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For Christmas

This Year?

Nothing you can think of will give so much pleasure to the whole family—children, groun-ups, and friends as a Phonograph. And it's a permanent pleasure—it will add to the joys of Christmas a year from now as well as this year.

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A TIME TRIED REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS. **Sprinkle's** GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Peerless Croup Remedy

What mother has not experienced the harrowing fear of croup—and many have been the times when a hurry-up call was sent for the physician to relieve a little sufferer from croup. But all this can be obviated by keeping a box of **Sprinkle's Peerless Croup Remedy** in the house. This remedy is from a prescription of a physician that had fifty years experience in practice, and he claims that this remedy never failed him in cases of croup.

Sprinkle's Peerless Croup Remedy is peculiar in itself, as it is an external application, doing away with the necessity of pouring drugs down a young child, a practice that should not be indulged in as long as it can be avoided.

This remedy has been sold for years on a positive **guarantee to cure croup or price of remedy refunded, and I hereby authorize all dealers to refund the price where the remedy does not do all that is claimed for it.**

A safe and sure remedy for the cure of Croup and the relief of Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough and all kindred diseases. For sale by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents, by **I. A. SPRINKLE, Villa Grove, Ill.**

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is occupied from top to bottom, but for reasons above stated we keep a waiting list and would be pleased to have you call and look through the building. By giving us an idea of your requirements would place us in a position to fulfill your wants along this line at some future time. Leave your name and address with

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A FAMOUS BUFFALO HUNT

Recollections of the Chase Planned for Grand Duke Alexis.

HUNTING PARTY MEET IN OMAHA

Noted Army Officers and Plainsmen Escort Royalty and Participate in the Sport and Festivities.

The late Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, uncle of Emperor Nicholas, whose funeral took place in St. Petersburg last week, was the chief guest in what is classed in plain's history as the most imposing and distinguished hunting party that ever chased buffalo. Omaha was the rendezvous of the hunters, the grand duke arriving here January 13, 1872, and was given a reception at the residence of Hon. Alvin Saunders.

The origin of the hunt and the details of it have been pieced together by James Albert Hadley from the records of the Kansas Historical society and reprinted in the New York Evening Post. The affair, as shown by the records, was arranged for the benefit of Alexis, a brother of the then emperor of Russia, who came here when the country's appreciation of Russia's attitude toward the United States during the civil war was still keen and grateful. Alexis was sent as the special ambassador to bear his country's congratulations to President Grant and the United States, and nothing was too good for him.

It was at a dinner at the White House that General Phil Sheridan suggested to the grand duke that he should go west to get a real appreciation of the size of the country, and that while on the way he should participate in a buffalo hunt to see what American sport really was.

That idea appealed to Alexis much more than the thought of continuous entertainment in the eastern cities and the nightly swapping of international compliments at the banquet table, for he was not only a true sailor, but a sportsman and a great horseman, and he loved adventure. Furthermore he was only 22, and, doubtless, the thought of going for big game in a new country was as attractive to him as the prospect of a jungle hunt in Africa is to the young men of today. To General Sheridan and General Custer was assigned the honor of taking the nation's guest to the plains.

General Custer, who joined the party at Omaha on January 12, 1872, was in command of the field operations, and his following included, beside the grand duke, Vice Admiral Possiet, commander of the Russian fleet, then in American waters; count Olsenfieff and Count Shouvaloff, and various other Russian nobles of the ducal retinue. Among the Americans were Generals Sheridan, James W. Forsyth, and George A. Forsyth, General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte; General Innis N. Palmer, Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, the general's brother, and the great scout, Buffalo Bill. Every one of the Americans was an expert hunter and thoroughly knew the short-grass country between the "Big Muddy" and the Rockies.

Two Troops as Escort.

As an escort for the hunters there were two troops, B and K, of the Second cavalry, with the band of the regiment, and there were almost as many servants and valets in the retinue of the Russians as there were troopers in the expedition. Surely an elaborate outfit for a hunting expedition.

But there was so much real roughing it that the frills, the band, and the champagne wagons could not take the edge off the adventure for the grand duke. He and his personal guards were all fine horsemen, and kept to the saddle every day long after the counts had taken to the ambulances.

From Omaha a special train took the hunters to North Platte, where they mounted for the first day's ride, a fifty-mile walk, trot, and gallop, to Camp Alexis, which General Palmer had established for the occasion on Red Willow creek. The camp outfit consisted of two hospital tents, in which the meals were served; ten wall tents, and a tent for soldiers and servants. There was a stock of 10,000 rations each of flour, sugar and coffee, to say nothing of the delicacies and the wine, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco to give to the Indians.

The grand duke was interested in the Indians almost as much as he was in the buffalo, so General Sheridan had a tribe of Brules, under command of Spotted Tail, moved bodily to Camp Alexis, so that the guest might study them at his leisure. There were fifty warriors with all their squaws and children in this tribe.

First Herd Reported.

On the first night of camp General Custer sent out scouts to look for buffalo. The report of a herd within three miles was brought back before midnight, and the duke turned in with as much joyful anticipation of the morning as a small boy has on the night before Christmas. He was up when the cavalry bugler sounded revelle, and found General Custer down on the picket line, personally inspecting the horse that was to be ridden by a Russian guest. Before breakfast was over the early morning scouts came in with the report that the main herd was between Red Willow and Medicine creeks, about fifteen miles from camp, and the order to mount was given. Before the start was made, however, General Custer announced the following rules for the chase: The first attack to be made by Alexis, accompanied by Custer, Buffalo Bill and two Brule Indians; the main party to remain in the background until the grand duke had made his first "kill," after which the hunt was to open to all. An experienced buffalo hunter was assigned to ride beside each member of the grand duke's suite, and to instruct him in the game of getting alongside and killing a buffalo.

General Custer was instructor to Alexis, and on the way out the latter asked thousands of questions and practised shooting at many imaginary buffalo. His hunting costume consisted of heavy gray cloth, trimmed with green, with buttons bearing the imperial coat-of-arms of Russia, and an Australian turban.

His first experience was with an immense herd that covered several square miles. The hunters approached against the wind, and halted in a shallow ravine, within three-quarters of a mile of the nearest bison, acting as sentinel. The ravine afforded concealment for another half mile, and then it was an open rush.

The grand duke, Custer and Cody, all spurring their horses to the utmost, dashed out of the ravine and went full tilt for the herd. Alexis had selected a big bull for his victim, and, so well had he been coached before the hunt, that the animal was soon seen to stumble, rise, stumble again, and fall—the first buffalo, probably, ever killed by a titled marksman.

Then the free-for-all chase began, and there was a wild rush of counts and cowboys, troopers and Indians after the stampeded herd. Alexis stopped long enough to cut off the tail of his first victim as a trophy, and then joined the rest. Four buffalos were taken on that first day.

Luncheon was served in the field and several Indian warriors armed with bows and arrows hung about begging for the food scraps that were left. Alexis wanted to know why the Indians carried their ancient weapons and was told that they preferred them to their firearms for killing buffalo. As the grand duke seemed skeptical, General Custer secretly sent out two Brule bucks with orders to find a buffalo, run it into camp, and there kill it in the presence of the Russians with an arrow.

Within an hour the Indians, whooping and yelling, rode back chasing a buffalo cow. In spite of her efforts to escape she was guided straight into the camp, where Two Lance, one of the bucks, swiftly circled to her left and with bow full drawn drove his arrow into the body behind the shoulder. The animal fell, pierced through the heart, and so delighted was the grand duke with this exhibition of skill that he gave the archer a $20 gold piece and then paid as much more for Two Lance's bow and quiver of arrows, which he took to Russia as souvenirs of the plains.

There was a great dinner in camp that night and the stories of former hunts lost nothing from the champagne which helped in the telling.

An Indian Sham Battle.

After the feast the Indians entertained with a sham battle and then there was a war dance, and the day closed with a powwow, at which General Sheridan, the Grand Duke Alexis, Spotted Tail and all the rest smoked the peace pipe. The duke would not make a speech, although urged to do so by the hosts, but he pleased the Indians even more with gifts of silver coins, blankets and hunting knives.

That ended the buffalo hunt for which formal arrangements had been made, and the party went on to Denver, where there was some sightseeing among the mines and a grand ball was given in honor of the grand duke. C. M. Beeson, a famous buffalo hunter and Indian fighter, who happened to be playing a fiddle that night in the orchestra, told General Sheridan that a large herd of buffalo had been reported in the neighborhood of Kit Carson, 130 miles east of Denver. The general told the grand duke, who immediately became keen for another hunt.

There were no mounts available except the troop horses of the cavalry in the Denver region, and these animals were not used to bison hunting. The general explained this, and added that an untrained horse, when confronted by a roaring mass of frightened buffalo, becomes frantic and a very unsafe animal to be astride of. That only made Alexis more determined to go after the herd, so General Sheridan gave the necessary orders and the second expedition set out.

The herd was located without difficulty, and the same tactics were employed as before, except that General Custer was the grand duke's only immediate companion when the attack was made. The troop horses were as unruly as had been anticipated, and added mroe than their share to the excitement of the chase.

Custer's Fine Horsemanship.

When the general and the grand duke approached the thundering avalanche of the herd, their mounts became unmanageable. Bit and spur was useless, and finally, in a frenzy of excitement, the horses ran away, straight toward the herd, and to the hunters watching from the background it seemed as thought the son of the czar and an Americal general were about to be killed in a stampede. But Custer's matchless horsemanship saved them both. Abandoning useless attempts at force, the riders lured their mounts away from the herd by strategy. Little by little they were guided out of the danger zone, and when once away from close contact with the excited bison the horses were induced to make a wide circuit over the plains at the top of their speed, and then, by means of whips and spurs, the riders regained control.

In the meantime the herd had escaped, but after a long chase the hunters again got within killing distance, and the grand duke brought down his second buffalo. Once more the hunt was open for all hands, and the green troop horses were ridden hard toward the herd, with the inevitable results. One of the incidents of the flight that followed was the riding into a prairie dog town at full gallop. Scores of horses stumbled, sending their riders over their heads. In the meantime, everybody was shooting at will and without much regard for the mark. One horse was gazed by a bullet. Another shot went through Colonel Mike Sheridan's coat, and after the excitement was over Count Bodisco sheepishly confessed that he had fired it. There was hardly a man who did not return to camp with a cut or bruise of some sort, but the real wonder of the day was that nobody had been killed or seriously hurt.

That was the end the the grand duke's hunting on the American plains. He travelel afterward in the south with General and Mrs. Custer as his guests, and sailed from Pensacola on board the Russian man-of-war, Sveltana, for Cuba.

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THE desirability of a fur garment depends largely upon the freshness of the skin, and the workmanship in the inside construction. We buy only the best skins from first hands; and put into every garment that bears the Lanpher label "33 years of fur experience."

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Many Pianos Selling at the Hospe Alteration Piano Sale

Nothing like it in the History of Omaha, the Quality and the Prices, compel the Music loving people of Omaha and the surrounding country to purchase Pianos, even though they don't need them in the next year of two.

It is well known that the alterations at 1513 Douglas Street, where partitions are to be pulled out, departments to be moved, and extensive changes to be made, our forced sale compels us to sell and move a great portion of two hundred Pianos now in our way, which would be affected by the grit and dirt made by the builders, this and the low prices quickens the sale of the good pianos now selling at prices unheard of in the past.

Fine $225 Pianos seling for **$139** on $6 monthly payments in fine mahogany cases.

Another lot of oak cased pianos, just from the factory, the $300 kind selling now at **$189** on easy payments of $6 and $7.

Then there are scores of Pianos for **$110, $120, $130** on $5 payments not to forget the high grade **$325 to $350 pianos,** which are practically slaughtered at **$98, $222,** etc., and you pay but $10 down, balance in 2½ years.

The great variety of factories herewith represented gives the Piano buyer unlimited latitude in their selections. Be it a **KRANICH & BACH, KIMBALL, KRAKAUER, BUSH & LANE, CABLE-NELSON, HALLET & DAVIS, CRAMER, WESER BROS., MELVILLE-CLARK, BURTON or HOSPE** piano, at least a dozen other makes, ranging in prices **$139, $148, $157, $169, $179, $187, $198, $219, $315, $348,** etc., this for pianos, that have always been marked in plain figures and sold at $225, $250, $300, $350, $450, etc., in all the beautiful art, colonial and modern cases in mahogany and walnut, antique oak, golden oak, French walnut and circassian walnut.

This high quality and range of grades is not equalled in the west and a saving from $50 to $150 is realized.

Note the Grand Pianos, **KRANICH & BACH, HALLET & DAVIS, KIMBALL, KRAKAUER** and others which formerly sold for $650, $750, $850 and $1,000, now going at **$525, $550, $650** in mahogany and oak cases, the finest ever, on payments to suit.

USED PIANOS of many descriptions, in ebony, in American walnut, in mahogany finish, in oak cases to match any furniture, selling from **$100, $110, $120, $130, $140** and good as new pianos sold at from $275 to $450, on small $5 monthly installments, such bargains are rare and surprising to the many buyers, who invested Friday and Saturday.

On Monday we double our sales. Don't tarry if you want the choicest bargains.

Our guarantee is absolute, no piano leaves our warerooms which carries a defect, we hold ourselves responsible for the satisfaction your money demands, the 22,000 instruments the A. Hospe Co. sold since 1874 has had the personal supervision of the head of the house to boast of and money back if not as represented.

An interesting feature of this sale is the setting up three dependable instruments to which your bids are invited, you make the bid you wish to pay and the terms you offer to pay for same, then at the end of the week the highest bidder takes the piano. The A. Hospe Co., reserves the right to refuse or recognize any ridiculous bids.

Th Player Pianos, the Cabinet Players are included in this **ALTERATION** Sale. **$50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200, $290, $375, $450** buys Players and Player-Pianos worth from $600 up, including 2 dozen music rolls with each.

FIFTY ORGANS must be sold, new, used and re-finished parlor Organs, Chapel and Church Organs, comprising Kimball, Hospe, Story & Clark, Great Western and Farrand Organs at almost give-away prices, at **$10, $15, $20, $25, $28, $35** and up. $5 cash and 50 cents per week buys them.

PIANOS RENTED at $3, $4, $5. We need the room and they must move.

Christmas is soon here, why not make your selection now and have them delivered later, nothing better as a present than a piano for Christmas, and, remember, the first comers get the choice. Already a dozen instruments, Players, Organs and Cabinet Players are sold and contracted for, each one made a saving of from one-fifth to one-third the price of buying now. Investigate and be convinced.

Every instrument guaranteed for from 10 to 20 years, besides the factory warrantee. Don't miss this big Money-Saving Opportunity.

A. HOSPE CO., 1513 Douglas St.

ODD EXCUSES FOR DIVORCES

Queer Reasons Given by Mismated Couples for Seeking Legal Separation.

Divorces may be obtained with greater or less ease, depending on the locality, nature or grievances, unanimity of opinion, practice of the court and other circumstances and conditions. The grounds for separation are based on reasons and excuses of which the latter are perhaps the more common. After an excuse has been mentally housed for a sufficient period it becomes a reason, or, failing in that, it generates a reason on the other side. Since the result is the same, the variation is not material.

In two cases recently dragged into publicity, strange as it may seem, the allegations were that the offending spouse was too religious. It had hitherto been supposed there could not be too much of that commodity to cement family structure, but in two cases at least, if complaints are to be believed, the devotional atmosphere became too heavy.

In the two cited, Tessie Brennan and John Hancy are alleged to have devoted too much attention to spiritual things, which greatly grieved their matrimonial opposites. Tessie lives in St. Louis and John in South Dakota, and so far as is known they have never met one another. They are brought into close proximity merely because of their happening to be in the same boat, as it were. There is this difference, however, that Tessie is complaining because her husband made fun of her devotions, while in the South Dakota case John is the defendant. John's wife has obtained the separation she asks; Tessie is awaiting the court's decree.

Tessie—or Mrs. Brennan, as she should perhaps be called—alleges the most surprising conduct on the part of Clifton, her husband. It seems they had been married only six months when he began to become annoying. He would laugh at her when he found her reading the Bible and would tell her it was no better than a novel. At other times he would accuse her of being hypocritical and would mock her. She stood this until one morning he snatched a prayer book from her hand just as she was dressed ready for church, and that capped the climax. She left him.

There is little to laugh at in the home desecration of the Brennans and Clifton shows as no hero according to the evidence. In the case of the Hancy imbroglio there is a humorous side that cannot be overlooked. Mrs. Hancy asked for a divorce because she could not stand John's everlasting praying, she said:

"I was the victim of two matchmaking families," she told the court, "but it took me only five weeks to get enough of my husband's preaching."

It appears that John Hancy wore a long face about the house whenever he happened to be there, which was rather more frequently than desirable. Whenever Mrs. Hancy looked out of the window and remarked that the sky was blue John in a lugubrious tone would reply that all things were vanity and that life was short. If the devoted wife happened to mention millinery and the prevailing shades John was almost certain to moralize on the sinfulness of human ornament. On one point, however, John Hancy was at least consistent, he gave a third of his income to the church. That must be true, because Mrs. Hancy says it herself.

"He did give that much to the church," she remarked tearfully, "but I had to suffer deprivation because of it. Besides, he prayed every night for the soul of his wicked wife, and I am just as good as he is!"

It is understood that as soon as all the little odds and ends of the proceedings are settled up Mrs. Hancy will leave for Sioux City, Ia., where she and Gus Westfall, an old friend, will be married.

There was indignation in the veins of Mrs. Caroline Jones when she testified in a Boston court how her husband, Frank M., had treated her. It seems that Mr. Jones had a little way of his own with regard to the support of his wife. Once in a while—no oftener—he would slip into Mrs. Jones' room and pin a $2 bill on the pincushion. Mrs. Jones could spend this just as she liked, and when it was gone she could whistle until some more was pinned on. In many ways it is the only authenticated instance of real pin money. One day Mrs. Jones grew bold and asked her husband if he couldn't pin something bigger to the cushion, or pin a little oftener. Do you suppose Jones gathered her to his arms and explained that he was merely teasing her as they do on the stage and to come around to the back yard and he would show her where he had a whole barrel of money hid out? By no means. Jones simply threw a clothes wringer, which grazed her coiffure.

Mrs. Jones that was now receives a little allowance from her former husband. She gets it by mail, and if there is any impaling to be done she does it with a hatpin.

Mrs. Mattie Holmes, at Bellville, Ill., doesn't allege in her divorce proceedings that John Holmes was stingy or that he beat her—she simply declares he "poked fun at her." Malediction on his jolly soul! He just couldn't leave her alone. John had a fund of humor for every day, a joke for every hour, a quip and a grin for every minute; he teased and he tormented. It was unbearable she declared.

Finally, one day, it became more than she could stand, so she switched right out of the house and stayed away for sixteen years. This is no typographical error—it took Mrs. Holmes that long to decide she wanted separation without any conditions. She admitted in court that if Holmes had made overtures ten years ago there might have been a reconciliation.—Indianapolis Star.

TESTING NEW PAVING MATERIAL

Combination of Rubber and Asphalt Coming Into Use in France.

In the report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, Consul General Robert P. Skinner, describes the experiments, covering a period of six years, that have been made with rubber-asphalt pavement in several cities of France, including Paris, Marseilles and Lyons. The material is cheaper than asphalt and has given satisfactory service. The consul-general says the product is claimed to be "more plastic and more adhesine than pure asphalt, and to resist higher temperatures. To obtain the combination of bitumen and rubber they must be energetically mixed in special devices, in which the asphalt, reduced to a fine powder, is in the presence of rubber swelled and softened by a solvent. The material thus obtained is a brown powder darker than the original asphalt, and it suffices to compress it in order that it shall set and harden rapidly.

"It is alleged that when asphalt is applied hot, the heat of the application coming into contact with a concrete foundation, containing more or less humidity, vaporizes the water contained therein, and the steam, by its force of expansion, escapes, thus destroying the compactness of the combination. This inconvenience does not present itself in the system under designation, which permits the application of a much thinner layer of asphalt and one which unites itself with the concrete, constituting a solid mass. The observations of this form of pavement satisfy those interested in the subject that the complete surface resists ordinary wear more satisfactory than any other."

"Rubber-asphalt must be applied upon a foundation of first class concrete, consisting of 440 pounds of good Portland cement to one cubic meter (35.31 cubic feet) of pebbles and sand, the proportion being one-third of sand to two-thirds of pebbles. The thickness of the foundation should vary from fifteen to twenty centimeters (5.90 to 7.87 inches) and it should be rammed with the back of shovels used in this work, and given the exact form which the roadway is intended to have, without the necessity of making later additions of concrete to bring the surface to its proper proportions. The surface of the concrete should be regular, so that the layer of asphalt may have a uniform thickness. This foundation should remain three to five days, according to the season, until it has acquired a sufficient hardness to support the ramming of the layer of asphalt. The surface of the concrete having been well cleaned, is covered with a thin coating of special material, which is laid on with a brush, upon which the rubber-asphalt powder is slightly sprinkled. Shortly after these preliminary operations the uniform layer of rubber-asphalt powder is spread to the thickness of 3.5 to 4 centimeters (1.37 to 1.57 inches), which is compressed progressively by means of a rammer. This done, the surface may be opened immediately to travel. It is said that by this process the top-dressing of asphalt, when laid on hot, may be one-half the thickness necessary when the asphalt is laid on cold.

It is an easy matter to do business through The Bee Want Ad columns.

Amiability Opened Many Doors.

A young man of my acquaintance, who became a social favorite in New York and Newport, owed his success to the absence of self-assertion which happily distinguished him. Brought up in a quiet family in a small country town, he was ignorant of many conventions of life in large cities. Nevertheless, his unfailing amiability and natural charm made everyone like him. When some complicated question of etiquette was discussed in his presence he would say, quietly: "O, I really don't know anything about that. I am a country boy, you must remember." Everyone was willing to enlighten such an agreeable pupil, one who "never put on airs."—Harper's Bazar.

BECOMING A MOTHER is an ordeal which all women approach with dread, for nothing compares to the pain of child-birth. The thought of the suffering in store for her robs the expectant mother of pleasant anticipations.

Thousands of women have found the use of **Mother's Friend** robs confinement of much pain and insures safety to life of mother and child. This liniment is a God-send to women at the critical time. Not only does **Mother's Friend** carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but it prepares the system for the coming event, relieves "morning sickness," and other discomforts. Sold by druggists at $1.00. Book of valuable information mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND