

Ladies' Desk

Oak finished, antique, has shelf beneath, well made and a new article. Regularly for \$5.00.

\$4.25

Large Rocker

Oak finished, antique, has shelf beneath, well made and a new article. Regularly for \$5.00.

\$4.25

Combination Book Case

and Desk. Solid oak, polished finish, has a large desk and plenty of book room. Retail for \$10.00.

\$10.25

Extension

Table. Made in Ash, 6-ft long and has 6 legs. regular \$5.50.

\$2.90

Dining Chair

High back cane seat very comfortable. Sells regularly for \$1.35.

78c

Bed Room Suit

Made of hard selected Maple in either square or cheval finished antique, worth fully \$20.

\$13.75

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Do not buy a carpet until you have seen our line of made-up carpets. We have them in all grades and prices and we will guarantee you a saving.



Bed Lounge \$8.69
Oak frame, woven wire bottom, covered with good mohair plush, sold in one lot for \$15.50.



Cook Stove \$7.50.
A cook stove that is guaranteed and one that is warranted to do good work.



Bedstead \$1.25
Made of hard wood, in all sizes.



Easy Chair \$6.50
Upholstered in fabric, very comfortable, our price is only half its worth.

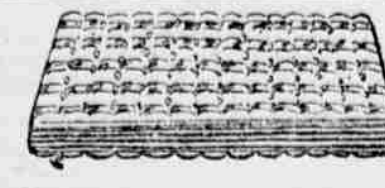
We Extend

Credit to the Housekeepers

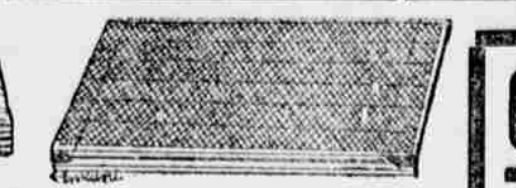
of Omaha.

Honorable dealing with all our customers, especially to those who avail themselves of our easy payment system. If you have been dealing with any other credit house and do not feel satisfied, we extend to you an invitation to visit our immense establishment and examine our goods, terms and prices. We will sell you on the following

TERMS:
Cash or Monthly or Weekly Payments.
\$10.00 worth—\$1.00 down—\$1.00 a week.
\$20.00 worth—\$2.00 down—\$2.00 a week.
\$30.00 worth—\$3.00 down—\$3.00 a week.
\$40.00 worth—\$4.00 down—\$4.00 a week.
\$50.00 worth—\$5.00 down—\$5.00 a week.
\$60.00 worth—\$6.00 down—\$6.00 a week.
\$70.00 worth—\$7.00 down—\$7.00 a week.
\$80.00 worth—\$8.00 down—\$8.00 a week.
\$90.00 worth—\$9.00 down—\$9.00 a week.
\$100.00 worth—\$10.00 down—\$10.00 a week.



Mattress \$2.10
Cotton top, very heavy ticking, worth \$3.75.



Folding Bed \$22.25
Made of selected ash, 18x40 beveled edge, made in our shop, a beautiful bed. Sells every where for \$40.00.



Bed Room Suit \$13.75
Made of hard selected Maple in either square or cheval finished antique, worth fully \$20.



Oil Heater \$3.50
Will heat a large room for only 5c a day.



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In Our
Crockery Department,
Drapery Department,
Tinware Department,
and in all departments this week.

THREE NOTED FUNNY FELLOWS

Stories About Mark Twain, Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley.

BUBBLING MIRTH REPRODUCED BY FATHERS

Spanking Days of Boyhood Recalled—How Parental Neglect Was Repaid—Chat About Their Business Ventures.

(Copyright, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Eugene Field dead!

Mark Twain roared!

Bill Nye overworked!

These are recent items of news about men whose wit and pithy remarks have made the world most laugh and cry during the past decade.

The story of the lives of funny men is often full of sadness. It requires hard work and behind the poetry and the humor may be found the trouble and the heart-breaking which has enabled them to know the human heart, and by their pens to play the saddest and the merriest of strains upon its strings. How few geniuses are appreciated when they are young! Eugene Field's father was a celebrated lawyer, but he evidently had no idea of the literary ability of his son. The boy, almost spoiled by the fortune left him, drifted into newspaper work, and thence, step by step, climbed into the literary niche which he will now hold in American history.

Mark Twain's father and himself, according to his own statements, were always on the most distant terms. His father had a certain respect for him, but he evidently had no appreciation of his humorous antics, and the stories which are related in "Tom Sawyer" are largely based upon incidents of Mark Twain's early life which had no charm for his father. The old man could not see the humor of jumping off a two-story steeple, and when Mark at a circus gave the elephant a plug of tobacco, the hubbub which followed was by no means with the approval of the old man, who had gone along to take care of the boy and look at the animals. At another time Mark pretended to be talking in his sleep, and got off a portion of a very original conundrum in the hearing of his father. The elder Clemens reproved him in a way which he does not like to remember to this day. In speaking of it Mark asks his friends not to try to imitate the results of the experiment, usually concluding with the sorrowful remark, "It is of no consequence to any one but me."

NEW STORIES OF WHITCOMB RILEY.

It was the same with James Whitcomb Riley. His father never appreciated him, and I doubt whether he ever realized the real greatness of Riley's genius. A short time ago Riley and one of his newspaper friends were talking about the days of their boyhood, when Riley said:

"They never thought I'd amount to much at home. My father was a country lawyer, and he believed in the classics. He was all he cared for, and he thought that the boy who couldn't learn arithmetic wouldn't amount to anything. My brothers were a good deal like him. They had an aptitude for mathematics, and they stood well in their classes at school. As for me, I couldn't learn a thing. I never forgot one blanketed crooked things called figures, and I couldn't see the sense of working away at them. As for reading, I got along with it very well. I usually read the books through for the stories before the class had mastered one-third of them. But I couldn't make it in arithmetic. The result was that when I might come back some day, some way, to the rest it was settled with the phrase 'I told you so.' I don't think my father ever understood me. I never forgot one thing which estranged me from him."

"It was when I was quite a little fellow,

We were just commencing a new reader, and, as usual, I had finished it before the class had read ten lessons. There were several pieces of poetry in the book, and one of these I read over and over again. It was very pathetic, and I always had a cry when I read it. At last the class came to it. The day we were to read it I sat in my seat and figured out just what verses I would have to read. I knew where I stood in the class, you know. Well, I saw that I would have to read the school house before I met my father. I knew I couldn't read them before the class without crying, and I wasn't going to bawl in public. There was only one way out of it, and that was to run away. Just before the class was called and while the teacher's back was turned I slipped out. I had hardly left the school house before I met my father. He asked me what I was doing away from school. I had just been reading the life of George Washington, and I concluded that I would try the cherry tree act with him. I told the truth, saying, 'Father, I didn't want the boys to laugh at me, and I knew it would make me cry.'

"Well, I'll see if I can't make you cry," said the old gentleman, and he picked up a whip and gave me one of the best whippings I have ever had. I don't blame him now. His nature was such that he could not appreciate the situation. He probably thought my behavior was merely an excuse to get out of school, but the injustice of it was such that it was a long time before I felt close to my father again. After going away from home I drifted about here and there and finally turned up at Indianapolis in the Journal office. I began to write poetry, and in time became rather notorious for that. The people of Indianapolis made a good deal of me and now and then rumors of my reputation reached the little country town where my father was living. He couldn't see what the people saw in those things of mine to be worth so much money when I finally gave up trying to understand it.

"I went down to see him frequently, and one day I persuaded him to come up with me to Indianapolis. When we arrived in the city I asked father to come with me to a clothing store. He was pretty well dressed for a country lawyer, but not quite as well as I thought he ought to be for Indianapolis. I bought him a new outfit from shoes to hat, and then took him home to my hotel. I told the practice that I wanted the best rooms in the house. I took him about the city with me, and everywhere he went he was pointed out as Jim Riley's father. I tell you, that did me good. It was the proudest day of my life."

BILL NYE'S BIG CHECK.

"I wish you could have seen Riley when he came to Indianapolis. He was a great success. 'Triumphs of that kind are the real triumphs of one's life.' We like to have the world speak well of us, but it is only the praise of the people at home that we really care for. Now, take Bill Nye. His experience was much the same as that of Riley. We were talking about it the last time I saw him. The Nye family came from Vermont, and of the whole tribe they thought that little Edgar Wilson would amount to the least. He was rather sickly and when he started west to go just as far as he could go there was not much grieving. The rest of the family, matter-of-fact people, were doing well and he was not long in getting more than the salary of the chief justice of the United States out of his newspaper work, and his lecture business is equal to the interest on a good-sized fortune. He has almost entirely recovered his health, which has been temporarily damaged by overwork, and with a little care he will come out all right. He is, at any rate, practically independent. His father still lives on his Vermont farm. He and Bill correspond now and then and not long ago the old farmer wrote his boy that he believed he would sell the farm. He said it was heavily mortgaged, and it was all he could do to pay the interest. He had written to Bill Nye's brothers in Minneapolis, but they didn't seem to be able to do anything. He still owed \$2,500 and as he was an old man, this was too much for him to carry, and he thought he would sell. As Bill Nye read this his eyes began to fill. He is, you know, a mighty sensitive fellow, with all his fun. He happened to have some money on deposit in the bank, and he took out his

check book and filled out a check for \$2,500. He signed it in such big letters that it almost covered the face of the check, and wrote his name in full, Edgar Wilson Nye. This he sent to his father, and told him to pay off the mortgage, and as he did so, away down in his soul, I venture, he said to himself: 'Well, I guess they'll think something now of the little cuss whom they thought they would have to support, who didn't know figures, and who had to go west to make his fortune.'

RILEY ON LECTURING.

I see it stated that James Whitcomb Riley is to go on the lecture platform again this winter. If this is true, he has changed his mind during the last few months. At Indianapolis I was told that the best way to make James Whitcomb Riley angry was to mention the word 'lecture,' and that he had given the word up for good. A close friend of his, who has much to do with his legal business, told me how Riley recently received a big lecture offer from New York. A manager there wrote, offering him \$1,000 for four lectures. Riley went to the telegraph office and promptly declined, and he said at the time that the knowledge that he could afford to refuse an offer of that kind made him angry. He was making a great deal of money out of his books of late years, and his income is now bigger than that of a congressman. He is not an extravagant man, and he lives quietly in Indianapolis with his brother-in-law, who, by the way, has a good deal to do in the management of his business. He reads a great deal, and during the past two years has been devoting himself to the English classics. He is very fond of Longfellow, and one of his greatest favorites is Robert Burns.

MARK TWAIN'S TOUR.

The real secret of Mark Twain's tour around the world is the publication of a book of travels. His lecturing will pay his expenses and will net him a small sum, but in all probability not enough to pay his debts. A new book of travels will bring him tens of thousands of dollars, and it will have a sale all over the world. Mark Twain's experience in book publishing has given him a knowledge of what sells best, and he has great faith in travel. Not long ago I called upon him at Hartford to get his advice as to a book of this kind. In answer, he drew out the following:

"There is only one kind of a book—that will sell—that is a book of travels—and that is a book of travels."

He then went on to tell me something about his own experience in travel work. He gave me a list of the best-selling books of his time, and he said that he had sold more than ten thousand copies of his 'Round the World Travel' for his publisher, and that he would be better off with his 'Round the World Travel' than he would be with his 'The Innocents Abroad'.

He told me that the publishers, and not the authors, make the money out of the money out of book, and he said he had a royalty of only 5 per cent on 'The Innocents Abroad,' or from 15 cents to 25 cents per volume. He would do better with his 'Round the World Travel,' for he will probably publish it himself. He told me that the company that published 'The Innocents Abroad' made a fortune out of it, and upon my asking him if his royalty was not a very small one, he replied:

"No, not as such things usually go, though I thought it was when I made the contract. I was advised to accept it, however, by my agent. As my agent was a man who told me he got only 4 per cent for writing 'Beyond the Mississippi,' and that 5 per cent was a good royalty."

One hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of 'The Innocents Abroad' were sold within three years after it was published, and the Hartford Publishing company, which issued it, made more than \$100,000 out of it. I doubt whether Mark Twain got \$25,000, and it was probably through his desire to remedy an unjust division of the profits that he went into the publishing firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., through which he issued many of his books, and in connection with which he lost his fortune. I have heard it said that Mr. Clemens will issue a new volume of travels upon his return, and there is no doubt but that if he does so, he will be he will make \$100,000, and the publishing company will get the smaller end of the profits.

"THE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

It was here in Washington that 'The Innocents Abroad' was written. It was away back in 1868, when Mark Twain was 32 years old. He was at that time writing letters for the San Francisco newspapers, and adding to his income by a salary of \$5 a day as a clerk of one of the committees of the United States senate. Senator Stewart, the famous advocate of the silver question, was the

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An American Officer Reviews the Career of Viscount Wolsley.

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An American army officer traces in Harper's Weekly the career of Lord Wolsley, the new commander-in-chief of the army of Great Britain, and presents in chronological order the numerous campaigns in which he took part and won distinction. The past career of any man, he writes, must furnish the standard by which to gauge his abilities and to estimate his capacity for the discharge of future responsibilities. Field Marshal Wolsley has just passed his 62d birthday; he is therefore fourteen years younger than his predecessor, who was born in 1819. Were he an American general he would now be counting the months and days to elapse before he became entitled to the relief that retirement grants, or, as some would like it, before he retired to oblivion. In the English service, however, for the highest general officers, there is no such thing as a legal retirement from active service at an attained age. The assignment to his new command is for a period of five years—long enough for this man of action to leave his impress upon the army of Britain.

A sketch of the military career of this very interesting character may not be out of place. Expressed in the form familiar to Americans in public notice of their generals it would run about as follows:

Born in 1832—Appointed ensign Eighteenth March, 1852.

1852-3—Served in the Burmah campaign against the robber chief Myat-toung. Participated in two assaults on a defensive position. Was severely wounded. Awarded a medal. Invalided home.

1854-6—Lieutenant Nineteenth foot. Served on engineering duty in the trenches before Sevastopol. Participated in the assault and capture of 'The Quarries,' and later in a sortie, when he was very dangerously wounded. Was mentioned in despatches. Promoted to captain and brevet major. Received a medal. Decorated by the emperor of the French and the sultan of Turkey. Recovered from his wounds, and served later in the Crimean campaign on quartermaster duty with the French army.

1857-9—Captain and brevet major. Served in India against sepoy mutineers. Present at the battle of Lucknow, and later as quartermaster with field columns. Repeatedly mentioned in despatches. Received a medal for the capture of Lucknow. Received medal. Promoted to brevet lieutenant colonel.

1860—Served in China on quartermaster duty. Participated in the assault on the Taku forts and the capture of Peking. Promoted to full major Nineteenth foot.

1861—On routine staff duty in England.

1862-3—Brevet lieutenant colonel. Was ordered to Canada, with a view to active employment against the United States, expected to result in the seizure of Mason and Stuart, but their surrender prevented hostilities. While on leave of absence from the blockade of the lower Potomac just after Antietam, joined the confederate army under General Lee. Published an account of his visit in the January number of Blackwood, over the nom de plume of 'An English Officer.'

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