WONDER CHILDREN.

Nearly All the Great Musicians in the World's History Have Been Recognized as Prodigies.

BY ESTHER SINGLETON.

The return this winter of two famous young musicians, Josef Hofmann and Jean Gerady, who made their first reputation as musical prodigies, only justifies the statement that the real "wonder child," as the precocious musical genius is called, generally develops into a great musician. If one studies musical history it is very astonishing to see what a great number of great composers, great singers, great pianists and great violinists began their career as "wonder children," astonishing the world with their marvelous performances.

Beginning with the "founder of music"—John Sebastian Bach learned the violin at an early age. His parents died when he was 10, and he went to live with an elder brother. At this time he played the violin and the clavier (the old piano). He secretly gained possession of a volume of manuscript music belonging to his brother and spent six months copying it by moonlight. At the age of 15 his lovely soprano voice got him a position in a choir, and he early achieved fame as an organist. Handel was also a prodigy, but he acquired his education under difficulties. His father, a surgeon, considered music a very degrading pursuit and intended him for the law. Handel taught himself to play on a little spinet, muffling the keys and practicing at night in a garret. To the great surprise of everybody, particularly his father, he was lifted up to an organ one day and played it with astonishing finish. The father then consented to let him study music, and he soon became a celebrated prodigy. Haydn attracted much attention when he was a mite by his wonderful voice, and at an early age he played several instruments.

The Greatest of All.

Mozart could play the piano at the age of 4, and actually composed at the age of 5. His sister was very talented, and their father, Leopold Mozart, traveled with his two "wonder children," Nannerl and Wolfgang, who created a great sensation. At the court of Vienna the little Mozart called for the composer, Wagenseil, and said to him: "I am going to play a concerto of yours, and you must turn the pages for me."

At the age of 9 he had written sonatas and symphonies which were published. At 11 he wrote a cantata; at 12 an opera, and at 13 he performed the marvelous feat of writing from memory the "Miserere" of Allegri, sung in the Sistine chapel during holy week, after only having heard it once. At 15 his first opera was represented in public. Hasse, a famous composer of the day, said: "This boy will cause us all to be forgotten," which was perfectly true.

When Mozart heard the boy, Beethoven, play in Vienna in 1786, he said: "This youth will some day make a noise in the world." Before that year Beethoven had shown Haydn a cantata which he had written, and Haydn was delighted with it. His best work at this period was a trio for the piano, violin and violoncello.

According to Beethoven's own statement his musical education began when he was in his fourth year. At the age of 9 he studied the organ, and the Count von Waldstein, to whom in after years he dedicated the great "Waldstein Sonata," appointed him organist to the Electoral chapel. Beautiful as his playing must have been, still more wonderful were his compositions. The nine variations on Dressler's march in C were published as "the work of a young amateur, L. von B., aged 10 years."

The Boy Schubert.

The first years of Schubert's life were spent at home, and he learned the violin and piano from his father. The latter wrote: "When he was 8 years old I gave him preliminary instruction on the violin and let him practice till he could play easy duets pretty well. After that I sent him to attend the singing class of Herr Michael Holzer, chorister in Lichtenthal. Herr Holzer often assured me with tears in his eyes that he never had such a pupil. 'Whenever I wanted to teach him anything new,' he would say, 'I found he knew it already. The result has been that I have not given him any real instruction, but have only looked on with astonishment and silence.'"

When he was 11 he sang exquisitely in the Lichtenthal church and played solos on the violin there. At the age of 13 he wrote sonatas, symphonies, masses, operas and songs, and at 17 wonderful string quartets and the magnificent song of "The Erl-King."

Mendelssohn was particularly precocious. He played the piano well at 7, and made his first public appearance at the age of 9. He sang in a famous choir in Berlin, taking his place "among the grown people in a child's suit, a tightfitting jacket cut very low in the neck and with full trousers buttoned over it. Into the slanting pockets of these he thrust his hands, rocking his curly head from side to side, and shifting restlessly from one foot to the other." At the age of 12 he spent two weeks in Goethe's house, and used to play Bach's fugues and his own compositions to the great poet.

He wrote home: "Every afternoon Goethe opens his instrument with the words: 'I have not heard you today; now make a little noise for me.' Felix's talent developed marvelously. He appeared in public and composed wonderfully.

In the beautiful home of the Mendelssohns in Berlin the four children had an ideal life. There was a large pavilion in the garden, and here they had every Sunday morning a concert, to which the Berlin people were always glad to have an invitation. Felix used to conduct the orchestra and perform his own compositions, while Fanny played the piano, Paul the cello and Rebecca sang. Before he was 15 Mendelssohn had written piano and other instrumental music, songs and four operas! The most famous work of his youth is the fairy overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," one of the most poetic pieces of music ever written. Before he was 16 he was a superb pianist and a famous conductor.

Chopin's Collar.

Contrary to the history of many musicians, who were, like Handel, denied their favorite study, when Chopin gave evidence of his talent his parents, who lived prosperously and happily in Warsaw, gave him the best teacher in that city. In a few years he was the "wonder child" of Warsaw and used to play the piano in drawing rooms.

He first appeared at a concert for charity in Warsaw in 1818, aged 9, and played a concerto by Gyrowitz. He was much more impressed with his new jacket and very handsome collar, bought for the occasion, than his own performances, for when his mother, who had not been present, asked "Fritzchen" what the people liked best, he replied: "O, mamma, everybody looked at my collar."

Chopin's early compositions were polonaises, mazurkas, waltzes, etc.

Rossini, the famous composer of "William Tell" and "The Barber of Seville," sang when almost an infant in Bologna in an opera. "Nothing," said one who heard him, "could be imagined more tender and touching than the voice and action of this extraordinary child. The people of Bologna declared he would one day be one of the greatest musicians in the world."

When 14 he became director to a traveling company; at 16 he wrote a cantata, which was performed in public, and gained him the conductorship of the Philharmonic society of Bologna; and soon after that he began to write operas. At the age of 13 he was a good singer, horn player and 'cellist.

Paganinni, the greatest violinist that ever lived, played remarkably at 8 years of age and had composed a sonata. He made his first public appearance in Genoa at the age of 9 and when 15 he had acquired celebrity by his tours in Italy.

Franz Liszt was also one of the greatest musical prodigies. His father taught him music at the age of 6, and at 9 he made his first appearance at a concert, playing a concerto by Ries with the orchestra. At 12 he made a long tour, went to Paris and created an excitement, which was repeated in London, and he played before George IV. at Windsor castle.

THEY WERE ALL CHILD WONDERS.

HISTORIC WAR HORSES.

Steeds that Have Carried Their Masters Through Big Battles.

If horses could speak it is very likely they would have sent a delegation of influential equine representatives to Washington some time ago and protested very roundly against the war with Spain. They could naturally insist that war is a most dangerous occupation for horses to engage in. Bad or scanty rations, change of climate, hard work and the whizzing bullets are all to be as much feared by these dumb brutes as their masters, and only a few horses ever receive any credit for the splendid assistance they give in long marches and bloody battles. Out of the many thousands who have given their humble lives, most gallantly perishing in their duty toward their masters, just a few return home to spend their lives in the ease and honor they deserve.

Copenhagen.

One war horse, however, who has made a splendid record for himself, and now has his virtues, name and noble deeds engraved on a fitting tombstone, was the little chestnut the great duke of Wellington rode at the battle of Waterloo. Copenhagen, named after the capital of Denmark, from which country and city he came, was a spirited thoroughbred, standing fifteen hands high, and $2,000 was the price paid for him by the duke.

Copenhagen served under Wellington during the Spanish war, and for eighteen hours he carried his master at Waterloo. After this he was sent to the duke's home, Strathfieldsaye, in England, to take his ease. A member of the Royal Academy of English Painters was paid to make a handsome portrait of Copenhagen, which the duke loved and petted to the day of his death. The last years of the faithful horse were, however, sadly embittered by the teasing of thousands of curious persons who came to visit him in his paddock, and his groom would clip hairs from his tail and mane to sell for a few shillings to the visitors.

When the duke heard of this he put Copenhagen in a sort of big cage, where he lived in peace to a green old age. His funeral was well attended, and at Strathfieldsaye his tombstone, ordered by the duke himself, is still to be seen, in excellent preservation.

Marengo.

Nine years after the Emperor Napoleon died at St. Helena an old white horse perished of old age and pneumonia in England. The skeleton of this animal is set up in the Royal United Service institution in Whitehall yard, London, and to all visitors it is pointed out as Marengo, the charger Napoleon rode at the battle of Waterloo.

Marengo came originally from Egypt, and was left to wander on the dismal battlefield when the emperor was forced to fly for his life. An English officer found and took him, and he was sold to an English general. In English pastures, cared for by reverent grooms, this noble white beast passed the latter years of his life far more peacefully and happily than his great and unfortunate master. His portrait also was painted by a famous artist, and now hangs in a country house in England.

Cincinnati.

General Robert E. Lee and General Ulysses S. Grant, Generals Stonewall Jackson and Sheridan all brought their favorite chargers safely through many bloody battles, and both Generals Lee and Jackson were outlived by their war horses. Cincinnati, General Grant's most famous stud, was presented to him by a man also named Grant, but no relation of the great commander. Cincinnati weathered the perils of war and died as sincerely lamented as he had lived respected.

A sober brown horse, the one he rode at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, was hung with elaborate mourning robes and led by a groom, followed quietly behind the coffin of his dead master, General George Washington. A true Virginian, Washington was a splendid horseman, but he never settled his affections on any one stud. Two or three times he lost his horses in battle, and on one particularly handsome white horse, Dolly, his portrait was painted. None of his chargers weathered any number of severe engagements, as did Old Sorrel and Traveler, the horses of R. E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

Traveler carried his master through nearly all the battles at which he commanded, was never himself wounded, and in decent mourning attended the general's funeral. It is said he whinnied sadly when the coffin was borne before him and shortly after, in grazing about his peaceful pasture, he stuck a nail in his foot and died of lockjaw. He, like Copenhagen, was given honorable burial, and unlike most war horses, he lived out his full allowance of fifteen years.

Sorrel.

It was on the back of Sorrel that Stonewall Jackson received his death wound, and the plucky little horse then passed into the keeping of his master's father-in-law, a clergyman. In 1886 he died a death natural to venerable horseflesh after having seen nearly ten terrible battles, and his body, very skillfully mounted, now stands in a glass case in the library of the Soldiers' home, Virginia.

There are very few American children who do not know that General Sheridan's most noted black war horse was called Winchester. He, too, outlived all the perils of war, not dying until 1876, when his body was mounted and now can be seen in the museum of Governors island in New York bay.

General Andrew Jackson was an ardent horse lover, and three fine chargers were always set aside for his use when he was in the army. Tradition, however, does not say that he favored or loved any special horse, but it does say that when his men, exhausted and down-hearted, were making forced marches along the heavy roads he usually preferred to leave his saddle and march with the soldiers.

General Fitzhugh Lee rode the handsomest horse in the confederate army—a thoroughbred mare named Nellie Grey. But in spite of her beauty and her bold, brave spirit, poor Nellie fell in the thick of the fight at the battle of Winchester and was sincerely mourned by her master.

MY MAW.

She never thinks I'm in the way,
An' tells me I am bad;
She jes' cries when I git licked
An' looks so awful sad—
My maw does.

She never thinks I'm playin' sick
To stay at home from school,
But alers gives me suthin quick
That 'ud fizik eny mule—
My maw does.

She never says as I've no sense,
An' jes' knows when it rains,
But alers knows jes' what to do
When I have stomick pains—
My maw does.

She never calls me "red-head"
An' says "yer nose is stub"
But alers tucks me into bed
An' gives me lots o' grub—
My maw does.
—JAMES L. WHITTINGHAM.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teacher—Now, Johnny, who was Robinson Crusoe? Johnny—He was de duck wot got a long term on de Island.

"Tell the class what an island is, Sammy." "Yes'm; an island is a body of land surrounded by United States battleships."

"What are you going to be when you grow up, Tommy?" asked the visitor. "I think," said Tommy thoughtfully, "I shall be somebody's ancestor."

"George, you've been fighting again." "Well, 'tain't my fault, ma. Me and Jim Sturges have been fightin' all term, an' I got kind o' tired of it. So yesterday I granted him an armistice." "An armistice? Well, what then?" "Why, Jim jumped on me an' licked me just the same."

"I hope, papa," said Bobbie, "that the government isn't buying its torpedoes of Mr. Spilkins down in the village. I got some there last Fourth of July, and half of them wouldn't go off."

Little 4-year-old Nettie was playing with a tin can and a penny, putting the latter into the former, then shaking the can and dropping the penny on the table. While her attention was attracted to something else for a moment her mother dropped another penny into the can and when she shook it, much to her astonishment, two pennies rolled out instead of one. "Oh, look, mamma," she exclaimed; "I broked my cent."

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country: "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz.' Thus writes W. C. Mamnick & Co. of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s Drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

ROUGH RIDERS FOR CUBA

A Western Army Officer Believes They Should Be Sent to the Island.

CORPS OF COWBOYS AND INDIANS

Three Thousand of Them Could Clean Out the Spanish Army—Probability of Buffalo Bill Being Called.

That fine old western scout and gentleman, Colonel Henry Inman of Kansas, author of "The Old Santa Fe Trail," was talking about the war with Spain, the other day, on Broadway. Colonel Inman, having seen much service in Indian warfare on the plains under Generals Sheridan, Custer, Sully and other famous Indian fighters, and being a lifelong friend of Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill), his remarks are interesting, as giving the general western idea of how the campaign in Cuba might be conducted if such men as Buffalo Bill and a supporting force of cowboys and Indians were impressed into the service. Colonel Inman was enthusiastic over the bravery of Colonel Cody, whose many hairbreadth escapes on the plains are, perhaps, better known to him than to the general public.

COLONEL W. F. CODY (BUFFALO BILL) READY FOR CUBA.

"So greatly beloved is Colonel Cody all over the west," said Colonel Inman, "that thousands would rally around his standard, and he could raise more men than any other man in the United States. The Indians, too, who both fear and respect him—for the North American savage is no coward and regards brave deeds with a reverence unknown to the white man—would be glad to fight under him. As an evidence of this, after Colonel Cody had fought his famous duel with "Yellow Hand" (in presence of the United States troops and the aggregated hostile Sioux) and killed him in one of the most thrilling hand-to-hand encounters known to history, the wife of the dead savage met the colonel, and, instead of upbraiding him as a white woman would have done, stated that she felt highly honored that her husband had been killed by such a brave man as 'Long Hair.'

Short Work of the Dons.

"If 2,000 or 3,000 Indian braves," continued Colonel Inman, "and the cowboys off of the range, some of whom are with the Wild West show, were on the island of Cuba, they would make short work of the Spanish. In the first place, all of them are magnificent riders, perfect centaurs, in fact, have been born, like Colonel Cody himself, to speak metaphorically, 'on the back of a horse.' They are, besides, all splendid shots with either revolver or rifle; when any of them pulls a trigger the bullet finds its target—there is no ammunition wasted.

"I can name many of these men who are absolutely invincible on horseback, and armed; George W. Burch, chief of the cowboys; Joe Esquival, Pedro Esquival, Ed Goodrich, Bert Schenck, Joe Johnson, Si Compton, Walt Scott, Jack Varney, Jim Jennings, Bob Mason, John Franz, Clarence Baker, Red Hall, all of whom have been picked out of the best men on the 'range' for their grit and staying qualities in a fight. There are about fifty other cowboys connected with the Wild West, who, if it should land in Cuba, would make it lively for the Spanish regulars.

Cowboy Regiment.

"I hear that Governor Leedy of my state (Kansas) has organized a regiment of cowboys, fresh from the 'range,' and given the command to the gallant young Fred Funston, who is a lieutenant colonel in the Cuban insurgent army, and who is at home in Kansas, recovering from several bad wounds incurred in as many engagements. The island of Cuba, as I understand its topography, is specially adapted to guerrilla warfare, and for that reason I believe that a couple or three thousand Indian warriors, with their complement of cowboys, would soon put all the Spanish regulars hors du combat, for theirs is a novel method of effective fighting, of which European armies know nothing, with the exception of the English, perhaps, in India.

"I firmly believe that 3,000 well armed Indian warriors, under the leadership of such a strategist, diplomat and statesman as was Sitting Bull, could soon clear the island of all the Spanish regulars there, with the help of the cowboys of the 'range,' under the command of that prince of scouts, Colonel W. F. Cody. I am inclined to believe that General Miles will, the moment he starts for Cuba, summon to his aid, as the advance guard of his troops, to find the whereabouts of the enemy, and the best camping places, Colonel W. F. Cody, with a retinue of cowboys, and, perhaps, a number of Indian warriors, whose intrepid and skillful work as trailers in the interior of such a country would be of great value."

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Someone in Speaker Reed's presence asked how it was that such a cold, plegmatic and conservative man as Senator Proctor of Vermont was so eager for war. "Probably because he is a wholesale dealer in tombstones," was the Maine man's reply. When Proctor heard of this a few minutes later he said: "I suppose, then, that Reed is opposed to war because he is an adjuster for several large life insurance companies."

Alexander Gollan, the British consul general in Havana, in whose hands American interests have been left, was first appointed to the diplomatic service as unpaid vice consul at Pernambuco in 1856. In 1861 he gained the Royal Humane society's silver medal for gallantry in saving the life of E. Johnston, while crossing the river Jaboalao in Brazil. He was appointed to his present post as British consul in Cuba, to reside in Havana, in 1892.

Senator Hale abhors tobacco in any form, and therefore his associates on the appropriations committee refrain from its use during the sessions of the committee. "We have been sorely tempted during the long-drawn-out sessions of our committee," says Senator Cockrell, "to indulge in the luxury of a smoke as a solace for our labors, but the presence of Senator Hale has invariably operated against such a luxury, no matter what deprivation this might entail. I don't think senatorial courtesy could be stretched to a greater limit than refraining from smoking to gratify the senator from Maine."

Colonel Walter Delane of the Royal Bengal artillery, who recently committed suicide, was a brother of the late J. T. Delane, editor of the London Times. The family was of Irish origin—Delaney by name—but on settling in England they dropped the "y." Someone having once asked Mr. Delane why he had done this, the latter replied: "Does the scripture not say, 'If thine y (eye) offend thee, pluck it out;'" just as the author of "Tom Jones," in answer to a question why he wrote his name "Fielding" instead of "Feilding"—the original form of the counts of Hapsburg—replied: "Well, I suppose I am the first member of my family who ever learned to spell."

A friend of Richard Mansfield says that the other day a would-be playwright brought to the actor a play for him to read. It was execrably bad. The writer, by diplomacy more artful than anything in his play, reached the actor's presence and demanded a verdict. Mr. Mansfield felt it a kindness to point out to the fellow the mistakes he had made. But the tyro waxed wroth. "Do you know that play cost me a year's hard labor!" he exclaimed. Mr. Mansfield, with imperturbable grace, replied: "My dear man, you are fortunate. A more just judge would have made it ten years. He really would."

Samuel C. Wells will have charge of the Philadelphia Press as its editor-in-chief during the term of Charles Emory Smith in Washington as postmaster general. Mr. Wells is a nephew of Calvin Wells, the president of the Press company. He was graduated at Princeton university in the Class of '73. In college with him were such well known New Yorkers as William B. Hornblower, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke of the Brick Presbyterian church, and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. Mr. Wells also studied at the Columbia college law school and practiced for a few years in Pittsburg, but left the law for journalism. He has been connected with the Philadelphia Press nearly twenty years as an editorial writer, and is well equipped for his new duties. He had charge of the Press while Mr. Smith was minister to Russia.

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts tells a good story on himself and President Eliot of Harvard. When Phillips Brooks was elected bishop a few years ago President Eliot met Dr. Lawrence, who was then dean of the Episcopalian Theological school at Cambridge, and said to him: "The church has made the greatest mistake of a lifetime. Brooks was the pivot around which we revolved in Boston; now you have spread him all over the state. Anyone would have done for a bishop." Years after, when Phillips Brooks had gone to his reward, and Dean Lawrence had been chosen in his place, he met President Eliot in the street again. The later was warm in his congratulations. "My dear bishop," he said, "I must congratulate you. The church couldn't have made a better selection. I thought you should have been the choice when Brooks was chosen."

Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry, is a most delicious wine. It has a delicious flavor. Keep it in your ice chest.

Application has been made to the Mexican government for a concession to establish a wire cable factory, the first of its kind in the republic.

CONQUERS RHEUMATISM.

A NEW AND POWERFUL REMEDY THAT CURES THE DISEASE.

Has Accomplished Many Wonderful Results in Chronic Cases.

Gloria Tonic, a specific for one disease has had a remarkably severe test in many chronic cases of rheumatism. So pronounced have been the cures that no doubt exists as to this remedy being nature's antidote for the pecular malady. A resident of Harvard, Ills., Thomas Callahan, after suffering continuously for four years, was entirely cured and has been instrumental in making the remedy well-known in his town, where it has become the standard cure for rheumatism.

Gloria Tonic is not a cure-all, but a specific for rheumatism only and in many hundreds of cases has never been a failure. No one can afford to doubt the wonderful success of this great remedy.

Testimonials and explanatory circular will be sent to those who write.

Gloria Tonic accomplishes these great cures by its peculiar action on the blood, driving out all poisonous acids and calculous deposits.

For sale by all druggists in Omaha.

Prepared by John. A. Smith, 212 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

In localities where Gloria Tonic has never been tried, a free sample package will be mailed prepaid upon application to Mr. Smith.

FREE BOOK FOR MEN

telling all about my wonderful invention, the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt and Suspensory, now used the world over for all results of youthful errors, nervousness, drains, impotency, lame back, varicocele, etc. Established 30 years. Above book mailed in plain sealed envelope. Write to-day.

DR. A. R. SANDEN, 183 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

Monday may be your last chance for securing one of those greatest of all piano bargains from our Ottumwa, Ia., purchase—some of the very best bargains yet remain—if you want a piano you should not lose this chance of securing one at less than manufacturers' cost—Don't let money matters stand in the way—we will arrange that for you—the easiest kind of terms—some great bargains in organs from this same purchase—prices so low we're ashamed to print them—just come in and see this stock—Two elegant pianos at $88 each—an elegant Chickering for $215—some second hand pianos at remarkably low prices.

A. HOSPE,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas

Our aim is to sell the best draperies in town, and we come pretty near doing it—How is your home, is it furnished with draperies—If it isn't you can make it twice as pretty as it is by coming to our store and getting your draperies from us—Our prices are moderate and our goods the best—No such assortment as we now show in new goods was ever brought to Omaha—Designs exclusive with us.

Omaha Carpet Co

Omaha's Exclusive Carpet House,

1515 Dodge St.

Hurrah for Dewey, the flag and our country! We're to the front in war and shoes—the Hanan shoe is to shoes what Dewey is to the navy—the greatest of them all—Hanan & Son's men's shoes are the kind for solid comfort—this shoe has the reputation of being the only shoe that doesn't need breaking in—just the shoe for tender feet—A regular foot form shoe that fits from the start—that looks well—wears well and is always satisfactory—If you want a perfect shoe in tan—patent leather or French calf you can find it in this Hanan shoe at $5—that's our price on them—We also carry a full line of these shoes for the ladies.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET

The exposition will be opened promptly on June 1—perhaps you are coming to see the sights—and have been figuring on having your teeth attended to while here—let us give you a little advice—there is going to be a big crowd then—we are bound to be rushed—had you not better come in now—you can leave home in the morning and return the same day—with a complete set of new teeth—we will guarantee these teeth equal or better to any ever made—no extra charge for rush work of this kind—you just let us know when you will be here—so we can be ready—A full set of teeth for $5—Lady attendant.

BAILEY,

13 Years Experience. 3d Floor Paxton Blk. 16th and Farnam.

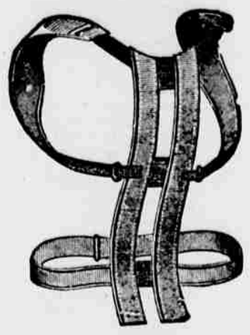
We have the largest line of granite steel ware in Omaha—Special prices for this week—Enamel coffee pots, 19c to 49c—enamel tea pots, 17c to 39c—enamel teakettles, 48c—enamel dipper, 10c—We are sole agents for the Stransky imported enamel ware—Warranted for five years will not crack nor peel off—A large assortment now on hand—Lawn mowers from $2.50 up to 24-in. at $7.00—All kinds of poultry wire—heavy division wire—makes a neat and effective fence—Nearly time for ice cream—We've the freezers in all sizes and shapes—prices the lowest.

A. C. RAYMER,

WE DELIVER YOUR PURCHASE.

1514 Farnam St.

A complete line of shoulder braces—made to fit perfectly and to properly brace the shoulders—we manufacture a full line of deformity braces, trusses, etc.—This department is in charge of thoroughly competent persons who make them fit any case on hand—our stock of manufactured goods is complete and comprises elastic stockings, trusses, supporters, batteries, atomizers, crutches, bed pans, air pillows, rubber goods, surgical instruments, medical supplies, etc.—Send to us for catalogue or any informaton desired—We build what is needed in this line from actual measurement.



The Aloe & Penfold Co

Amateur Photo Supply House.

1408 Farnam Street. Opposite Paxton Hotel. OMAHA

MATTHEWS,

The Chicago Painless Dentist

Room 303 Brown Blk. 16th and Douglas.

Good set of teeth $4.75

The very finest set of teeth $7.00

Gold fillings $1.00 up.

Gold and Platinum Alloy fillings 75c,

Amalgum fillings 50c.

Cement fillings 50c.

Guttapercha fillings 50c.

Positively all teeth extracted without pain.