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NEWSPAPER NOTORIETY.

What the Pen Drivers Have to Say About Eve's Fair Daughters.

Edith Thomas, the poet, will assist in editing St. Nicholas next season.

Queen Victoria has had wicker baskets made for her cats to travel in.

Mrs. Carnot, wife of the French president, parts her hair on one side.

Amelia Rives-Chandler receives about thirty letters a day from her admirers.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, the English writer, is suffering from bad eyesight, not far removed from blindness.

Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe is in just such a condition as Emerson when he exhibited the first sign of mental decay.

The emissary of Russia has a household of seamstresses, yet makes nearly all the clothing for her youngest children.

Miss Constance Frederica Gordon-Cumming gets \$20 a year from the British civil list in consideration of her literary merits.

Miss Frances Wetmore, formerly of New York, has been appointed government physician for the island of Hilo. "Dr. Panny," as she is called, has a large practice and is popular among all classes. She makes her visits on horseback, and is ready to answer any call, night or day, in fair weather or foul.

Correspondents from Westernland, a North sea watering place, describe the queen of Roumania sitting upon the beach with the children around her listening to fairy tales, which she tells very cleverly, and receives her reward in flowers and other gifts within the children's meins.

Miss Rebecca Wright, now Mrs. Bernal, who gave Gen. Sheridan the secret information by which he won the battle of Winchester, is a clerk in the treasury department at Washington. She has among her treasures a gold watch bearing the inscription: "Presented to Rebecca L. Wright, Sept. 19, 1867, by Gen'l Phil. H. Sheridan. A memento of Sept. 19, 1864."

Princess Victoria of Wales has developed a remarkable talent for pastel drawing, and has just completed a very clever portrait of Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales is pleased at this exhibition of artistic ability on the part of his daughter, and will use every effort to have it developed. He is a good critic of pictures himself, and can judge his daughter's merits as an artist quite accurately.

The Chronicle, of San Francisco, reports that among the students of Cooper Medical college in the class which will be graduated in November are two sisters, Miss Minnie and Miss Edith Dean, fitting themselves for the foreign missionary work under the care and support of the Presbyterian Mission board. After graduating they will practice a year in one of the city hospitals before proceeding to their mission field, which is not yet determined on.

Mrs. F. B. Thurber's cottage at Ontonago is built entirely of hewn logs, stripped of their bark and colored a pearly gray by the storms and sunshine of six years. The round of the log makes the outside, while the flat inside forms the interior walls. If our former great men had been born in such log cabins as these, they would have been regarded as sylvan rather than as horny handed sons of toil. Hanging in a corner of the Thurber piazza is a luxurious hammock, the prize won by Mr. Thurber for the third best watering place letter published this summer in The Evening Telegram of New York.

Mrs. Beva Lockwood taught school for fifteen years before she went into the law. She found teaching very hard work and very poor pay, and, as she had a family to support—her husband, since dead, being then an invalid—she studied law and was admitted to the bar, and now she never makes less than \$3,000 a year. Mrs. Lockwood says that she can do housework as well as any woman, but that it is cheaper for her to employ her talents in other directions. Although her ambitions run in the line of a public and political life, she dresses about as other women do, and finds delight in lace and diamonds.

Miss Dora Wheeler has just built a studio at Ontonago park, in the Catskills, where she has her summer cottage, which she calls "Penyroyal." This studio consists of one large room, with beams and studding of bark covered logs. An enormous dropplace, built of stone off the mountain at the back of the studio, fills nearly all of one side. Large windows let in the light, and give out upon a most beautiful view of valley and mountains. The outside of the studio is made of bark covered slabs, which have the effect of logs. Indeed, the place looks quite like a log cabin built in accordance with cultivated taste.

An English reporter, interviewing Mme. Bernhardt, asked: "Where are the young lions, madame?" "Ah, the dear things," she said; "I had to leave them in Paris. The poor little tiger, you know, is dead. I grieved for him much—more than my friends did, I am afraid." "And the famous coffin with the satin linings? Have you that still?" "Oh, yes; that is in Paris, too." "Is it true, madame, that you used to sleep in it?" "Well, yes; I did sleep in it, but not always. It was this way: My sister was very ill. I wanted to be with her at night, and, not being able to share her bed, I had the coffin carried into her room and slept there. I keep the coffin still, but I have come to the conclusion that I will not be buried in it. I will be cremated."

Siberia's New Waterway.

A new waterway in Siberia will connect the Rivers Obi and Yenissei, and will utilize the River Obi and its branches, Ket, Ousrenja, Lomovotaj, and Jasswaja—an outlet of the "Great Lakes"—on one side, and on the other the Yenissei with its tributaries, the Great and Little Kasa. A cutting 4½ miles long, between the Great Lake and the Little Kasa, will complete the connection between the two rivers. The difference of level between the Great Lake and the River Obi is 65½ feet, and will necessitate eight locks being built, while between the Great Lake and the Yenissei there is a fall of nearly 174 feet, which will be got over by twenty-five locks. The Great Lake is 6½ feet deep. The cutting, or canal, out of it is 42.6 feet wide and 4.1 feet deep. The total amount of excavation is 719,630 cubic yards, of which 78,000 cubic yards have yet to be dug out. The works were commenced in 1883, and will be finished this year, the estimated cost being \$,000,000 rubles.—London Standard.

An Old Indian Pupil.

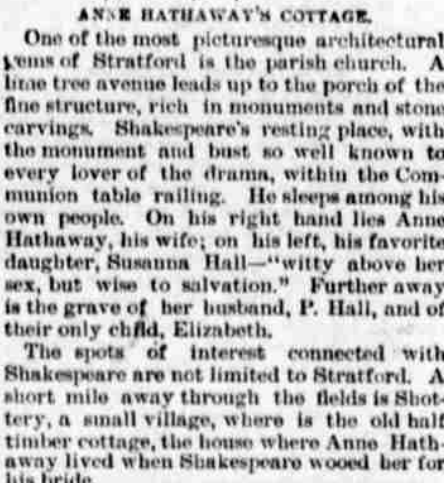
The Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., has the oldest pupil of any educational institution in the United States. He is more than 60 years of age. Crazy Head is his name, and he was once chief of the Crow nation. He was a bold warrior and an able ruler. He is anxious to learn the ways of white men, and is now receiving instructions in blacksmithing. During the coming winter he will attend school. He is a man in vigorous health, and has a more refined face than is often found in his race. He is docile and patient, and there is something almost pathetic about his longing to learn the customs of civilization before he dies.—Boston Transcript.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

FOR THE SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT OF OUR LADS AND LASSIES.

Picturesque Architectural Gems and Interesting Spots at Stratford-on-Avon. Associated with the Great Poet and Dramatist, William Shakespeare.

Washington Irving's description of Shakespeare's old house as a "small edifice of wood and plaster, a true nesting place of genius, which seems to delight in hatching its offspring in its corners," no longer applies to Shakespeare's birthplace, which has been mutilated again and again by careless repairs, but has ultimately been restored to something like its original condition. Thus it is now far more like what it was when Shakespeare played about its door, though, doubtless, many of the minor details have been changed.



ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

One of the most picturesque architectural gems of Stratford is the parish church. A line tree avenue leads up to the porch of the fine structure, rich in monuments and stone carvings. Shakespeare's resting place, with the monument and bust so well known to every lover of the drama, within the Communion table railing. He sleeps among his own people. On his right hand lies Anne Hathaway, his wife; on his left, his favorite daughter, Susanna Hall—"witty above her sex, but wise to salvation." Further away is the grave of her husband, P. Hall, and of their only child, Elizabeth.

The spots of interest connected with Shakespeare are not limited to Stratford. A short mile away through the fields is Shroton, a small village, where is the old half timber cottage, the house where Anne Hathaway lived when Shakespeare wooed her for his bride.

Sticklebacks and Their Nests.

Nests are by most persons associated with birds as their architects and occupants, but they are by no means exclusively so, as many quadrupeds build nests, like the beautiful little harvest mouse, whose nest, raised high up on the stalks of corn, is known to most practical field naturalists. Many fishes are also nest builders; among the best known of these are the sticklebacks. The one illustrated is the fifteen spined stickleback, a marine species found in immense numbers. This is the largest of the three, attaining at times a length as great as seven inches. It is generally to be found in rocky pools on the coast, feeding on worms, small crustacea, and the eggs and fry of other fish. Its own eggs it protects in the singular nest figured in the engraving. In the early months of the year these fish select some quiet locality not apt to be disturbed by the violence of the waves, occasionally selecting a place that is left uncovered by the tide for two or three hours at a time. For the foundation, or perhaps it would be better to say, for the suspension of its nest, it frequently selects an overhanging branch of seaweed, or even the loose end of a rope hanging in the water, as shown in the central nest in our engraving. Soft fragments of seaweed and tougher corallines constitute the structure, these being fastened together by an elastic material that is likened to silk.



STICKLEBACKS AND THEIR NEST.

In this nest the spawn is deposited and watched over by the male parent, as are the young when hatched and able to shift for themselves. The fish itself, though valueless as food, is interesting, not merely from its nest building propensities, but also from its chameleon like power of changing its color rapidly when excited. The three spined stickleback is a much more familiar species than the one just described and inhabits fresh water.

The Original Robinson Crusoe.

All are familiar with the statement that Daniel De Foe founded his story of "Robinson Crusoe" on the real adventures of Alexander Selkirk, but "Notes and Queries" gives an account of a work by a German author, which De Foe may have copied.

This German writer, Grimmelshausen, fifty years before "Robinson Crusoe" was written, and nearly as long before the story of Selkirk was made public, published "The Adventures of Simplicius Simplicissimus," and the coincidences are interesting.

Simplicius is wrecked on an uninhabited island in the tropics, rich in vegetation, with a warm climate and a periodical rainy season. He builds himself a house, and he has a cave to retire into. He makes clothes for himself of skins, and he keeps a register of time by cutting notches on a stick. He experiences an earthquake, and he also moralizes on the uselessness of some money which he finds. The island is visited by savages in boats, and also by a ship, the captain of which offers to take Simplicius away.

This is certainly a striking parallel, and suggests that De Foe did not draw on his own imagination so much as the world has heretofore given him credit for. And it also is made to appear that Simplicius, and not Selkirk, was the original Crusoe.

A widow usually lays aside her first wedding ring on the day of her second marriage.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

It is estimated that 1,200,000 dozen cans of sweet corn will be packed this year in Maine.

Young women whose hair is prematurely silvered are at a premium in New York society just now.

The working force in the principal new "gold mine" discovered at Ishpening, Mich., is said to consist of two men.

The duke of Ripon undertakes the whole cost of constructing swimming baths for the youths of that ancient city.

The Chinese minister at Washington has developed a great fondness for watching professional baseball.

A burglar, in the course of examination, declared that he had committed 120 burglaries in districts of London during the present year without having been arrested.

A genius has invented a flat iron, and has utilized the principle of expansion of metal by heat so that a little bell rings when the iron is hot enough to iron clothes with.

Admiral Porter, after trying both, says that running a fleet is child's play compared with supervising alterations in your seaside cottage and getting them made to suit you.

In digging a well on his farm at Bismarck, Dak., J. J. Lamb found at the depth of thirty-six feet the petrified trunk of a mastodon which measured over thirteen feet in length.

The largest strictly cash purchase of real estate in the history of Chicago was made recently when William A. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., paid over \$800,000 for the Honore block on Dearborn street.

The receipts from shipping on the Suez canal steadily increase. In July they were 5,490,000 francs, against 5,106,980 francs in July of 1887. The earnings in the first seven months of the year were 37,971,833 francs in 1888 and 34,340,939 francs in 1887.

A rector writes to The Guardian that "a celibate order among the clergy is one of the imperative necessities of the time," the reason being "the impossibility of supporting a wife and family upon the ordinary income of a curate."

There was a cheap railway excursion from Paris the other day. It landed passengers almost within sight of the Chinese wall. Tickets were \$1,000 each, but the railroad company did not insult the buyers by printing on the tickets "Good for this day only."

The old cabin once occupied by John V. Mackay, of bonanza fame, when he mined in Allegheny City from 1856 to 1859, is to be exhibited at the mechanics' fair in San Francisco. The picks, shovel and rocker used by Mackay will also be exhibited.

An engineer at Bangkok, desiring recently to impress a princess, who was on board of the launch, with the wonders of steam, wedged down the safety valve of the boiler on the steam launch he was running. The explosion killed five of the princess' suite outright, badly scalded eight, and sent the boat to the bottom in fragments.

How a Leper Looks.

Johnson, the leper, lies in a room off from the contagious ward. He is hideous. His hands and hairless face are incrustated with scale like blotches of reddish brown. The face shows most distinctly the ravages of the horrible disease. The lower lids of the eyes are drawn down and turned inside out. The lips are bite and the nose is swollen to twice its natural size. His back and abdomen are covered with huge tubercles. These scales slightly change color from time to time. There is no known remedy for leprosy. It has for all time defied the efforts of physicians.

But one important discovery has been made of late years, and that is that the disease is contagious, and is not hereditary, as generally supposed. The germ of the disease is known to exist, and animals have been inoculated, afterward showing unmistakable signs of the malady. Still no cure has been discovered, or even a remedy to alleviate the leper's suffering. Leprosy is a slow disease, and Johnson may live for even fifteen years. There are two forms of the disease, viz., black leprosy and white leprosy. In the former the scales are dark and in the latter perfectly white. Johnson is suffering from the former. The leprosy of the ancient Jews consisted of shiny smooth blotches on which the hair turned white and silky, and the skin and muscular flesh lost their sensibility. It was incurable. It was not until about the year 900 A. D. that the black leprosy appeared. In time the toes and fingers drop off, and when the eating process reaches the vitals death ensues.—Chicago Herald.

The Famous "Devil's Bridge."

No one who has made the tour by the St. Gothard pass, traveling from Gosenen to Andermatt, but will receive with regret the news that the famous Devil's bridge over the Reuss has collapsed. As the drive to Andermatt up the valley of that rushing mountain stream is one of the most ruggedly beautiful in Switzerland, so the Devil's bridge is one of the most daring structures with which even Swiss engineers have spanned the torrents of their native hills. It consists of a single granite arch, resting at each end on buttresses built upon the rocks around which the Reuss fumes and foams without ceasing. Some twenty feet below stands the wreck of the old bridge, moss grown and honry, across which it is probable the traffic will now pass.

The spot is famous in history as the scene of obstinate fighting in the Napoleonic wars, in the course of which old Suvaroff and his Russians distinguished themselves in their usual dogged and heroic fashion. "To the modern tourist it is chiefly notable for the gusty wind which sweeps down the valley, to the imminent peril of the traveler's headgear, and for the rare beauty of the precipitous gorge, ever resonant with the thunder of the mountain torrent.—Boston Transcript.

A Bit of Satire.

I was told the other day of a smart bit of satire leveled at Leamingtonians by an American lady who is sojourning here. Asked what her opinion of Leamington people was, she replied that "one half seemed to be asleep and the other half to walk about as though they were afraid to wake them." The joke reminds me of one that was perpetrated by an American at the expense of Warwick. Happening to arrive in Warwick from Leamington at the early hour of 8 a. m., and finding the streets deserted, except by a solitary milkman, he inquired: "Is this Warwick?" "It is," quoth the man of milk. "Indeed," rejoined the sarcastic Yankee, "I thought Warwick was an inhabited village!"—Home Journal.

Poe's Cottage at Fordham.

The present occupant of the Poe cottage at Fordham is Capt. Michael Hart, of the Fordham fire department. The cottage is owned by John Cary, a New York merchant, who has a country seat near by. Mr. Cary does not object to renting the place, but he intends to keep it as Poe left it, and will not even introduce gas or other modern improvements into it. The house is about eighty years old, and is a picturesque little place, sheltered from the high road by big trees and about two acres of land.—Harper's Bazar.

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.**

Chicago, July 7th, 1887.

THE G. M. JARVIS CO., Gentlemen:

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 1.055. 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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