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Still in the front and absolutely leading all

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best work, giving to each customer an un-

qualified guarantee for all work done. All of

our work done with neatness and dispatch.

We solicit orders for suburban villages and

neighboring towns, paying the express on all

orders one way. Respectfully,

C. J. PRATT.

BLOOD POISON.

Old dead teeth contain

the germ-seeds of blood

poison! Who can swallow

it, pushing out of old teeth

at every meal, and be

healthy? These teeth are

dead, ulcerated, and they

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 1881. We meet

with this condition 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

think that molar teeth are of little account,

and let them go by default; after which all

the force of the muscles are 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

in building them up, contour fillings, etc.

A B

Cuts A and B are from John Tomes, of Eng-

land.

A—Two incisors with notches in the ends.

B shows the peg-shaped teeth with a flowish

size in the ends.

For such teeth we have two remedies: First—

To fill the pits in the ends with gold. See

cut—Extract them and replace them with

artificial teeth. But the bones above are

rapidly so that they will need replacing fre-

quently.

We make the finest artificial teeth in the

west.

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,

plates, 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.

The teeth turn black and die, the gums bleed

the slightest touch, ulcerate, the teeth loosen

and fall out, the breath is horrible.

DR. A. P. BURRUS,

1208 O Street,

On the Rapid Transit, cures up diseased gums,

makes the finest gold and platinum fillings, makes

the finest teeth that tobacco will not stain.

MEN WRITTEN ABOUT.

What the Paragraphists Say About Those

Whom the World Well Knows.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's family is in

Norway.

Edgar Saltus is dark as an Indian and

wears his hair as carefully straight.

W. R. Bishop and Sidney Luska devote

some of their spare hours to amateur photog-

raphy.

Brayton Ives has probably the most valu-

able collection of manuscripts and rare books in

America.

Representative Dismell, of Pennsylvania, is

admitted to be the best dressed man in the

house.

Although he has become a social lion in

England, Bret Harte longs to get home again.

At least a correspondent says so.

Count Paul Vassili says that "Rome is the

best place in Europe for arriving at the

knowledge of diplomatic arrangements which

the parties chiefly concerned would like to

keep secret."

Francis Murphy, the noted temperance

orator, would like to see milk, lemonade,

ginger pop and like drinks given to the

people free on Sundays. But the people are

always satisfied with free ice water and ask no

more.

The Bishop of Chester informed the boys

of Kings school the other day that "boys, like

bishops, require light reading, even if it as-

sumes the form of penny dreadfuls." The

remark is an interesting sign of the emanci-

pation of the age from the old ideas in regard

to light reading.

Mr. J. J. Van Allen, who is the son-in-law

of William B. Astor, but who, being wealthy

in his own right, has no need of the Astor

money, has just completed a wall seven feet

high and 350 long around his grounds at

Newport. Mr. Van Allen is a great admirer

of English customs, and his house is built in

English style, and furnished throughout

with English furniture. The house and wall

cost him \$500,000.

Mr. Charles Lanier, the banker, is building

one of the finest barns upon his place at

Lenox to be found in the country. It is

called an English barn, and is to be the

home of his thorough bred Jerseys. It is

elaborately finished in bled white pine. The

floor is of asphalt brought from Switzerland.

The place will be heated by steam, and the

cows' food will be prepared by machinery

now being put in. If these Jerseys do not

chew the cud of contentment it will be be-

cause they are very hard to please.

The late Mr. Hiram Sibley was mainly in-

strumental in organizing the New York and

Mississippi Printing Telegraph company,

which, in 1854, leased the lines of the Lake

Erie Telegraph company. At this time Ezra

Correll was in possession of valuable grants

under the Morse patent, and had control of

the Erie and Michigan Telegraph company.

After much negotiation the two companies,

controlled by Mr. Sibley and Mr. Cornell,

were united by an act of the Wisconsin leg-

islature dated March 4, 1856, and of the New

York legislature a month later, under the

name of the Western Union Telegraph com-

pany.

Speaking of Mr. Gladstone's recent speech

at Hampstead, a writer in The Liverpool

Press says: "Mr. Gladstone was in almost

exuberant spirits, and as his well known

form, rendered more conspicuous by his light

gray summer suit and white hat, moved

briskly from one group to another, there was

much marveling at his phenomenal vitality.

When, finally, an adjournment was made to

the study, and the veteran statesman dis-

coursed in his more facile and attractive

manner for upward of an hour, the marvel

increased to sheer wonderment. To those

who had not experienced the delight of

listening to one of Mr. Gladstone's Budget

speeches, his manipulation of the Thanes

election figures was a revelation, and it was

at once seen how even dry statistics might

be made interesting in his hands."

A determined looking man was pushing

along Christopher street long after midnight

not long ago. He was recognized as Mr. Theo-

dore H. Lee of the American Bank Note

company. Asked what on earth he was do-

ing in the tangle of the Ninth ward streets,

he told this singular tale: "I could not sleep.

Whether it was owing to the queer cigars

sent me by Uncle Sam Cummings or what I

cannot say. I arose and dressed. My diary

lay on my desk. I opened them and fell to

summing up the miles in all the journeys I

have made in recent years. To my surprise

the total was 90,997 miles. I lacked three

miles of four journeys around the globe.

I determined not to go to bed until I had

completed the hundred thousand miles. The

Hoboken shore is exactly a mile and a half

from my house. I have been there. When I

reach home again I shall have been as far

as though I had sailed around the globe four

times."

Early in the summer, the Rev. Mr. Rain-

ford, the energetic rector of St. George's

church, New York, somewhat startled the

wealthy members of the congregation by

making the unique proposition that while

they were away enjoying themselves this

summer, they should allow some respectable

poor families of the parish to occupy portions

of their residences, and thus provide a

change of surroundings that to those com-

pelled to pass the hot months in the stifling

quarters of a crowded tenement would be

almost equal to an "outing" in the country.

Naturally, this proposed innovation was not

immediately received with acclamation; but

Mr. Rainford, who is prolific in ideas for the

benefit of all concerned with his church, es-

pecially the poorer members, said that he

would become personally responsible for the

conduct of the favored families; and so the

suggestion has become an fait accompli. A

number of his wealthy parishioners whose

houses are usually closed during the summer

have opened the basements for the occupancy

of deserving families selected by the Ladies'

Relief society of the church, and meanwhile

the experiment is being watched with in-

terest. Whether the brief enjoyment of this

comparative luxury will engender a feeling

of discontent with their lot when compelled

to return to their usual surroundings, or

whether it will prove the boon that is in-

tended, remains to be seen.

Estimating Speed of Trains.

Inquiry is frequently made as to how the

speed of a train may be estimated. The

traveler especially is curious about the speed

his train is making, and we suggest three

methods by which the speed may be guessed

with remarkable accuracy, as follows:

1. Watch for the passage of the train by

the large white mile posts with black figures

upon them, and divide 3,600 by the time in

seconds between posts. The result is the

speed in miles per hour.

2. Listen attentively until the car distin-

guishes the click, click, click of the wheel as

it passes a rail joint. The number of clicks

upon one side of the car in twenty seconds is

the speed of miles per hour, when the rails

are thirty feet in length, and this is the case

generally.

3. Count the number of telegraph poles

passed in two minutes, if there are four or

five wires to a pole, and in two minutes and

twenty seconds, if there are only one or two

wires per pole. The number of poles passed is

the number of miles per hour at which the

train is traveling.—Railway Review.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

POPULAR SCIENCE NEWS FROM TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

Curious Experiments with Camphor and the Phenomenon of the Surface Tension of Liquids—Toy Boat Propelled by Camphor.

If we place a piece of camphor upon a clear surface of water, says M. Devaux, in La Nature, it will begin to move about in various directions, without any apparent cause, and continue this motion for a long while. If gently blowing upon it, the motion may be increased; and, singularly enough, the camphor will move against the current of air, being apparently attracted towards its source. The same phenomenon may be observed when the camphor is placed upon a clean surface of pure mercury, previously slightly warmed. The particles dart about in a most curious manner, resembling the movements of little tadpoles swimming in water (Fig. 1). If a drop of water or any greasy substance is added to the water in which the camphor is moving, it immediately stops.

