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Will furnish Grand or Sacred music for CONCERTS, WEDDINGS, PARTIES, BALLS and all other occasions requiring first-class music. Special rates will be made with clubs desiring the orchestra for the season, rates furnished on application.

We also desire to state that we have opened a Conservatory of Music in our apartments in the opera house building, for the instruction of orchestral instruments. Tuition hours: 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., and 1 till 4 p. m. every day except Sunday. For scholars not able to attend at regular hours, special time will be given. For further information as to prices, time, etc. address or call on the manager.

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C. J. PRATT.

BLOOD POISON.

Old dead teeth contain the quintessence of blood poison. Who can swallow this, pushing out old teeth at every meal and healthy? These teeth are dead, necrotic, and frequently cause a swollen face, should certainly be extracted and replaced with good, artificial teeth that never ache. Can be extracted without pain. No humbug.



ABRASION OF THE TEETH.

The above cut shows the teeth of a man 45 years of age, from Dr. Bell in 1831. We meet with this affection in the teeth in various forms and degrees. The ends of the crowns seem very soft, having a low degree of vitality and wear down showing a dark yellowish cupped spot in the center. Many are so foolish as to let them go by default; after which all the force of the muscles is extended to the front teeth, wearing them down rapidly. The best, and only remedy, is to cover and build up the ends with gold and platinum, which wears like steel and saves them many years. We make a specialty of fine gold work on building them up, contour fillings, etc.

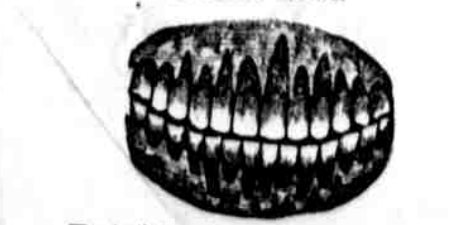


Cuts A and B are from John Tomes, of England.

A—Two incisors with notches in the ends. B shows the peg shaped teeth with yellowish pits in the ends. For such teeth we have two remedies: First—To fill the pits with the ends with gold. Second—Extract them and replace them with artificial teeth. But the bones absorb very rapidly so that they will need resetting frequently.

We make the finest artificial teeth in the northwest. We use Justice's and White's patent teeth with long, heavy pins, mounted on strong elastic plates. Those who patronize us will not be troubled with broken teeth and cracks, cancer sore mouths, etc. To loose the front teeth, is to loose half the power of speech, and more than half the beauty.

Diseased Gums.



DR. A. P. BURRUS,

1208 O Street, On the Rapid Transit, comes up diseased gums, makes the teeth gold and platinum fillings, makes the front teeth that tobacco will not tarnish.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Valuable Disinfectants That Should Be in Frequent Use During Hot Weather.

Despite the ordinary precautions, germs of disease may enter a house, and for this reason, the American Analyst urges the necessity of frequent disinfection. It recommends that all sinks, bath tubs, stationary wash tubs and all leaders should be cleaned once a week with some powerful germicide and antiseptic. Any substance of this class is admirable, even the weakest. It is better, however, in the long run, to use the strongest. Where there are children in the house avoid as far as possible poisons whose character is not patent. Crude carbolic acid is not as valuable as zinc chloride, but a child will never touch the former, while he may the latter, under the impression that it is sugar or salt. In the general order of strength and availability disinfectants stand as follows: Corrosive sublimate, sulphuric acid, zinc chloride, zinc iodide, zinc sulphate, copper sulphate, iron sulphate, phenol, cresote, crude carbolic acid, chloride of lime, germicide, "Girondin," salicylic acid, thymol, nitrous acid, hydrogen peroxide, ammonia, coal tar, sanitas, camphor.

Rules for Preserving the Eye Sight. Those who properly appreciate the value of eyes in perfect condition will be interested in the following rules laid down by Dr. J. C. Lundy, of Detroit, for the care of these organs:

Avoid reading and studying by poor light. Light should come from the side, and not from the back or the front. Do not read or study while suffering greatly with fatigue or during recovery from illness.

Do not read while lying down. Do not use the eyes too long at a time for near work, but give them occasional periods of rest. Reading and study should be done systematically.

During study avoid the stooping position, or whatever tends to produce congestion of the head and face. Select well printed books. Correct errors of refraction with proper glasses.

Avoid bad hygienic conditions and the use of alcohol and tobacco. Take sufficient exercise in the open air. Let the physical keep pace with the mental culture, for asthenopia is most usually observed in those who are lacking in physical development.

Coffeism. Coffee poisoning has been investigated by a German authority, and coffeism, it is claimed, is found in a class directly opposite to those in whom theism is found, the former being liable in well to do overfed individuals, while theism is found in half starved women who are accustomed to carry on the most severe toil, with scarcely any other food than crackers and tea. The symptoms of coffeism are want of appetite, sleeplessness and nervous tremblings, with various evidences of indigestion and nonassimilation, torpor of the liver, and nonelimination of tissue waste. The urinary system is clogged. In theism the treatment is rest and nourishment, but, unless the patient has used coffee to stimulate his brain during mental strain, his condition is that of the gourmand whose system requires unloading, and who, instead of rest, should be made to exercise on low diet, with coffee left out.

Cow's Milk for Infants. According to Dr. Benson Baker, of England, when cow's milk is used for infants there should be the following proportions of added ingredients, though sometimes more water is required during the first few weeks of infant life. Cow's milk, half a pint; water, the same quantity; a small teaspoonful, or six grains, of sugar of milk, and two grains of phosphate of lime, the addition of two teaspoonfuls of cream if the quality of the milk be good, but if poor or skimmed the quantity of cream must be doubled.

Almond Cold Cream. Cold cream made with oil of almonds is a favorite preparation for softening the skin. Any one may make it for herself as follows: Mix half an ounce each of white wax and spermaceti, oil of almonds, four ounces, orange or elder flower water, two ounces. Before adding the latter subject the ingredients to gradual heat, and when liquid, add the orange flower water and stir gently. Stand in cold water to cool.

Remedy for an Ingrowing Nail. The following is claimed to be of benefit for ingrowing toe nails: Heat a small bit of tallow very hot in a spoon and pour it on the granulations. Pain and tenderness are relieved at once, and in a few days the edge of the nail is exposed so as to admit of being cut away.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Ethics of Good Manners—Bridal Usages of the Day.

A writer on the ethics of good manners tells in Harper's Bazar of a woman of strong, and even heroic, nature, who used to lay it down as a rule that there were but two classes of people in the world—those who told the truth, like herself, and those who were perfectly ready to tell lies to save themselves or any one else from annoyance, and who, in consequence, were beloved by all.

Without carrying it so far as this, the authority quoted thinks it very certain that there comes a point in time where there is a dividing of the ways, and truth and good nature may have to part company. The proof of skill is to postpone this parting as long as possible, and this power of postponement is called tact. In some persons this tact reaches sublimity. Talleyrand had it, as when he answered the English lady who asked how the Duke of Wellington spoke French, "With the utmost intrepidity, madam, as he does everything else," thus turning a criticism into a compliment. But such efforts strain the character at last, if too long pursued, and words and actions become then alike valueless. Without a flavoring of truth, even courtesy becomes intolerable.

Bridal Usages.

Gifts that are sent to a bride are inscribed, when marked at all, with her maiden name. Within a month the bride is expected to acknowledge by note in her own hand every gift received. Wedding gifts have fallen somewhat into disrepute, and the question of exhibiting them is one of individual taste.

The once perfunctory bridal tour is no longer obligatory, and even the most fashionable newly married couple may begin house-keeping at once in their own way, in which case it is customary to issue "At home" cards for a few mornings or evenings at no distant date.

Hints to Womankind.

Don't forget to thank, at the least with a bow, the man who surrenders his seat in the car or omnibus, or who politely passes up your fare.

Don't giggle or be loud of voice in public. Don't endanger the eyes and comfort of those who come near you by carrying a closed umbrella or parasol sticking out almost horizontally.

Essay on Laziness.

A Boston school teacher asked a class to write an essay on "The Result of Laziness." One of the boys handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper. It is safe to say that such a boy was bright enough not to be lazy.

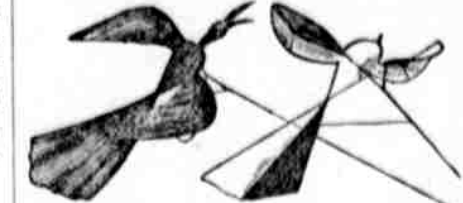
In onyx brooches dull finished grounds, relieved by highly polished lines, are seen in many handsome designs.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Directions for Making a Chinese Bird Kite, Which is Quite a Different Affair from the Home Made Kite of American Boys.

Kite flying is a national diversion among the Chinese, and with them the art of constructing kites has arrived at great perfection. Having bamboo, thin silks, India paper and like materials particularly adapted to the manufacture of these airy toys, they have produced the most ingenious devices in this line yet known.



BIRD KITE AND FRAME USED IN MAKING IT.

The Chinese kite in its simplest form is quite different from the home made kite of the American boy. The frame consists of one stiff bamboo stick extending lengthwise through the center of the kite and two slightly curved rods at top and bottom. To this is pasted a sheet of paper somewhat loose at the sides, where, under the action of the wind, pockets are formed that keep the kite in an excellent position of equilibrium. Kites of this kind are about three feet in width.

Among ingenious fancies of the Chinese is their bird kite, which with the frame used in making it is illustrated in the cut, where the manner of attaching the string is also plainly indicated. The thin paper attached to the wings moves under the action of the wind and simulates the flapping of the wings. This kite is sometimes three feet in length.

Only a Peanut Vendor.

It does not do to jump at conclusions, apropos of which is the following story from Golden Days:

A witness was being examined in an important case, and his testimony was conclusive. So the lawyer for the other side undertook to make him an object of ridicule.

"You are a business man, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is your business?"

"I deal in peanuts."

The lawyer smiled knowingly at the jury. "A peanut vendor, eh? How many pints do you sell last month?"

"I hardly know. A million, perhaps."

"What?"

"I handle about half a million bushels a year. I am a wholesale dealer."

The lawyer sat down. He had forgotten that the peanut crop is the source of riches to many southern farmers, and that the annual trade in the humble "goober" totals up \$10,000,000!

Master Shadow.

Oh my shadow and I, in the brilliant daylight We are very close friends; but I hate him by night.

I can't sleep a wink, It is so odd to think That I am down here in my snug little bed All the time I'm up there too, above my own head!

MY SHADOW AND I.

It's excessively queer, And not very clear, If I am my shadow or my shadow is me! But what makes it shake so? Perhaps—can it be That my shadow is really as frightened of me As I am of it?

Then why does it sit In this room where I needn't to stay? I shall not feel ready for frolic till day, And it's perfectly welcome to go away Down stairs to the rest.

And indeed—'twould be best, Oh some one, do come! Do put out the light! He's gone! Oh I'm glad! Master Shadow, good night!

A Boy's Account of His Travels.

A Rhode Island boy, writing to Harper's Young People, gives the following account of Vesuvius and other sights seen while abroad: We went up Vesuvius with a horse and carriage a long distance, and then we went up the steep funicular railway, and then we walked up the rest of the way. We saw the old crater and the new crater. A man ran past way down the new crater, and when the smoke cleared we could see him. One night, from our window, we saw it all blazing up bright, and three days after we went up Vesuvius and saw the three days' old lava all hot. We got a lot of stones—sulphur and other stones. We saw some Italian soldiers running down the side where it is all cinders, instead of going down in the funicular railway.

We went to Amalfi from Naples. We went to a hotel that used to be a monastery for monks. It has a little church all fitted up in it. The house was full of people. At the side are columns, with grape vines running over. There is a beautiful bay at Amalfi. We went back to Naples, and then to Rome again. We went from Rome to Ancona, and Remini, and Ravenna, and Bologna, and Venice. We came to Venice in a train, and then took a gondola to the Hotel de l'Europe, on the Grand canal. A great many gondolas went by the hotel. There is a big square there, by the Cathedral of St. Mark's, where the people walk. The only horses in Venice are the three bronze horses on the front of St. Mark's. There is a beautiful campanile there. My brother and I went to the top, and we could see Venice, and the canals, and a long distance off. The square is mostly full of cafes, where you can get coffee or tea, or whatever you want. One day we saw a funeral going over the canal in a gondola, and all the people were dressed in red. All the gondolas are black.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Some Useful Hints to People of Inventive Minds.

An English scientific journal enumerated the following specially needed inventions: Macaroni machinery, good red lead pencils, type writers that will work on account books and record books, indelible stamp canceling ink, a practical car starter, a good railway ventilator, better horseshoes, locomotive headlights, an apparatus for measuring the velocity of wind currents, apparatus for measuring the depth of the sea without sounding by line, piano lid hinge that shall be flush on the outside, good fluid India ink for draughtsmen, a good metallic railway tie, an effective cutoff for locomotives, a method of alloying copper and iron, and a molding material for iron and brass casting, capable of giving a mold that can be used over and over again.

An Old Convivial Custom.

The custom among the Germans of touching the glasses before drinking arose at the time of the immense medieval banquets of the nation. A "loving cup" was passed from lip to lip, to show that all were of one mind, but the "loving cup" was of necessity so large as to be unhandy. In place of this, smaller cups and glasses were given to each, and the tradition of the "loving cup" was preserved by the clinking of the glasses. The custom of having smaller glasses for each is said to have arisen from the assassination of King Edward. It was then the habit of the Anglo-Saxons to pass around a large cup, from which each guest drank, he who thus drank stood up, took the large vessel in both hands and raised it to his lips. As he lifted the cup his body was exposed and the occasion was seized by treacherous enemies to murder him. This danger led to the adoption of the plan that, as one drank, his next friend was responsible for his safety during the act, and usually arose also and stood with drawn sword.

"Good Old Colony Times."

The following song has for many years, perhaps a century, held a place among New England people:

In good old colony times, When we lived under the king, Three roughish claps fell into mishaps Because they could not sing.

The first he was a miller, The second he was a weaver, The third he was a little tailor— Three roughish claps together.

The miller he stole corn, The weaver he stole yarn, The little tailor stole broadcloth for To keep these three rogues warm.

The miller was drowned in his dam, The weaver was hanged in his yarn, The devil clapped his claw on the little tailor, With his broadcloth under his arm.

One from Georgia.

Although not generally known, it is nevertheless true that Georgia furnished one regiment of infantry to the Federal service during the civil war. It was not a full regiment, and somehow the officers and men were never paid for their services, although they did hard fighting and a number of them were killed and wounded. They are before Congress with a petition. This Georgia command was made up among the hard Unionists of Whitfield, Murray, Fannin, Dawson and Pickens, the last two counties furnishing the majority of recruits. The raising of the corps was authorized by Gen. Thomas while commanding the Army of the Cumberland. After doing valuable service, it was surprised and broken up by a Confederate force.

Gun Shy Dogs.

A sporting journal gives the following as to gun shy dogs: "If the animal is extremely gun shy, shooting No. 22 cartridges near him for several days in succession will generally overcome his fears; or take him to pigeon shoots as often as possible. If he is not so gun shy as to show terror at the report of a gun, he may be taken into the field to shoot over. When a bird is shot endeavor to have him see it fall. If it is winged permit him to chase and play with it. Let him eat the entrails. This method must be applied with great care, otherwise his fears of the gun may cause him to blink his eyes. When a gun is discharged do not look at him or notice him for several minutes, then pet him. Use kindness always."

Morganatic Marriage.

In morganatic marriages the regular ceremony is performed, except that the man takes the woman's left hand instead of her right. The word is very old in its meaning. The ancient Germans used to give to their wives, the day after the wedding, a certain limited portion of their estates. This was the morgan-gabe. In course of time it came to be that only inferior wives received the morgan-gabe. Then those inferior wives were wedded with inferior ceremonies known as the morgan-ebe, a woman so wedded was termed in bastard Latin morganatica, from this word we get our expression morganatic marriage.

Penny Nails.

Several reasons for calling nails by "pennies" have been given. Here is the last: Before the advent of machine made nails they were hammered on the common forge of the blacksmith and were sold by the hundred, the price being fixed, according to size, at so many pence per hundred. Hence the term penny in its commercial order came in time to represent certain sizes. This is from an old authority and seems to convey an idea of correctness.

Henry Clay for President.

In 1834 Henry Clay was a candidate for the presidency, receiving thirty-seven electoral votes. In 1832 he ran again, receiving the votes of six states only. In 1839 he was a candidate for the nomination, but was defeated by Gen. Harrison, who was elected. In 1844 he was nominated by the Whigs, and received 103 votes to 170 for Polk. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1848, but was defeated by Zachary Taylor.

District of Columbia Officers.

There is no such officer as a mayor in Washington. The government of the District of Columbia (which includes the city of Washington) is in charge of three commissioners, one of whom is to be a practical engineer. All are appointed by the president. There are subordinate officials, assessors, collectors, surveyors, attorneys, coroners and inspectors. There is also a district police and fire department.

Meaning of the Letters "E. V."

The letters "E. V." means "en ville," in town, or in the city. They are employed by persons who consider that more "English, you know" although the expression of itself is French, than to write out the name of the city from which they write, trusting that duty to the envelope postmark.

A Mexican Battlefield.

Cerro Gordo is a celebrated battlefield and mountain pass in Mexico, through which the national road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico passes. Here Gen. Scott defeated a greatly superior force of Mexicans under Santa Anna, April 18, 1847.

NEW SPRING STYLES! JUST ARRIVED.

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A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.Y.

Its central position and close connection with Eastern lines at Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points, West, Northwest, and Southwest, make it the true mid-link in that transcontinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main lines and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Tremont, Camanche, St. Joseph, and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and Sioux Falls in Dakota, and many other prosperous towns and cities. It also offers a CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from the Pacific Coast and intermediate places, making all transfers in Union depots. Fast Trains of fine DAY COACHES, elegant DINING CARS, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and between certain points, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS, seats FREE to holders of through first-class tickets.

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