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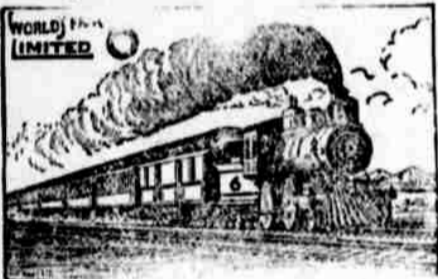


DR. T. O'CONNOR

(Successor to Dr. Charles Sunrise.) CURES CANCERS, TUMORS,

Wens and Pleasies without the use of Knife, Chloroform or Ether.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry.



Best Dining Car Service in the World.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

TAKE THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE FROM THE WEST.

Remember, this Line has a Depot for all trains at Englewood (suburb of Chicago), close to the World's Fair Gate.

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BEST LINE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGANIES.

(Main Line B. & O. R. R.) SEASON OPENS JUNE 15, 1893.

Rates, \$60, \$75 and \$90 a month, according to location. Address: GEORGE D. DESHIELDS, manager, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10; after that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett county, Md.

GREATEST MEDICINE

Call or send for circular containing the most marvelous cures of Consumption.

Wm. J. Bright's Disease, Scrophulous, Eczema, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Tumor, Stomach Troubles, etc., etc.

Prepared by Wm. J. Bright, 110 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE MAKING OF GLASS.

Interesting and Instructive to All People.

WORLD'S FAIR GLASS FACTORY.

Visitors to the Midway Plaisance Can See How All Manner of Costly and Cheap Glass is Manufactured by Skillful Workmen—The Work of Making Cut Glassware—Spinning Glass.

WORLD'S FAIR, June 30.—[Special.]—For some of the most interesting features of the fair the enterprise of American manufacturers is to be given credit. On the Midway Plaisance, for instance, where there is an assemblage of savage life and strange peoples from all over the world, there is no more interesting exhibit than that made by a firm of glass blowers. They have erected here a complete plant, with steam engines, a great furnace, machinery of all sorts, and perhaps 300 workmen and salesmen. Here they carry on the whole business of glass making, blowing, moulding, coloring, cutting. If one may judge by the popularity of the factory among the visitors to the fair not many of our people have had the pleasure of seeing the glass-making process. Great crowds are constantly passing in and out the doors. It is not a free show, either, though the admission fee is only 10 cents, and this is refunded on the purchase price of any article you may wish to buy within. The proprietors say they charge even this small sum not for the sake of revenue, but to prevent their place being uncomfortably crowded as would be the case if there were no admission fee whatever.

Entering this World's fair glass factory you find yourself near the base of a big glass furnace. Through the little doors which the workmen open now and then you may see the mass of molten glass within, red and glowing. One of the blowers sticks his tube through the open door, worms it around in there for a moment, and withdraws it with a small quantity of molten metal adhering to the end. He lifts this in the air, blows through the tube with his lungs, and inflates the mass of molten stuff to a globe. By rolling it upon a hard, smooth surface he causes the bulb to assume any form he wishes, an electric light globe, a tumbler, a vase, a saucer, a flower-holder. He adorns it with glass of various colors which is worked upon his globe when a cord is wound on a bobbin in a spinning machine. He fashions the exterior of his bulb in various forms by rolling it along patterns. The whole process is so simple and quickly done, the glowing mass of glass being handled as if it were plaster of Paris, that one is amazed.

The cheaper line of work is going on at the same time near by. This is what is known as pressed glass. One man reaches into the furnace with a long tube, extracts a small quantity of metal, plunges it into a mould, another man cutting off the superfluous portion with a pair of shears, a lever is pulled and the piston of the mould comes down pressing the glass into the shape of a butter dish or cream pitcher. In a trice the bit of molten stuff has been converted into a dish that is almost perfect. A little finishing, a bit of polishing done also by machinery, will make it ready for the market; and when it is done it will be a thing of beauty, bright and glistening, almost as clear and fine as cut glass itself, and yet very cheap. This is but one of an almost infinite variety of methods by which modern manufacturers produce the most beautiful articles at prices within the reach of the multitude. The bowls, pitchers and glasses which are to be decorated by hand are produced in the same way, though of finer material and more careful workmanship. The beauty of cut glass consists not so much in the quality of the material as in the exquisite nature of the work put upon it. In this World's fair glass factory you may see glass-cutting in all its phases. A dozen or more young men sit before emery wheels working by steam power with streams of water trickling down upon their peripheries, grinding and cutting the surfaces of the glass dishes according to the patterns which have been etched upon them in the pattern room. To produce a perfect cut glass rose bowl of medium size one young man will work for a week or more, and thus you may see why it is that cut glassware costs so much money. He must grind and grind, cut and cut, hour after hour to produce the almost innumerable prisms which reflect the rays of light like a diamond and make this product of the glass-blower's art like the finest precious stones.

There are single pieces of cut glass in this exhibit which represent a month's hard work by the most skillful of mechanics in the grinding and polishing alone, and perhaps two weeks more of work in superintendence, inspection, finishing and assistance. The result of all this effort is glorious, and costly. Some of the most beautiful souvenirs of the exposition are made in glass. All sorts of articles have pictures of the principal exposition buildings within them in delicate lines. On some you may have your name engraved while you wait. These engraved souvenirs are very popular, and large numbers of them are sold every day. But the most wonderful thing in the show is the glass fabric. One of the workmen in this concern discovered some time ago that he could spin glass into threads of even size and texture just as wool or cotton is spun. He talked to the proprietor about it, and the result was that the firm decided to make a specialty of spun glass articles in case they could find sale for them. They began in a modest way, but their wares, on account of novelty as well as beauty, have attained such popularity that glass spinning is now an important feature of the business. It would be difficult to imagine anything more dazzling and curious than this process. The molten glass is spun out into a long thread by the rotation of a spindle, and on being cooled is wound around a bobbin precisely as one would wind yarn, though of course the diameter of the spool is pretty large. The makers say the glass spins out in very even thickness, and runs surprisingly "true." From the spinning it goes to the loom. One girl cuts the threads into the proper lengths and inspects them for faults. Another operates the loom. Each glass thread is laid in by hand, and a careful movement of the machine pushes it to its place in the fabric. Then another thread is put in, and so thread by thread the metal textile grows. It is slow work, a nimble fingered girl, with one assistant, being able to make but a quarter of a yard of glass cloth in a day. Naturally glass cloth is expensive. Sixty

dolls a yard is its average price, and it is easy to figure out from this basis what the value of a dress pattern would be. The firm is now making a glass gown for the Princess Euclalia, who saw some of the fabric and the method of making it a few weeks ago, during her visit to the fair, and was greatly impressed with it. The value of the princess' glass gown will be something like \$1,000.

This fabric, contrary to general expectation, is soft and silken. There is nothing harsh or brittle about it. It is a sheen of jewels. It is the finest of silks plastered over with crystals. Glass fabric has this advantage over most other fabrics, it will not wear out. It does not tarnish in water, and it stained by a foreign substance may be washed with soap and water or with chemicals without in any way injuring its texture or color. I should not imagine it would ever be popular for dress goods. In the first place it is too expensive, and though the manufacture may be able to cheapen it somewhat as they develop their processes, it is not likely to come within the reach of every-day purses. Moreover, it is too pretentious for any wear but to ballrooms, and there it should be magnificent. Where the glass fabric is of most service is in the making hangings for rooms, curtains, portiers, and wall decorations. It is not only rich and handsome, but it lasts forever and may always be cleaned. If dust accumulates upon it, take it down and scotch it in water. Glass fabric is one of the novelties of the exposition, and the manufacturers make up a great variety of small articles of it to be sold as souvenirs at reasonable prices.

Another interesting and novel exhibit at the fair is a beautiful wagon, the metal portions of which are constructed of aluminum, the first time that this metal has been put to such practical use. The possibilities of aluminum are almost totally unknown as yet, but great interest is felt in the future of this valuable metal. Thirty-five years ago it was merely a chemical curiosity. Today many scientific explorers are working to determine its uses. It is a metal destined ultimately to succeed all other metals for mechanical and ornamental purposes. A striking illustration of its value is given in the beautiful wagon which has been made by a noted Indiana firm of wagon makers. The tires of the wagon are made of steel, burnished and plated to glazen like mirrors. All the remaining metal in the vehicle, consisting of bolts, nuts, screws, rods, clips, braces, chains, nails, etc., are made of solid aluminum, 149 pounds of the metal having been used in finishing the wagon. If iron had been used instead its weight would have been 490 pounds. The wood work on the wagon is equally as beautiful as the metal portion. The pole is of curly ash, and the hubs of yellow birch. The remainder of the wood work of the gear is white second growth Indiana hickory. It is finished with oil and rubber varnish, to protect the fiber and natural luster of the wood without concealing its natural beauty. The box is made of rosewood inlaid with a border of holly and with thirty-five medals awarded to the makers since 1832. The log required in order to get boards of a size adequate for the box, sides and ends, weighed 1,505 pounds and cost in the raw state \$290.80. It was cut in the province of Belmonte, Brazil, and was brought down the Belmonte river many miles in a huge canoe, thence by bark to Bahia, Brazil, and from there to New York by steamer. It required the services of a woodworker three months to prepare the box for the finisher, and thirty successive processes to bring it to its present state of polish. Aluminum is now worth about 90 cents a pound. At one time it sold for \$91 a pound. In 1859 it was reduced as low as \$1.50, and in 1891 it sold at \$1.00. In 1892, competition in America and abroad had forced the price down to 50 cents a pound. The metal is never found in a natural state, but lies united with oxygen in clay, felspar, corundum, cryolite, and most other minerals. It comes chiefly from Baux, a small village in the south of France. Deposits have also been found in the United States, and it has been estimated that the metal constitutes about one-twentieth of the earth's crust. There are a number of processes for obtaining the metal and it is hoped to yet cheapen its production so that it can come into general use. Its weight is about one-third that of iron, and one-seventh that of gold. When cast it is as soft as silver, but when rolled or hammered it becomes almost as hard as iron. Its tensile strength is twelve tons to the square inch. It does not rust and the mechanical world looks forward to the day when it shall become as cheap as iron and revolutionize at least one branch of mechanic arts.



GLASS BLOWERS AT WORK.

A glorious plan of continental bell ringing has been evolved by the directors of the World's fair. It will be the grandest peal of rejoicing ever heard. At noon, exactly, by central standard time, the new liberty bell will ring out in tones which will be echoed around the earth. At the same time all the boats in the harbor will salute and every bell in the city will be rung. But the ringing will not end there. Arrangements are being made to have every bell in the United States peal forth at exactly 12 o'clock noon, Chicago time. At night by far the grandest and most extensive pyrotechnic display ever seen will be given.

A number of exhibitors have been giving away fans as advertisements, such to the dismay of the man who has the franchise for selling the comfort producers. As protests did no good, the concessionaire has appealed to the exposition authorities asking that they prevent his trade from being ruined.

An exhibit from the holy land has been received at the Transportation building. Among other things it includes a model of the boats used on the Sea of Galilee in the time of Christ.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

THE OFFICIAL LINE TO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION AT MONTREAL.

The Nebraska delegation will leave Lincoln at 2:25 p. m., Monday, July 3, by fast through train over the Burlington route to Chicago, thence by special train via Wabash and Canadian Pacific rail ways to Montreal.

Regular trains from the north, south and west will connect at Lincoln with the Y. P. S. C. E. train, which will be equipped with elegant reclining chair cars, Pullman sleepers, dining cars and palatial coaches.

Ample accommodations have been provided and it is desired that all who intend visiting Montreal during the convention arrange to go on this train.

Full particulars may be obtained from Rev. L. P. Ludken, Lincoln, also at B. & M. depot or city office, corner Tenth and O streets, where sleeping car berths may be secured, and all arrangements for the trip completed.

A. C. ZIEGLER, C. P. & T. A. Cut out the coupon and procure free admission to the great plunge in the new sanitarium.

Cheap Rates.

Denver, one way, \$8 12.50; Denver, round trip, \$20.00; Chicago, one way, \$10.00; Chicago, round trip, \$19.75; St. Louis, one way, \$10.05; St. Louis, round trip, \$18.40.

For full particulars call at Union Pacific office, 1044 O street.

J. T. MASTIN, City Ticket Agt. E. B. SLOSSON, Gen. Agt.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated the 11th day of July, 1892, and due the 11th day of October, 1892, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster county, Neb., the 11th day of July, 1892, and executed by Geo. Bohman to Louis Poska to secure the payment of the sum of Thirty-five Dollars, and upon which there is now due the sum of thirty-five dollars and interest at 10 per cent, Defendant having been made in the payment of the said sum and now suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt, therefore I will sell the therein described, viz: one black mare male about 8 years old, weight about 800 pounds; one black horse male 11 years old about 900 pounds, at a public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to take place at the corner of Ninth and B streets, Lincoln, Neb., commencing at 10 o'clock p. m. on July 10th, 1893.

LOUIS POSKA, Mortgagee. Dated Lincoln, Neb., June 18, 1893. 25-11.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of Emma Witte, administratrix of the estate of John H. Witte, deceased.

This cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Emma Witte, administratrix of the estate of John H. Witte, deceased, praying for a license to sell her real estate in the village of DeWitt, Saline county, Neb., for the payment of debts allowed against said estate and for the costs of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me on the 25th day of July, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as council can be heard to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell the above described real estate of the deceased, as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1893. CHAS. L. HALL, Judge of the District Court.

THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

Chicago. The Largest in the World! Over 1,000 Rooms! COR. 60TH ST AND ST. LAWRENCE AVE. Only two blocks from the Midway Plaisance entrance of the World's Fair. American Plan \$3.00. European Plan \$1.50. Write for rates, terms and rates to COPPELAND TOWNSEND, Mar. Formerly Mer. Palmer House.

PROTECTION!

There is no instance of a failure of it to cure PNEUMONIA, DIPHTHERIA, SCARLETT FEVER, SORE THROAT, OR A COLD. Discovered and Manufactured only by Dr. A. L. Warden, 78 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich. Send \$1 for a trial bottle and guarantee.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "HAPPY HOME" CLOTHING.

The Best for the Price in the World! EVERY SUIT GUARANTEED! Manufactured only by J. C. WACHSMUTH & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

HOW TO VISIT THE WORLD'S FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY! Cheaply and without being imposed upon. Send 27 cents in stamps for a personal circular from a man who has been there. WHERE TO GO. DIRECTIONS TO PEOPLE. HOW TO REACH THE GROUND. H. R. PERSINGER, 124 Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WORLD'S FAIR.

How to economize time and money so as to see the world's fair to best advantage, is a question that may puzzle you. Avoid mistakes by getting posted in advance. Perhaps the illustrated folder just issued by Santa Fe Route is what you need. It contains views of world's fair buildings, accurate map of Chicago, and other information. Address E. L. Palmer, P. A., Santa Fe Route, Omaha, Neb., and ask for free copy.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Free Arms in Cherokee Strip.

Write to E. L. Palmer, P. A. Santa Fe Route Omaha, Neb., for free copy of illustrated folder describing Cherokee Strip.

FREE Pamphlets describing the resources of ARIZONA, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

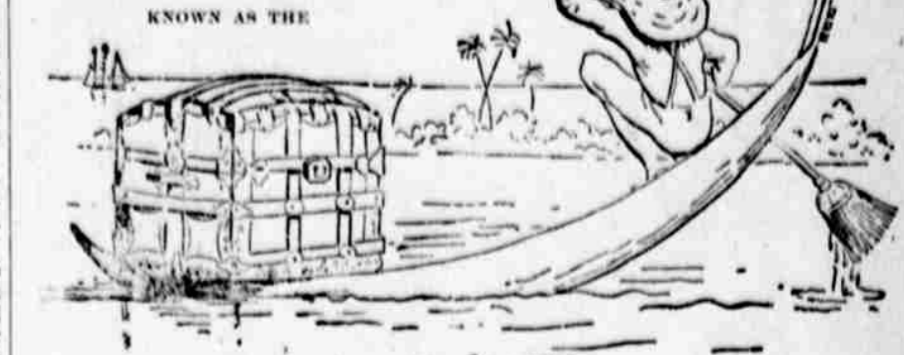
May be had by addressing G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas. Mention this paper.

THREE-MINUTE TALKS

Is the title of an illustrated folder describing the farms, ranches, mines and towns of New Mexico. The profits of fruit raising are set forth in detail; also facts relative to sheep, cattle and general farming. See other country possesses such a desirable climate all the year around. Write to E. L. Palmer, P. A., Santa Fe Route, Omaha, Neb., for free copy.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION RATES.

THEY WILL PERMIT ALL TO GO The most direct route is via the MAMMOTH TRUNK LINE KNOWN AS THE



LINCOLN TRUNK FACTORY.

It is the only first-class line in the city, and all should buy tickets over this route. Trunks, Traveling Bags, Extension Cases, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, Straps, and everything first class for travellers.

RAMBLER BICYCLES

ARE EASILY RECOGNIZED. There is a certain air of distinction about RAMBLER riders—perhaps you have noticed it.

People give them credit for being competent to judge a bicycle—for knowing a good thing when they see it. An air of confidence is clearly marked in the graceful bearing of RAMBLER riders. They know the wheel they ride; have utmost confidence in it.

Knowing that Ramblers are high grade, and are sold at list price only, people do not look upon RAMBLER riders as frequenters of "bargain shops."

"ALL RAMBLERS HAVE G. & J. PNEUMATICS."

E. R. GUTHRIE, SOLE AGENT,

1540 O STREET.

Who will cut this Goupon out and buy a pair of Shoes before July 3d, 1893, of

ED. G. YATES,

1120 O STREET.

5 per cent of Goupon Purchases goes to Y. M. G. A. Fund.

Liberal Interest. Absolute Security.

Interest paid on Savings Deposits at the rate of Five per cent per annum.

UNION SAVINGS BANK,

111 South Eleventh Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

ENTIRE CAPITAL INVESTED IN U. S. BONDS

YOUR SAVINGS SOLICITED.

TELEPHONE 176. OFFICE 1001 O ST.

MOVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PIANOS a Specialty.

None but Experienced Men employed. Latest devices for Moving Machinery, Saws, and other heavy articles.

SEWING MACHINE AND GUN REPAIRING.

We have just employed a skillful workman from the East, who is fully competent to make all repairs in the above lines.

T. J. THORPE & CO., 331 South Eleventh St.