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YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

A HALF HOUR'S ENTERTAINMENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Points of Difference That Mark the Wild Rabbit from the Tame Rabbit and the Common Breeds from the Fancy Strains. Building Rabbit Cotes.

Perhaps of all pet animals—always excepting the dog, who is the faithful companion and friend of both men and boys—there are none that are greater favorites than rabbits. Rabbits are such pretty creatures, with their long ears and diversified colors. Then they find their masters and mistresses plenty of occupation when they take their walks, for these pets are exceedingly fond of the dandelion and other wild plants. Building a rabbit cote, too, is pleasant employment. Buying the tea chest for the hutch and making it find a boy something to do, especially if he be clever, for it requires some skill to nail laths before the chest, make a door with leather hinges, and then a trough out of which the rabbits may eat.



AMONG THE RABBITS.

Some boys and girls are content with keeping common rabbits, while others, more chary in their taste and choice, stock their little rabbitries with the more expensive fancy breeds, which in point of beauty of color are unquestionably more worthy of attention. Fancy rabbits are a little more delicate and require therefore more care in their management than do the common ones. The wild rabbit in general appearance greatly resembles the hare, yet the two species never intermix. The tame rabbit was originally the wild rabbit, which we have domesticated and made larger by liberal feeding and care. Common rabbits vary greatly with regard to color, some being black, others white, others mouse color, others fawn, some brown and some gray with tawny feet.

A fancy rabbit, in addition to a perfect shape, must have what is termed a good carriage. The correct arrangement of colors is a very important point, though the ears are the most striking peculiarity of the fancy breeds. A rabbit is termed "horn lopped" when its ears descend obliquely forward from the side of the head and project out far beyond the nose. Another style of carrying the ears is that of spreading them out horizontally on each side; the animal possessing such ears is termed an "oarloop." Then there is the "bat" or "perfect top," one of the most valuable of all the fancy strains; this carriage of the ears is exactly the reverse of the natural position, and rabbits possessing it, if perfect in other respects, are highly prized.

Boys Who Succeed.
It often happens that two boys with the same advantage and equally good training make entirely different kinds of men. The one will succeed in life, while the other, without being bad, never amounts to anything. Golden Days thinks that perhaps this anecdote will explain something of the disparity in results:

A nurseryman left home for a few days. It was rainy weather, and not a season for sales, but a customer had driven from a distance, tied up his horse, and went into the kitchen, where two boys were cracking nuts. "Is Mr. Barnes at home?" he asked. "No," said Joe, the eldest, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?" "Dunno. Maybe not for a week."

The youngest boy, Jim, promptly jumped up and followed the irritated stranger out of doors. "The men are not here," he said, in a bright and courteous manner, "but I can show you the stock." The stranger was reconciled, and followed Jim through the nursery, examining the trees, and left his order. "You have sold the largest bill of the season, Jim," said his father, greatly pleased, on his return.

A few years after-ward, these two boys were left by their father's death with but \$300 apiece. Joe bought a new or two near home, and, although he worked hard, he is still a poor, discontented man. Jim bought an emigrant's ticket to Colorado, hired out as a cattle driver for a couple of years, and with his wages bought land at \$1.25 an acre, built himself a house, and married. Today his herbs are numbered by the thousand, his land has been cut up in town lots, and he is one of the wealthy men of the Centennial state.

"I might have done like Jim," said Joe, resentfully, "if I'd only thought in time. There's no good stuff in me as his."

Joe was right. He had the same stuff in him, but it was not developed. The quick, wide awake energy which causes a boy to act promptly and boldly in an emergency is partly natural, but it can be inculcated by parents, and it is worth more than any gift of nature.

A Little Sweet Pie.

My name is only Polly, Little Polly C— But sometimes, as a joke, you know, They call me just Sweet P.

For a Sore Throat.
For sore throat, a pleasant remedy is the white of an egg beaten stiff with all the sugar it will hold and the clear juice of a lemon.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Petroleum in Affections of the Chest—A New Form of Massage.

As a result of investigations into the utility of petroleum in disease of the chest, Dr. Bach states, in Bulletin de Therapeutique, that in chronic bronchitis, with abundant expectoration, it rapidly diminishes the amount of the secretion and the paroxysms of coughing, and in simple bronchitis rapid amelioration has been obtained. Its employment in phthisis has been continued for too short a time, as yet, to allow of an opinion being delivered as to its efficacy beyond the fact that it diminishes expectoration, which also loses its paroxysmal character. Petroleum is popularly taken in doses of a teaspoonful before each meal, and after the first day many nausea which it may excite in some persons disappears. The native petroleum from Pennsylvania and Virginia was that first experimented with.

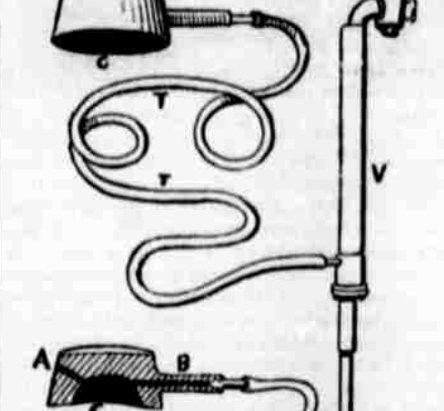
Grape Juice.

The juice of pressed fruit with what in wine countries is known as the "must" from grapes is advised by Medical Classics as a most beneficial drink. It revives the nerves and stimulates the brain, while the pure blood-making substances in its particles renew the waste tissues of the body.

Pneumatic Massage.

A curious application of the air pump, devised by Dr. Breuilhard of France, which is intended as a substitute for ordinary massage in producing a regular and continuous traction of the skin and subjacent tissues, is described by Science News. The instruments consist of an elliptical piece of soft rubber, C, with a cavity hollowed out on the under side. This cavity has two small openings, A and B, the latter being prolonged into a tube which connects with a flexible rubber pipe, T. This is attached to an air pump, V, which may be of any desired pattern, although the water-pumps which can be attached to any water faucet, and is continuous and automatic in operation, is to be preferred, from its convenience and cheapness.

To operate the apparatus the hollow piece of rubber—the ventouse, as Dr. Breuilhard calls it—is pressed firmly against the body of the patient and the air pump started. When the opening (A) is closed by the finger the



APPARATUS FOR PNEUMATIC MASSAGE.

skin is immediately drawn up by the atmospheric pressure. By removing the finger from A the pressure is relieved and the skin resumes its natural position. The ventouse is to be moved over the body as the operator desires, and by replacing or removing the finger over the opening (A) the flesh and skin may be manipulated to any extent, and in a much more regular and thorough manner than can be done by the hand. The proper amount of pressure to be applied varies in different cases, but the average vacuum should be equal to that of a column of mercury about eighteen inches high, or two-thirds of a perfect vacuum. A pressure gauge is unnecessary, as one soon learns by simple observation the proper amount of pressure to apply. The invention is certainly a ingenious one, and may prove to be of great usefulness in cases where a vigorous manipulation of the skin is indicated.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

A Concise and Useful Statement of Fashionable Wedding Customs.

The season of weddings being again near at hand, the following concise statement of wedding etiquette, by one of New York's leading social authorities, will be found useful:

The bridegroom at a morning wedding, i. e., any time before 6 o'clock, should wear a black frock coat, which is still retained (although there is a strong movement in favor of the cutaway), light trousers, patent leather shoes, white gros grain four-in-hand scarf, pearl or lavender gloves, with broad black stitching on the back, and silk hat.

The ushers and best man should be similarly attired. The bride, bridesmaids and maid of honor should be in full dress. At the evening wedding the groom and ushers should wear full evening dress, viz.: dress coat and waistcoat, trousers, patent leather shoes, plain white shirt with three small gold or imitation linen studs, self made white lawn tie and white gloves with black stitching on back. The bride's parents pay for and send out the invitations, supply the carriages and give the wedding breakfast or reception. The groom pays the clergyman his fee and generally gives some trifle in the way of scarf pins or sleeve buttons to his ushers. He also gives the bride her bouquet.

The bride may furnish her bridesmaids with a full costume if she desires to. The best man remains with the groom in the vestry until the bridal procession enters and meets the bride in the chancel. The best man holds the groom's hat during the ceremony and hands him the ring at the proper moment. His other duties are to take general charge of the arrangements, hand the clergyman his fee, himself agreeable to be head bridesmaid or maid of honor and support the groom in every way, especially if he show signs of backing out. The order of the bridal procession is ushers, bride on the arm of her father or of whoever is to give her away, maid of honor, bridesmaids, bride's mother with groom's father, groom's mother with bride's uncle or other near relative and two of the ushers. At a house wedding there is no formal procession. The bride comes in on the groom's arm and advances to where the clergyman is through a line formed by the ushers and bridesmaids. At the reception the guests are taken up by the ushers. The newly married pair remain about an hour and then leave as quietly as possible.

How to Eat a Soft Boiled Egg.

According to Table Talk, the very nicest way of eating a soft boiled egg is from the shell, and it should be done thus:

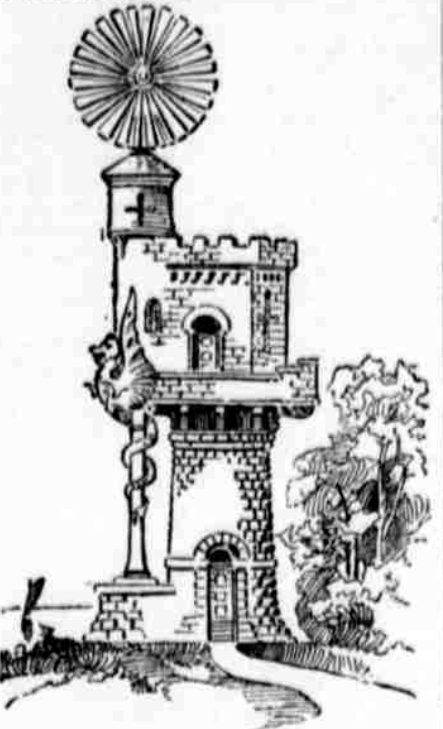
Place the small end of the egg in an egg cup, or you may stand it in a small napkin ring. The larger or butt end of the egg should have the shell removed from it; then, if you take away a small piece of the white you have ample room for salt, pepper and a small piece of butter, which may be mixed with the egg without difficulty. Long-handled pogealin tongs are the nicest and only proper things to serve with boiled eggs. Soft-boiled eggs may also be eaten from a heated egg glass; the egg being opened carefully and turned into the glass. Salt, black pepper and butter are the proper seasoning.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

A Pleasing Design for a Windmill and Water Tank That Forms a Very Ornamental and Striking Addition to the Landscape.

The accompanying design for a windmill tower, recently described in Scientific American, is worthy of attention for the novelty and boldness of its conception. It is a striking departure from the ordinary plan of such structures, which are, as a rule, devoid of taste or elegance.



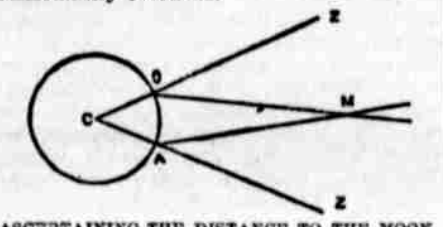
ORNAMENTAL WINDMILL TOWER.

This windmill was erected at Narragansett Pier, R. I., to supply water for ten cottages, and, in its position among the summer cottages, forms a very ornamental addition to the landscape. The water is supplied by driven wells, and is pumped up by the wind power into the reservoir at the top of the tower, whence it is distributed by gravity pressure throughout the ten cottages erected adjacent to it. It has proved adequate for all demands made upon it, and not only furnishes an abundant supply of water for domestic purposes, but provides ample means of fire protection.

The Distance to the Moon.

Popular Science News gives the directions here presented for ascertaining the distance to the moon:

First we require to measure the angle made by a straight line from the point of observation to the moon, and another straight line from the earth's center passing through the point of observation to the zenith. The visual ray from the observer to the moon will be the first line OM in the figure below. Any perpendicular, as a plummet line, at O, the point of observation, will exactly coincide with the straight line from the center of the earth to the zenith, the point in the heavens immediately overhead.



ASCERTAINING THE DISTANCE TO THE MOON. The number of degrees in the angle MOZ must therefore be accurately taken. When that is done, we also know the value of the angle MOC; for that must be the difference between MOZ and two right angles. If we then lay down the lines ZO and MO at the ascertained angles, it is evident that the line OM must pass through that point in the heavens which is occupied by the moon.

Now let another observer at A in the same manner ascertain the angles MAZ and MAC. He will then be able to lay down two straight lines ZO and MA. If these are drawn at their proper angles, the line AM must also pass through the point in the heavens occupied by the moon. Now, if these two observers come together they will be able to construct a four sided figure MOCA. The two lines OC and AC will represent two radii of the earth. The two lines OM and AM will represent the distance from each observer to the moon. If this figure is constructed accurately, it will be found that MO or MA is sixty times as long as OC or AC. That is, the distance to the moon is sixty times greater than the radius of the earth. The latter being known to be 4,000 miles, we have to multiply by sixty, which gives us 240,000 miles as the distance to the moon.

Protection from Lightning.

Mr. Oliver Lodge, in his recent lectures on protection against lightning, made among other statements the following:

A wire netting all over the house, a good earth connection to it at several points, and a plentiful supply of that barbed wire which serves so abominably well for fences, stuck all over the roof, and you have an admirable system of defense. Now let us see how far most people agree, and where they begin to branch out and differ. The old and amusing political controversy between knots and points has disappeared. Points to the sky are recognized as correct; only I wish to advocate more of them, any number of them, rows of them, like barbed wire—not necessarily at all prominent—along ridges and eaves. For a point has not a very great discharging capacity. It takes several points to discharge readily all the electricity set in motion by a moderately sized Voss or Wimshurst machine; hence, if you want to neutralize a thunder cloud, three points are not so effective as 3,000. No need, however, for great spikes and ugly turrets, so painful to the architect. Let the lightning come to you, do not go to meet it. Protect all your ridges and pinnacles, not only the highest, and you will be far safer than if you built yourself a factory chimney to support your conductor upon. At present the immediate neighborhood of a factory chimney or steeples is not a safeguard, but a source of mild danger.

Those Gas Caverns at Findlay, Ohio.

The statements made by an alleged German scientist that the "gas caverns" and "oceans of boiling rock," situated beneath the town of Findlay, O., have been telegraphed all over the country and caused much anxiety on the part of credulous persons. "We can assure our readers," says Popular Science News, "that these statements have no basis whatever in fact, and that it is absolutely impossible for any person to determine what the condition of affairs is so far below the surface of the earth. We do not believe that the 'professor' even made the statements credited to him; but if he did, he is simply a scientific humbug, with a much larger reservoir of 'natural gas' underneath his hat than any that exists below the town of Findlay."

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Useful Directions About Redyeing Leather Upholstery and Repairing Furniture.

Upholstery leather coverings and hangings that have faded, or the luster of which is desired to change, may be dyed or stained by any of the strong, liquid color dyes gently heated. So says Decorator and Furnisher, which gives the following directions:

The leather must be previously tightly stretched. The surface is finished off by laying on a coat of white of egg, and going over the same when dry with a polished piece of wood shaped like a paper cutter. Copperas will give a black color; a solution of indigo, blue. If the leather is to be varnished, it should be gently heated.

To restore the color to rusty black leather chairs or sofas the authority mentioned advises to take the yolks of two eggs and the white of one, beat well, then shake in a bottle until like oil, then in a small tablespoonful of Geneva dissolve an ordinary tea lump of leaf sugar, make this thick with ivory black well worked in, mix with the egg and apply to the leather with a brush; after a few minutes polish with a clean dry brush till bright and shining, then set away a few days to harden.

To make furniture paste to cement or fill in blemishes in furniture, especially mahogany, the following directions are given: Moisten four ounces of scraped beeswax thoroughly in turpentine, then to a quarter of an ounce of powdered resin add enough Indian red to bring it to a deep mahogany color. Stir all thoroughly together.

Mending and Cleaning Kid Gloves.

Mend a tear in the leather by working in button hole stitch around the edges, and then draw them neatly together, advises Good Housekeeping. The evidences of the repair will hardly be noticed. When gloves need cleaning it is better to send them to some reputable shop where such work is done. But if you must do it yourself, for black gloves put a few drops of the best black ink in a teaspoonful of olive oil, apply with a feather and dry in the sun. Benzine will clean white gloves, but it will hardly do for other colors. Corn meal, dry, will do for light gloves that are not much soiled. When at the theatre, do not let your light gloves come in contact with the ink on the programme.

To keep the surface of your kid gloves looking well, when you take them off smooth them out lengthwise until they have about the same outline that they have on your hand, and put them in a dry place. If the gloves are rolled together into a wad the surface will soon present an unpleasing appearance.

Frozen Coffee.

Frozen coffee is made, according to a confectioner's recipe, as follows: Take two quarts of fresh filtered or spring water, if obtainable, bring it to the boil, then add half a pound of the best Old Government Java coffee, roasted and ground; stir well together, cover and set aside on the range to infuse. Stir occasionally for the first ten minutes, then let it stand in a warm place till well settled. Now strain the coffee clear through a fine muslin cloth and add water to make two quarts; dissolve one pound of pulverized sugar in it and set aside to cool; then pour it into the freezer, add the whites of two eggs and freeze the mixture to a softish texture. This frappe is generally served in high glasses. The fourth part of a vanilla bean is also sometimes infused in the coffee when making it and tends to heighten the aroma of the coffee. Some persons also add half a pint of rich cream to it before freezing.

The Care of Tiles.

If tiles are in good condition to start with, it is the easiest thing possible to keep them so. Wash them with tepid water and soap and a flannel. Never use a scrubbing brush, as it seems to loosen them in their setting. When washed, wipe them dry with a soft cloth and then rub them well all over with an old silk handkerchief dipped in butter milk, or a very little linseed oil, polishing them as you go. This process is only required about once a week, unless there is a great deal of dirty traffic. An old chamoise leather is excellent to polish them with.

Delicious Plain Gingerbread.

Mix together half cup molasses, half teaspoonful soda, half cup sugar, half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful ginger, one tablespoonful butter, melted, one cup sour milk, two and a quarter cups flour with half teaspoonful soda mixed with it. Bake twenty to thirty minutes.

An Attractive Wall Ornament.

An odd and pretty ornament for parlor or drawing room is found in the graceful arrangement of a tambourine, as shown in the cut.

The circular parchment may be decorated with a painted landscape or Watteau scene. Quite a popular and amusing design is a cat's head painted to look as if it had just been thrust through the parchment, which shows torn edges around the cat's neck. The rim is gaily trimmed with ribbons and multi-colored loops and ends of corded silk, intermingled with gilt and silver cord. The tambourine is intended to be hung on the wall or to a screen, and the effect is as unique as it is tasteful. An old, discolored tambourine will answer as well as a new one.



Novelties in Fine Table Ware.

A new crumb scoop has an ivory handle with an engraved silver blade.

Biscuit boxes, with or without silver tops, are popular in English wares.

Agate and onyx figurines in pitchers that are set in a framework of dull silver.

Pilgrimage enameled silver is made into trays and tete-a-tete sets for tea and coffee.

A novelty for the table is an escalloped butter shell of silver with a glass lining.

Cut glass salad bowls, with silver mounts, divide favor with porcelain ones similarly finished.

An entirely new pattern in silver biscuit boxes is the double opening box with pierced partitions.

There is a fancy for tea trays of silver that seem to be covered with a mosaic having a colored border, done in enamel.

A double berry dish of cut glass, divided in the center by a silver handle and sitting in a frame of silver wire, is a seasonable attraction.

Dull finished silver is plated like wicker basket work for cake baskets on the bottom of which appears to be spread a snowy aspen like daisy.

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BLOOD POISON.



ABRASION OF THE TEETH.

The above cut shows the teeth of a man 43 years of age, from Dr. Bell in 1881. 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 think that molar teeth are not to be worn out at 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 on building them up, contour filings, etc.



Cuts A and B are from John Tomes, of England.
A—Two incisors with notches in the ends.
B shows the egg shaped teeth with yellowish pits in the ends.
For such teeth we have two remedies: First—To fill the pits in the ends with gold. Second—Extract them and replace them with artificial teeth. But the latter absorb rapidly so that they will need re-acting frequently.

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To loose the front teeth, it is to loose half the power of speech, and more than half the beauty.

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