced rates, and of purchasing donkeys and carts on the installment plan. But as a rule they like the old way best. The old way with London costers is, as a rule, after a night's dissipation at drink or gampling for all costers. pation at drink or gambling, for all costers without exception are hard grinkers and in-veterate gamblers in a small way, to borrow the day's "stock money" at a sixpence or a shilling interest, secure the hand barrow at three bence hire, the scales or measures at another outlay of twopence, and trust to heavy pushing, loud calling and guilible customers to retrieve their fallen fortunes. They are scrupulously honest in repayment

They are scrupulously honest in repayment of loans, and a harder working people do not live. But they are irredsemable in their thriftlessness, and with all their good qualities and traits considering their associations and ignorance, are hopeless slaves of the usurers and taprooms.

Any one desiring a superficial observation of this class can find ample studies of costers at the chief London markets. Daily 5,000 come to Covent Garden market; about 4,000 secure fish at Billingsgate; fully 2,000 are at Spitalfields; perhaps 500 each will be found Spitalfields; perhaps 500 each will be found at Borough and Leadenhall; and fully 3,000 are distributed among the lesser city and suburbar markets.

Seen at Covent Garden.

Covent garden is the most interesting place to visit, not only for its historic associations but for its greatest throngs of costers. From the opening at 2 o'clock in the morning until S or 9 o'clock, from 3,000 to 4,000 coster carts will have come and gone. The remainder in attendance wait until afternoon to dicker with the "haggiers" or speculators, who have bought unsold loads from farmers "in the

In these morning hours interest will not only center in the costers but in their donkeys and carts. Hundreds upon hundreds are packed in a corner of the open market waiting to load, for which privilege they are taxed I penny each. Every manner of rude ingenuity has been exercised in the patching up of donkey carts and the conpatching up of donkey carts and the con-struction of donkey harness. Rope, rushes and rags are good enough for some. Neckerchiefs and cordurovs are transformed into saddle pads for others. Many are resplend-ent in brass ornaments all together of half the donkey's weight. And still others have seen nobler uses and disclose bits of old carriage harness bedecked with coronets in gold

I would write of the coster's home life, but he has none. The gypsy, even the poor London gypsy of the loatbsome van, is vastly his superior in this respect. In the past three years I have visited more than a thousand costers' haunts and habitations. In them all I have not found a dozen genuine homes. The nearest approach to the home is where the coster is fairly well-to-do, and owns the donkey and cart or a couple or three. In these extremely rare instances you will often find the coster, his wife or mate, their children and the donkeys in one basement room together. But the character of the man's and the woman's work keep them upon the street. They eat at cheap chophouses and coffee stalls. Their evenings are passed at the taproom, the "penny gaff" shows, the rat pit and the cheap music halls.

Easy Domestic Customs.

Boys and girls leave their parents and mate at from 14 to 16 years. They take furnished rooms in the coster districts of furnished rooms in the coster districts of Leather Lane, Drury Lane, Shoreditch, Old Street Road, Marylebone Lane, Dockhead, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, Camberwell and the like, and are at once full-fledged costers. Children are born to thom, and are "minded" for the first year or two. Then they take their chances for life and education in the slums. At 6 or 7 they accompany their parents or hire out to other costers. In a few years more some fancied slight or too severe a beating, or the coster youth or lass have met their affinity, and they are away for themselves without partings or re-

However luck may go with the coster folk they are stickters for their amusements and holidays. Every evening will find them at the music hall, the rat-pit or their taproom baunts. There are more than 300 of the latter exclusively patronized by coster men and women. In nearly all of these are rude grills where the men may cook their own food; all are provided with cards and other games for their amusement; and with each is a backward or shed well protected from the eyes of the police, where rat and dog fighting, of which they are extremely fond, may be indulged in, and where boxing and prize fighting are eagerly cultivated. On Sunday they will be found in great num-bers at Battersea Fields, Hampstead Heath and Epping Forest; but the great yearly London outing for costers is at the Derby. More than a thousand carts, each containing from four to six coster women and men set out from the Seven Dials and White chapel. The donkeys are all bedecked with paper flowers, their faces grotesquely paint-ed and hung with tow whiskers, and their legs encased either in the trousers of the men or the bifurcated garments of the women. Then with great stores of food and liquor, and bundreds of horns and concertinas, after a grand procession through the aristocratic West End, 'to show the nobs how swell costers can be" on occasion, as a coster proudly confessed to me, this ontlandish cayalcade, with wild coster music, shouts d laughter, sets out in a merry scramble for breezy Epsom Downs.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN. A SUCCESSFUL EXPRESS COMPANY

Facts and Figures Regarding the Origin of Wells, Fargo & Company. In March, 1852, Heary Wells, William C. Fargo, in conjunction with several other gentleman met together in New York city and effected an organization for the purpose of transacting an express, exchange and banking business, under the name of Wells, Fargo & Company.

The company sprang into existance Minerva-like, fully equipped for service and at once engaged upon its long mission of trust and responsibility. The field of its opera tions extended from the Atlantic to the Pa-cific coasts and it soon established agencies in the important cities of Europe.

In 1888 it acquired the Eric system, con-tering in New York with extensive auxiliary lines, thus securing its own direct through lines to New Yors, Boston and all other large commercial centers. At the present time the company operates nearly 40,000 miles of lines by railway, stage and steamer; over 3,000 agencies and more than 6,300 employes; transacts millions of dollars worth of business annually in its express and banking department, its accumuated capital and deposits amount to over \$11,500,000. The main office of the company in New York city is at 63 Broadway, but its headquarters

proper, or general accounting office, is in San Francisco. It was Wells, Fargo & Company that origi-nated in 1860, the famous "Pony express" for the most rapid conveyance then possible of important mail matter across the American continent. The success of the undertaking demonstrated other possibilities of meeting the requirements of the age. The narrow trail of the "Pony express" may be said to have marked out the course soon atterwards followed by the capacious mail and passenger coaches, along with the telegraph wires, and in no less quick succession that of the railroad track and swift speeding becometive.

Dr. J. B. Moore—Dear Sir: Have been troubled with catarrh in my head and face for three years—at times was unable to near for three years—at times was unable to hear had a constant ringing in my ears and lor two years was almost deaf. Have tried several so-called remedies and been triated by regular physicians and noted specialists, but failed to get any relief. I tried one bottle of Moore's Tree of Life Catarrh Cure. It gave immediate relief and effected a permanent cure. I heartily recommend it to all sufferers of this disease and will cheerfully give any further information on being addressed at my home, No. 228 Sweeney ave., Burlingon, Ia. For sale by all druggists.

Respectfully,

For sale by all druggists.

OBSERVATIONS IN SWEDEN

Councilman Steel Tells of What He Noted During a Brief Trip.

FEATURES OF EUROPE'S NORTHERN VENICE

Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Services Unsurpassed and All Under Government Coatrol-Where Dishonesty and Vagrancy are Unknown.

Since my return from my brief trip to Sweden, I am daily asked to give my impression of Sweden and the Swedes.

I landed at the port of Malmo, where my baggage was examined closer than at any one of the seven custom houses I went through. spent a few days in Smoland, where I found keen genjoyment in studying the natural beauty of the country. The climate, I found splendid, with almost perpetual day at midsummer, the thermometer averaging 600 Fahrenheit, with less than 50 variation between night and day, with probably the richest flora to be found anywhere. Children would go out a few hours and come back with baskets full of the lily of the valley and other wild flowers both fragrant and beautiful. What strikes one very forcibly is the rustic attire and frugal simplicity of the peasantry, the difference between the people in the country and those in the cities or towns being so great as to seem more like going from one nation into another.

From Smoland I went to Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, from which point I made numerous excursions for pleasure and observation. Pleasure steamers run in all directions between the islands in the narrow straits, the banks lined with villas and gardens going as far north as Upsala, the Swedish seat of letters and art. Here is located the sent of letters and art. Here is located the famous university, which ranks as one of the foremost seats of learning in Europe; it was established over 1,000 years ago, and has at present 2,000 students. A magnificent library is here, and the museum is rich in works of art, curios and relies of the olden times, when Sweden ranked high among the nations of Europe.

Of Sweden's Capital. Stockholm is seventy-two miles inland on an arm of the Baltic sea, and is one of the principal scaports of the country. It is what might be called the Venice of the north, being built on numerous islands. Formerly there were no bridges and com-munication between the different islands was had by means of boats. Now, however, all Stockholm is connected by a magnificent system of bridges, spanning the city in every direction. The great industries of Sweden are iron, copper and lumber. The immense forests furnish lumber for nearly every portion of Europe. Then all along the coast are the cod, herring and salmon fish-eries, the greatest in the world. The rivers furnish vast quantities of salmon for the markets of England and other European countries. Sweden, too, is famed for its dairy interests; its butter and cheese are undoubtedly the finest in the world.

are undoubtedly the finest in the world.

Great quantities of these products are exported every year, and support a large portion of the population of the interior.

One of the pleasantest journeys which I took was from Stockholm westward through the interior of the country to Gottenburg. The distance is about 300 miles, and the method of transportation was by means of canals. I took a steamer at Stockholm canals. I took a steamer at Stockholm and paddled slowly through the canals, which at quite frequent intervals open out into small lakes. There are hundreds of these beautiful little sheets of water and two quite large lakes. The country we passed through was cultivated like a garden, and stretching back from the banks of the canal the scene was most picturesquely pastoral; the peasants in their quaint attire, the fields of grain, theorehards, the meadows, the verdancy presented a picture of rural life such as I could have feasted my eyes on forever. I spent two days on this trip, and the recollections of it will remain with me always. We went through many locks: at the famous Trollhattan falls, our boat climbed over a hill seventy five feet high. The scenery around and below these falls is perhaps, the granlest and mos najestic I ever saw.

Government Railroads and Telegraphs. Most of the railroads of Sweden are owned by the government, and are managed in a systematic and businessiike manner. The roadbed is, I think, somewhat better than ours, but the equipment and rolling stock are not quite up to our standard. Passengers have the privilege of riding either first, second or third class. It is a common saying over there that only an American or a fool rides first class. Why? Well, I suppose because traveling second class is quite as com-fortable and pleasant, and is somewhat cheaper. Traveling first class only means that you desire to be a little more exclusive and stylish. The third class coaches are for the common people. The fare is about half a cent a mile, and the cars are almost bare of all comforts or conveniences. Second class fare is about 1% cents, and the apartments are upholstered and quite comfortable and pleasant for the ordinary traveler. If you pleasant for the ordinary traveler. If you travel first class you secure a compartment something like a coupe, which holds four people, and by so doing gain a little more of elegance and finish and more excitisiveness. For this you pay 21% cents a mile.

The telegraph and telephone systems are also under control of the government, and, of are as the latter service is concerned, it is

o far as the latter service is concerned, it is perfect. When talking about telephone systems, I want to say emphasically that the United States is not in it. The government's theory is that the telephone is a public ne-cessity, like the postal service, consequently it is run by the government for the benefit of the people, not for the corporations, as in this country. The service is superb, and one cannot thoroughly appreciate it unless they have had an experience with our execrable system. Incivility and inattention are not tolerated for an instant, and if the girl at the exchange were not prompt and polite off would go her offi-cial head. Every little town in Sweden is connected by telephone. The system is not exactly like ours, as they have the Erickson patent, invented by an officer in the Swedish army, which was bought by the government. To show what a splendid system they have, I mention an instance. Having occasion, while in Stockholm, to communicate with a banker at Malmo, I was told to use the telephone. Although the distance was 385 miles I did not have the slightest difficulty in hearing or making myself understood. The conversation was as clear as though I were in the same room. And there were no vexatious delays, no buzzing; it was all perfectly satisfactory, and for a three-minute talk for that distance I was charged 6 cents. Telephone lost ruments rent at very reasonable rates. Large business houses pay \$10 a year, others \$5, and private dwellings \$5. Now, I don't want to express myself radically on the subject, but in comparing the telephone systems of Sweden and the United States, one is forcioly impressed with the superiority of their systhe United tem, and the question naturally suggests itself whether after alithe institution is not conducted by a pian more beneficial to the public good by the government than by a private corporation.

All the cities and towns of Sweden are lighted by the electric system, and the dangers incident to this metaod are largely avoided by subways, the wires all being buried. The electric plants, gas and water worss, and most other similar concerns which are of a public character are owned by the municipalities, which lasures the em, and the question naturally suggests by the municipalities, which insures the maximum of good service at the minimum of

Postal Savings Banks a Success. The postal service of Sweden is, I think, somewhat inferior to that of the United States, but one feature which I noticed was very interesting and seemed to be very bene-ficial. This was the system of savings banks established by the government. Persons deestablished by the government. Persons desiring to deposit their money with the government could do so, receiving thereon 2 per cent. Great numbers of people took advantage of this, the government receiving any amount from a penny up. They system is quite popular and inculcated habits of thrift and economy among the people. The people as a class are thrifty and frugal and are perfectly honorable and upright and honest in their dealings. They believe in the Golden Ruis, and follow that precept in daily life and in all their business transactions. One little incident will indicate this strong national characteristic. I had occasion to take a meal at a railroad station eating house one

day. I went in, med, as is the custom, pro-ceeded to a large senter table on which were placed dishes containing whatever a person might desire to esse I helped myself and taking whatever besired sat down to a side taking whatever besired sat down to a side table and enjoyed my dinner, for over there you are given halfor hour for meals. After eating I discovered a woman over in one corner to whom I bold what I had eaten. She figured it up and informed me what my bill was. Could such a plan be operated in Omana! Hardly. The restaurant man who would try it would go broke in a month, But in Sweden the restaurants are usually carried on on that plan, and no one thinks of acting dumanestly. Men would abbor such a petty meanness. So universal is this feeling of confidence, trust and honor that locks and bars are almost unknown. People do not fear indence, trust and honor that locks and bars are almost unknown. People do not fear thieves, because they are very scarce. Vagrants and tramps are unknown. At the hotels guests do not lock their doors, and in the morning a porter comes in on tiptoe and takes your shoes and clothes, first emptying every pocket, laying the contents on the table, retires and soon returns with them picely brushed and dusted. nicely brushed and dusted.

Neither Plutocrats Nor Paupers in Sweden There is plenty of work for those who de sire it, but wages are very low and the la-borer must exercise the greatest economy to make both ends meet. The dishonest man, the man who gains a reputation for cheating, overreaching, sharp practice or anything like that might as well move out of the country. He is shuaned and despised by all classes in the community; dishonesty is the one crime there which will not be counterpredictions.

nanced in any form.

As a matter of fact Sweden is a poor country. It is poor in money, as one of her poets once said, but rich in the recollections of a glorious past. Still, I cannot say that this has been detrimental to her prospersty. If Sweden has no very rich men, on the other band she has no very poor people. Plutocrats and paupers are both unknown. I could find no trace of discontent or political agitation. Socialism can find no foothold there. They have a king to be sure, but the House of Commons rules the government, Oscar II being a mere figurehead. But the people leve the old gentleman. I saw him one day on the streets of Stockholm. He is a tall, on the streets of Stockholm. He is a tall, handsome, venerable gentlemen, with a kindly benevolent countenance and a pleasant smile for the humblest passorby. He is said to be a retired, quiet man of scholarly habits, and of considerable literary ability. I think that Sweden loses nothing by her condition. But why do the people emigrate, you ask? Well, human nature is the same. There is the restless desire for change, the ambition to make money and a hundred other causes which stir the human heart. Du Chalifu, the great explorer, was once asked by a young Swede whether he should emigrate to the United States. Du Chalilu replied: "If you want to make money try America; if you desire to be happy remain at home."

Civil Service Incivility Unknown. Of course, in many things Sweden has not advanced as rapidly as we; in fact she is far behind the age in the work of improvement, invention and enterprise. Even in Stockholm, although the public streets are lit with electricity, the private houses still use the tallow dips, and the carpets of the royal); lace made me blush. It is an absolute fact that there are more square yards of carpet in use in Omaha today than in the whole kingdom of Sweden.
A very pleasant feature is the politeness

and readiness to serve you by officials of all kinds. The railroad officials treated us as if they had been our servants and we had had the power to discharge them if they did not please us. The policemen would walk a block with us to give the information asked

for.
The public school system has not, 1 believe a superior in any country. In connection with the public school are a gymnasium, manual training shops and where school children not having baths at home, and very few have, are compelled to bathe once a week. Two-thirds of the educated and middle classes and the tradespeoule is the state of t ple in the cities speak Euglish and German fluently.

The liquor traffic is handled by the municipal government in a manner that compel admiration, and drunkeness in the Swedish cities has materially decreased in the last twenty years,

Soap

Skin blemishes, like foul teeth, are the more offensive because they are mostly voluntary.

The pores are closed. One cannot open them in a minute; he may in a month.

Try plenty of soap, give it plenty of time, and often; excess of good soap will do no harm. Use Pears'-no alkali in it; nothing but soap.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED



MISS. RACHEL C. JOHNSON, 123 lbs. 147 lbs. 178 lbs. Miss. ALICE MAPLE, OFEGOR, MO. 320 * 168 ** 152 ** 168 ** 152 ** 165 ** 155 ** 165 ** 155 ** 165 MIS. RACHEL C. JOHNSON,

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To DERRY and LIVERPOOL
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Intermediate and Steerage at low rates
NO UATTLE CARRIED.
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ALLAN LINE LINE) STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK and GLASGOW. OVERBOARD

Some people don't believe in doing things by halves, but we do. We are doing something by halves now that seems to be the proper caper if the amount of our sales is any criterion. We're selling the rest of Hellman's suits by halves; that is, Haif Price. They won't last but a few days now.

School Boys.

Boys who are between 4 and 14 years old can get an all wool suit of us now for \$2.00. It's an elegant gray cassimere in two pieces.

Boys' elegant worsted 2-piece suit, in plaids and stripes, ages 4 to 14, for \$3.50, worth \$6.

Boys' 3-piece suits, ages 12 to 18, long pants, wool mixtures, in three shades, go at \$3.00, worth fully \$5.

Boys' 3-piece suits, long pants, all wool cassimere, dark effects, 5 different styles. ages 12 to 18, worth \$10,

Boys' single Knee Pants and Long Pants, in all sizes, styles and prices.

These lines must be closed out within the next few days, as we must have the room they occupy for OUR NEW FALL ARRIVALS,

Columbia Clothing Company,

Corner 13th and Farnam Streets, Omaha.

Successors to M. Hellman & Co.

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At Last We Have It. The Most Sensitive Tooth Filled, Without Pain, by a NEW PROCESS.

No necessity now of losing any decayed teeth. All can be saved by this wonderful process of filling which works like magic, is pleasant for the patient and simple and harmless as water. By this PAINLESS PROCESS we mount beautiful Porcelain Enamel Crowns on roots of front teeth. By this NEW PROCESS we attach pure gold crowns on the bicuspid and molar roots without pain. By this wonderful process we restore by contour gold filling the original shape of a broken or decayed tooth. DO NOT DELAY these important organs. Have every tooth preserved. THINK A MINUTE. The beauty of the mouth and face. The sweetness of the breath. The comfort in masticating food, and your health demands that you care for your mouth and teeth.

To those who have lost their natural teeth, or part of them, we call attention to our method of making TEETH WITHOUT PLATES. Fixed and Re-

movable Bridge Work. Call and see the Morris Thin Elastic Dental Plate, as thin as paper, clastic as whalebone, tough as leather. With this kind of a plate we can successfully fit mouths that have failed to get a fit from any other method. These plates are pleasant to wear, feeling soft and agreeable to gums and tongue. Cost no more than other kinds.

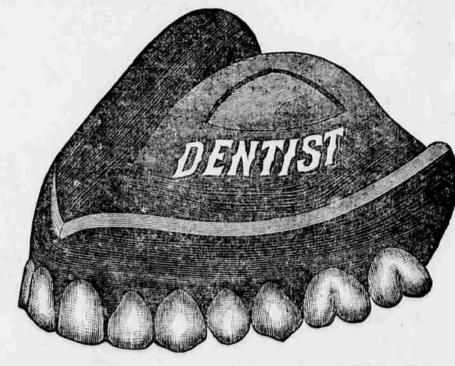
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