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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Buildings completed or in course of erection from April 1, 1898:

- Business block, E. E. Montgomery, 11th and N. do do I. W. Billingsley, 11th near N. Restaurant (Odeon) C. E. Montgomery, N near 11th. Residence, J. J. Imhoff, J and 12th. do J. D. Macfarland, Q and 14th. do John Zehrung, D and 11th. do Albert Watkins, D bet 9th and 10th. do Wm M. Leonard, E bet 9th and 10th. do E. R. Guthrie, 27th and N. do J. E. Reed, M. D. F. bet 16th and 17th. do L. G. M. Baldwin, Q bet 18th and 19th. Sanitarium building at Milford, Neb. Fire Baptist church, 14th and K streets. Ordinary call list and receiving tab at Wyuka cemetery.

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THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

California Trees—Father and Mother of the Forest—Dimensions.

The large trees in California are specified by Haswell as follows: The Keystone State, in Calaveras Grove, is 233 feet in height. The Father of the Forest, felled, is 285 feet in length, and a man on horseback can ride erect ninety feet inside of its trunk. The Mother of the Forest is 315 feet in height, 84 feet in circumference (23.75 in diameter) inside of its bark, and is computed to contain 537,000 feet of sound one inch lumber. These measurements appear to be exceeded by some trees in Australia, as is set forth in the report of the Intercolonial exhibition of 1870 (page 639), published from the government printing office at Sydney in 1871. Here is the statement: The average height to which the Eucalypts attain in this colony may be stated at 100 to 120 feet, with a stem of from three and a half to five feet in diameter. All above these dimensions must be regarded as exceptional. In jungle forests they have been known to reach a height of 200 feet or more. But these heights sink into insignificance compared to those given of some allied species of the same genus indigenous to Victoria, Tasmania and western Australia. The Tasmania "blue gum" eucalypts globules is said to reach to a height of 300 feet, and Dr. Von Mueller states in the official record of the Melbourne Intercolonial exhibition that a "harri tree" (Eucalosa) of western Australia was measured by Mr. Pemberton Watson, which reached 400 feet in height; and a Mr. Boyle measured a fallen tree of Eucalyptus in the deep recesses of Dandenong, near Melbourne, 420 feet in length; further, that a Mr. Klein took the measurement of a eucalyptus, ten miles from Thalesville, 480 feet high, and that a Mr. G. W. Robinson ascertained the circumference of a tree of the Eucalyptus to be eighty-one feet.

Slavery Among the English.

Samuel Smiles, in his book called "Thrift," says: Slavery long existed among ourselves. It existed when Caesar landed. It existed in Saxon times, when the household work was done by slaves. The Saxons were notorious slave dealers, and the Irish were their best customers. The principal mart was at Bristol, from whence the Saxons exported large numbers of slaves into Ireland, so that, according to Irish historians, there was scarcely a house in Ireland without a British slave in it. When the Normans took possession of England they continued slavery. From that time slavery continued in various forms. It is recorded of the "good old time" that it was not till the reign of Henry IV. (1399-1413) that villeins, farmers and mechanics were permitted by law to put their children to school, and long after that they dared not educate a son for the church without a license from the lord. The kings of England, in their contests with the feudal aristocracy, gradually relaxed the slave laws. They granted charters founding royal burghs, and when the slaves fled into them and were able to conceal themselves for a year and a day, they then became freemen of the burgh and were declared by law to be free. The last serfs in England were emancipated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the last serfs in Scotland were not emancipated until the reign of George III, at the end of the last century. Before then the colliers and salters belonged to the soil, and were bought and sold with it. They had no power to determine what their wages should be.

The Lick Observatory.

James Lick, one of the pioneers of California, died in 1870 at an advanced age. He went to California in 1847 with a small capital, and by investing it wisely soon became, by the growth of San Francisco and the development of the state, a manifold millionaire. In 1873, at the age of 77, Mr. Lick conceived the idea of erecting an observatory and placing therein the finest, as well as the largest, telescope in the world. For this purpose he donated \$700,000. After years of preliminary work and detail the terms of the gift have been completed and Santa Clara county, Cal., is the location of the finest instrument ever made. The great telescope is seventy-five feet long and has a thirty-six inch refractor. As a fitting climax to this magnificent bequest, it may be stated that the body of James Lick is deposited in the pier upon which the iron framework of the great telescope stands.

First American Bible.

The first Bible printed in this country was Eliot's Indian Bible, whose title was "Mamusse Wunneupanatamwo Up-Bibulum God nasewo Nukkone Testament kah wauk Wuslan Testament. No queshkrunu nuk nasbo Wahnemoh Christ noh osen wuk John Eliot." This was printed in 1663. The Indian language it was made in is extinct, and it is said that only one man was living as late as 1871 who could read it. The next Bible printed in this country was Scudder's, in German, in 1743. The first English Bible printed here was in Boston, in small quarto, in 1782. Before 1800 there had been printed in the United States 1,367 different editions of the Bible or parts of it.

"The Youth Who Fired."

The incendiary who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, 353 B. C., in order that his name might be perpetuated, was Erostratus. An edict was published, prohibiting any mention of his name, but it was ineffective. Shakespeare says: The aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome Outlives in memory the pious fool who reared it. But in this he erred, as the name of the "pious fool" was Ctesiphon, who was the chief architect of the temple.

Wilkes Booth quoted the above words of Shakespeare to a friend before assassinating President Lincoln.

Sailing Winds.

A sailing vessel has a fair wind when she can lay her course between her starting point and destination without altering the position of her sails. A vessel is "running free" when she is going before the wind, with the wind either directly astern or on her quarter. A vessel is hauled on the wind when she has to beat; that is, she has a head wind and can't make her destination without tacking. Then her sails are trimmed aft and she is pointed up in the wind.

The Pope's Cathedral.

The church of St. John of Lateran, at Rome, founded by Constantine, is the Episcopal cathedral of the pope. St. Peter's church is often erroneously called a cathedral, owing to its immense size and grandeur. The term is properly applied, however, only to a church containing a bishop's throne or seat.

A Jew Eligible.

A Jew is eligible to the presidency just as much as a Presbyterian. The last clause of paragraph 3 of article VI of the constitution says: "But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

Queen Cousins.

Elizabeth and Mary were second cousins. Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII, and Mary's grandmother, Margaret, were brother and sister, children of Henry VII of England.

Skeletons in Iowa Mounds.

The people of Floyd county, Ia., have often speculated as to the contents of a group of forty curious looking mounds on the farm of John Scrimger; but none of them had curiosity enough to investigate until Professor Webster took the work in hand on his own account. The Scrimger farm lies just north of the pretty village of Charles City, and is one of the most beautiful sections of the state. On the eastern part of the farm is a long, low ridge, running directly north and south, on top of which are the mounds, some forty in number, about three feet in height, and ranging from fifteen to twenty-five feet in length. Thus far Professor Webster has opened fourteen of these mounds and found the skeletons of thirty people, he thinks of a different race from any of the prehistoric remains yet unearthed in this country. Just how long the ridge and mounds have been there Mr. Scrimger can't say. Neither can the oldest settler, and neither can the Pottawatomie Indian traditions which run back many centuries. That both ridge and mounds were built by human hands is plain from the mathematical regularity with which they are arranged, and the hardness of the soil composing them, which is packed firm, like a stone, while that of the virgin prairie in the neighborhood is soft and yielding.

The skeletons found by Professor Webster are in various stages of preservation, some quite solid and others crumbling to dust, while in one mound there was nothing but a bed of ashes. All the dead had been buried in a doubled up position, the knees being crowded on the lower jaw, and the head of each carefully laid toward the east. While the femur bones show that most of the skeletons are those of people about 5 feet 7 inches tall, there are four the original owners of which must have been fully 7 feet tall. The skulls are those of a race of very inferior beings. The tops are abnormally thick, and the frontal bones slope abruptly back from the eyes, while the lower jaws protrude forward so that the under teeth come outside of the upper ones. In general contour the skulls resemble those of the prehistoric mound builders found in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. Most of the skeletons found by Professor Webster show marks of fire, as if the flesh had been burned from the bones before burial. Another strange thing is the entire absence of anything like personal trinkets, or implements of war or of the chase, as are generally found in eastern mounds. The bones of animals, showing that the friends of the deceased had celebrated their interment with funeral feasts, are also missing. The only thing thus far unearthed in the Iowa mounds, aside from the skeletons, is a lot of broken pottery of crude design and make, including one nearly whole vase or urn of archaic workmanship, which Professor Webster now has.—New York Sun.

Butterflies Going South.

Just now the butterflies are going to the south. Millions of them may be seen flying eastwardly. They come southwardly; striking the gulf they turn toward the east, in order to reach Florida, it is said, but how instinct guides the little winged travelers thus is unexplained. They are generally a bright yellow, and fly along, sipping now and then from the honeycup of some wild flower. Great bands of them may be seen, like so many broad ribbons stretched in the air. As we were returning from a wild flower hunt they gathered upon the blossoms which we held in our hands, and some of them were delayed on their eastward journey by being carried even into the house. August is the month for this golden travel, and in early spring they return again.

But the beauty and health giving power of this section is the blue Mexican gulf. The circling shore is such that the great light-house on Ship Island, twelve miles away, seems to be in front of every man's door. Cat Island can be dimly seen, and the trees of Deer Island are visible even now through the haze. The oyster schooners dot the bright water, and pleasure sail boats, yachts and ketches are seen around. The waters seem of different hues as the skies above are of different clouds.—Bauvoir (Miss) Cor. Chicago Herald.

Mexico's Improved Government.

John Glanz, a Fort Scott merchant, just returned from Mexico, says: The country is perfectly quiet and orderly, the present Mexican government having brought order out of former troubles, and in no country are the laws better observed. Of course the common people are illiterate and poor, but they are a grandly polite people. There is an absence of public accommodations, but every house is open to strangers. The government is doing all it can to encourage immigration, and large quantities of improved machinery are being brought in for mining operations, under a special dispensation of the government, which admits it duty free. The people all appear to feel the necessities for some extraneous force being brought to bear upon the development of their resources. In my opinion the opportunities and the conditions are all splendid for the investment of American capital, and I do not know where one can go and secure larger returns for his money.—St. Louis Republic.

Better Than Diamonds.

A poor man and his wife emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived there with little money and no prospects. The husband knew how to make aerated waters, and he spent all his money in getting some material for that purpose. Then he left his wife with friends and started for the diamond fields, encountering great hardships, but getting there at last with his stock. He built himself a little shanty and began making and selling the water, succeeding so well that after four months he returned to his wife with 800 gold sovereigns hidden in a belt under his shirt. He has made a large fortune in the business since.—New York Sun.

Galveston's Artesian Well.

The contractor who undertook to bore a series of artesian wells to supply the Galveston water works, for which he is to receive \$80,000 if successful, recently struck his first well at a depth of 747 feet. Boring was at once suspended, and preparations are in progress to sink a ten inch strainer the entire length of the water bearing strata of sand. It is given out that when this is done, and the well thoroughly developed, it will probably yield from 400,000 to 500,000 gallons daily.—Chicago Herald.

Manufacture of Fine Stationery.

The manufacture of fine stationery for ladies' use has become a fine art. Both in color and design the papers now used are more tasteful and pretty than ever before. The preference, of course, is for fine grades of heavy white or slightly tinted papers. The address of the writer is frequently printed in blue or gilt across the top or near the right hand upper corner of the sheet.—Chicago News.

Ancient Roman Amusements.

The latest book on Roman society under the Caesars shows that the Romans, for example, were not unacquainted with fly fishing, used dumb bells before bathing, played at "kiss in the ring," "dressed for dinner," had cheap editions of the classics, and paid their jockeys better than their schoolmasters.—Boston Transcript.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Valuable Suggestions About Framing and Hanging Pictures.

To frame appropriately the pictures that are to adorn our walls is something of an art, and requires both taste and judgment. In this matter one ought not to be entirely dependent upon the advice of dealers and makers of frames, who from various motives may encourage us in the selection of unsuitable styles of framing. The following suggestions of Good Housekeeping are therefore of value:

A most important rule—one which, though often violated, may be termed established by general consent of competent judges—is to frame oil paintings and chromos in gilt, and engravings or etchings, and other pictures in monochrome, in natural wood. Mats, used with glass, between picture and frame are most common with monochrome work; often also with water colors, and in their case the molding edging the mat may be either gilt or otherwise, as the contact is with the plain tint. The principle that around a mat the frame should be narrow finds its extreme in the substitution for molding of a narrow binding of cloth or paper, an arrangement known as passe-partout, most appropriate for certificates, testimonials and the like, but suitable also for quiet landscapes in monochrome, such as small etchings. Mats or borders are more often too narrow than too wide. When too narrow the effect is that of overcrowding; when too wide, that of subordinating the picture to its accessory.

In general, suit the frame to the tone of the picture. Thus a molding imitating ivory or unburnished silver may harmonize with snow, and a dark oak or an ebony frame with the representation of night.

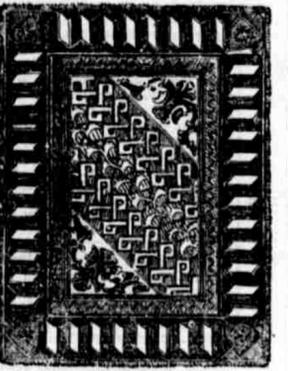
If we suppose pictures wisely chosen and framed, there still remain certain questions as to their judicious hanging.

In choosing places on walls for different pictures, of course the old rule is not to be forgotten to regard the light and shade in the picture, and put it where the prevailing light from the nearest window will be opposite the depicted shadows. Care is necessary also sometimes to avoid the occurrence of an unpleasant glare from the surface of an oil painting or from glass.

A common error is having the eyelets in the frame too near the middle of the two sides, whereby the surface of the picture when hung tips forward at an ungraceful pitch. Too little inclination is not so bad as too much. Another error is hanging pictures too high. A safe guide, at least in beginning, is to have the center of the pictures about in line with the eyes of an adult of ordinary size. In adjusting pictures of varying width to an average height above the floor it is the center, rather than the bottom, of the frames which should be considered.

Felt Mosaic Rug.

The foundation of the rug shown in the cut consists of some strong cotton material, on which the felt pieces are fixed with the upholsterer's paste, the joints being covered with woolen or metal cord. Three colors of felt—copper, chestnut and clay—are used for the work.



RUG IN FELT MOSAIC.

The embroidered parts are carried out with olive wool of various shades in satin and crewel stitches, the scrolls being edged with metal threads. Many other combinations of colors can be arranged in felt mosaic, which is a very durable kind of work, provided the cords which cover the joints are well sewn down. The rug must be lined with strong gray linen cloth.

Green Corn and Okra.

"It is a southern fashion to cook green corn in the husk, and never is it more delicious," says a lover of the good things of the table.

"Remove only the coarse outer husks, leaving on the inner ones. Strip these down so as to remove the silk, then tie them in place again and boil. Serve with a bowl of melted butter and season well with salt and pepper.

"Okra and tomatoes are excellent when scalloped. Slice them and take twice as much of the okra as of the tomato, stew fifteen minutes, add butter, salt and pepper; pour into an earthen dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bits of butter and bake about half an hour."

To Clean Marble.

For cleaning marble take one-half pound of whiting, mix with warm water and stir to the consistency of cream. Stand this in a jar in the oven over night; in the morning stir it and lay the paste about half an inch thick over the marble, previously well washed with soap and water; leave this on the marble for twenty-four hours, then wash again and polish with a soft cloth.

What to Do with Cold Potatoes.

Make cold mashed potato into small cakes; brush with melted butter and beaten egg; brown in a hot oven.

When the potato is of the right consistency it may be cut up into little strips or square cakes, but when softer it may be made into round cakes as directed above. This is an excellent way of disposing of cold mashed potatoes left from dinner.

To Prepare and Cook Green Vegetables.

All green vegetables must be washed thoroughly in cold water and dropped into water which is salted and just beginning to boil. There should be a tablespoonful of salt to every two quarts of water. If water boils a long time before vegetables are put in it is flat and tasteless; the vegetables will not look green nor have a fine flavor. So advises Miss Farlow.

Garnish for Baked Fish.

A very pretty garnish for a baked fish is to mold mashed potato in the hand into the shape of a lemon. Brush over with butter, let it yellow a little in the oven, and serve about the fish with parsley sprigs. This tastes as good as it looks also.

Recipe for Rose Water.

For rose water gather the rose petals in the morning and spread on a newspaper till wilted; keep in the shade; have a bottle filled two-thirds full of 90 per cent. alcohol; put in the leaves. After standing a few days they will be ready to use.

CALIFORNIA'S Finest Production.

Drink Jarvis' California Pear Cider. A NUTRITIOUS SUMMER BEVERAGE, AND Jarvis' Unfermented Blackberry Juice. FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. Read the following Testimonial and Analysis. Jarvis Wines and Brandies for Sale by all Druggists and Leading Wine Merchants

Jarvis' California Pear Cider.

This delicious summer beverage is made in California, from very ripe mellow Bartlett Pears. In the height of the ripening season many tons of pears become too ripe for shipping or canning purposes, they can then be utilized by pressing them into cider. The fresh juice is boiled down two gallons into one, and is then strained through pulverized charcoal. This heating, condensing and straining completely destroys fermentation, and the cider ever afterwards remains sweet and good and is a most healthy and nutritious article for family use.

Knowing there are many spurious ciders sold in this market we offer the above explanation with the eminent testimonial of Prof. J. H. Long. Very Respectfully, THE G. M. JARVIS CO., Sole Proprietors, San Jose, California. 39 N. State Street Chicago.

THE G. M. JARVIS CO., Gentlemen: Chicago, July 7th, 1887.

I have made a chemical examination of the sample of Jarvis' Pear Cider submitted to me a few days ago, and would report these points among others noted.

The liquid is non-alcoholic and has a specific gravity of 1.065. The total extractive matter amounts to 10.25 per cent., containing only .025 per cent. of free acid. The tests show this acid to be malic acid as usually found in fruit juices. I find no other acid or foreign substance added for color or flavor.

I believe it, therefore, to consist simply of the juice of the Pear as represented. Yours truly, J. H. LONG, Analytical Chemist, Chicago Medical College.

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