

MISS
Alice Isaacs
OMAHA,
LATE WITH STERN BROS., NEW YORK

LATEST
NOVELTIES
— IN —

Millinery

Very Lowest Prices.

In the Store of Heyman & Delches.

1518-20 Farnam Street
OMAHA.

NOW IN NEW QUARTERS!

Lincoln Trunk Factory

O ST. 1133 O ST.

Where we will be glad to see all old friends and customers and as many new ones as can get into the store.

C. A. WIRICK,
SUCCESSOR TO
WIRICK & HOPPER.

WESTERFIELDS
Palace Bath & Shaving
PARLORS.

Ladies - and - Children's - Hair - Cutting
ASPECTALTY.

COR. 12 & O STS., NEW BURR BLK

Hoyden Leading
PHOTOGRAPHER!
Fine Bust Cabinets \$1 per dozen. Special
rates to students. Call and see our work.
Studio, 1214 O Street.

Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays.

J. S. EATON,
Physician and Surgeon
Office: 116 S. Eleventh St.
Telephones: Office 685. Residence 562.
LINCOLN, NEB.

Dr. J. S. Leonhardt,
Specialist.
Practice Limited to Diseases of the
Nervous System, Heart and Blood

REFERENCES:
Hon. Wm. C. Chase, Attorney General.
Hon. T. L. Norval, Associate Justice.
Jones' National Bank, Seward.
Citizens' National Bank, Ulysses.
OFFICE: 1220 O Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

Ladies Use Dr. Le Due's Periodical
Pills from Paris, France. That positively relieve suppressions, monthly derangements and irregularities caused by cold, weakness, shock, anaemia, great nervous irritability, the want of proportion of life to which ladies and misses are liable is the direct result of a disordered or irregular menstruation. Suppressions continued result in blood poisoning and quick consumption. 12 package or 3 for \$1 sent direct to Dr. Le Due, 1220 O Street, Lincoln by H. P. Sherwin, druggist O street.

LINCOLN
Business College.
AND INSTITUTE OF FEMINSHIP.

Shorthand, and Typewriting, is the best and largest college in the West. In 1886 it had 100 students prepared for business in from 3 to 9 months. Experienced faculty. Personal instruction. Beautiful illustrated catalogue, college journals, and specimens of penmanship, and free to addressing LILLIBRIDGE & ROOSE, Lincoln, Neb.

UNION PACIFIC
OVERLAND
TICKETS
ON SALE
TO ALL
Principal Points
EAST, WEST,
NORTH AND SOUTH
— AT —
1044 O STREET.
E. B. SLOSSON,
City Passenger Agent

UNCLE SAM'S ARMAMENT

IT CAN BE INCREASED TO ALMOST
ANY PROPORTIONS.

Just at Present, However, the United
States Is Not Spending Much Money
on Explosives and Deadly Weapons.
Resources in Case of Emergency.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

Notwithstanding the many American invasions relating to ordnance made during the last quarter of a century, the army of the United States is very poorly equipped with weapons, both large and small. This condition is not in the least due to the inactivity or the policy of the ordnance department, but exists because of a lack of appropriations. It happens that the economical policy has been a wise one, for the United States has not needed any guns of late with which to defend her dignity, and during the last twenty-five years such improvements have been made in small arms and cannon that those which might have been made or purchased ten or

SPRINGFIELD AND SMOOTH BORE GUNS.
fifteen years ago would now be obsolete. The country, therefore, has been saved the expense of experiments, and has had the good luck not to have had its unarmed condition taken advantage of.

When the war closed in 1865 the government had on hand vast supplies of arms and ammunition. During the conflict the Springfield muzzle loading rifle was the chief small weapon in use and proved very effective. Hundreds of inventors were at work during that period endeavoring to perfect a magazine gun. It was not used much then, and it has not been adopted by the American army yet.

Boards of ordnance began discussing guns in 1868, and in 1870 the modified Springfield rifle was adopted as the small arm for the infantry and cavalry. The old muzzle loading weapon was altered into a breech loader, and that is about all the change made up to date. The government still has thousands of the old "muzzle loaders," and these are for sale to all who care to buy and will go through the formality of writing to the chief of ordnance at Washington and applying for permission to purchase. In reply the applicant will receive an order on the nearest ordnance storekeeper to sell at \$1 each the number of guns he may wish. Various Grand Army posts are equipped in this way, which has also served many farmers to provide themselves with weapons. The old smooth bore Springfield makes a fine shot gun and carries with great force and accuracy.

During the war the field artillery used chiefly the Rodman three inch rifles and the twelve pound bronze Napoleons. These guns are still in use, and the ten batteries—that is, two companies to each of the five artillery regiments in the army—are now supplied with these same guns. The last congress appropriated \$20,000 for the purchase of machine guns, and such an appropriation has been made annually for several years past, so that about seventy-five such guns—each one costs about \$1,000—

E. P. SHILLABER.
personal recollections of a life that was full of events. Concerning my request he writes: "Like the charity scholar learning the alphabet, I am a little in doubt whether it will pay to go through so much to get so little, but your friendly wish must not be slighted." He then and thus blithely continues:

"I was born, as the old family record declares, July 12, 1814, in the ancient town of Portsmouth, N. H., and no better or fairer place could have been selected for the purpose. My schooling was desultory and imperfect until, at half past 15 years of age, I became an attachment of the press—The Palladium and Advertiser, printed at Dover, N. H., for which paper I worked upward of two years. It succumbed to disastrous fate, and my regrets went with it."

"In the year 1831 and 1832 Mr. Shillaber was associated with the local press of his native town. He then went to Boston and finished his trade as a book printer. "In 1835," he says, "I became free, and all my energies were devoted to sustaining the proud position of a 'jour.'"

"In October, 1836, bleeding at the lungs caused me to voyage to Demarara, in British Guiana, where I remained until July, 1838, a subject of William IV and of Victoria, helping to print the government Gazette. When restored to health I sailed back to New England and got married, the wisest act of my life. Book printing not being remunerative, in 1840 I associated myself with The Boston Post, in which of few I continued uninterruptedly for ten years. The 'Partington' papers were commenced (in 1847) for my own amusement. Their success in The Post led me to other efforts, made anonymously."

"In 1850 I found myself (like the young partridge which hides its head under a leaf, thinking itself unseen) very widely known. In fact, my name had a celebrity. There were new duties to perform. I had a new position to maintain and new powers to exercise."

"Mr. Shillaber had contributed to The Saturday Evening Gazette and other literary periodicals, and in partnership with Charles G. Halpine (afterward famous as 'Private Miles O'Reilly') he started The Carpet Bag, gloriously short lived satirical newspaper. It was in 1854 that he published 'The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington and Others of the Family.' The initial sales of this volume exceeded 30,000 copies! Its author had returned to The Boston Post in 1853, and for three years did local reporting for that daily. In 1856 Col. William W. Clapp offered him the associate editorship of The Saturday Evening Gazette, which Mr. Shillaber accepted, and another genial comradeship of ten years ensued. When, in 1866, Col. Clapp sold The Gazette Mr. Shillaber's regular active connection with the press terminated. However, up to the time of his death he did his full share of literary work for many noted journals. HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

It is not necessary in the new order of things for the American government to make the same preparations for equipping its forces with small arms and with machine guns as in the case of heavy guns to be mounted in fort and used aboard ships. The plants owned by private concerns in the United States are now sufficiently large to enable them to supply vast quantities of material upon short notice. But in the case of heavy guns the republic has not had until recently plants with facilities for making these monstrous instruments of warfare. Congress has appropriated ample sums for this purpose, and there are now

A HEAVY COAST GUN.
building and have already been built canon of heavy caliber and enormous range. Nearly all of the big guns now mounted upon American forts are long out of date and useless, except for firing salutes and drilling the men in the handling of artillery. Many of the smooth bores have had rifled tubes shrunk into them, and in that way the range and penetrating power have

been increased. But even thus improved they would be inadequate in case of war.

Not only has there been a great revolution in gun making, but the explosives used are in many instances much different from the old fashioned kinds. When the war was over the government had a vast quantity of powder on hand. This lasted for twenty-three years and was used up in target practice, the Indian wars, firing salutes etc., while a great deal not suited for military work was employed by the engineers for blasting. The supply some time ago ran so low that salutes and other purely ornamental uses of the material were omitted. It has never been the custom of the government to keep very large stocks, and the consumption of the war time stores was deliberate. Instead of accumulating powder, it is the policy of the ordnance department to gather great quantities of niter and issue it to contractors when necessary. No private powder maker could afford to keep on hand the amount of niter likely to be needed in time of war.

Experiments have been and are constantly being made with the new smokeless powder, from which so much is expected. At the Springfield armory this explosive has been tried very fully with small arms, and the results are satisfactory as to the great velocity produced, but the velocity and the absence of smoke are at the expense of the pressure on the barrels of the guns. If it turns out that the smokeless powder, in case of rapid firing, bursts the weapons it is likely to be more dangerous to friends than foes. If the pressure exerted is constant, and if the explosive proves to have the advantages which the Germans claim for it, the guns could of course be strengthened.

With the infantry and cavalry armed with magazine guns, the light artillery supplied with machine guns, the forts defended with great cannon which send missiles accurately from five to ten miles, and all of these using a powder which makes no smoke to betray the situation of an enemy, the whole tactics of war will have to be changed. But in talking with army men I have failed to find a single one who would say that he was looking forward with any interest to the practical test in actual warfare of these recent inventions in the art of killing.

JNO. GILMER SPEED.

GENIAL "MRS. PARTINGTON."

The Story of His Life as Quaintly Told
by Himself.

Among hundreds of similar autographic treasures that have come at various times into my keeping is a letter which was not written for publication, but from which I am impelled to transcribe certain passages. At my earnest solicitation Mr. Shillaber, who died the other day, in the summer of 1880 jotted down some

E. P. SHILLABER.
personal recollections of a life that was full of events. Concerning my request he writes: "Like the charity scholar learning the alphabet, I am a little in doubt whether it will pay to go through so much to get so little, but your friendly wish must not be slighted." He then and thus blithely continues:

"I was born, as the old family record declares, July 12, 1814, in the ancient town of Portsmouth, N. H., and no better or fairer place could have been selected for the purpose. My schooling was desultory and imperfect until, at half past 15 years of age, I became an attachment of the press—The Palladium and Advertiser, printed at Dover, N. H., for which paper I worked upward of two years. It succumbed to disastrous fate, and my regrets went with it."

"In the year 1831 and 1832 Mr. Shillaber was associated with the local press of his native town. He then went to Boston and finished his trade as a book printer. "In 1835," he says, "I became free, and all my energies were devoted to sustaining the proud position of a 'jour.'"

"In October, 1836, bleeding at the lungs caused me to voyage to Demarara, in British Guiana, where I remained until July, 1838, a subject of William IV and of Victoria, helping to print the government Gazette. When restored to health I sailed back to New England and got married, the wisest act of my life. Book printing not being remunerative, in 1840 I associated myself with The Boston Post, in which of few I continued uninterruptedly for ten years. The 'Partington' papers were commenced (in 1847) for my own amusement. Their success in The Post led me to other efforts, made anonymously."

"Mr. Shillaber had contributed to The Saturday Evening Gazette and other literary periodicals, and in partnership with Charles G. Halpine (afterward famous as 'Private Miles O'Reilly') he started The Carpet Bag, gloriously short lived satirical newspaper. It was in 1854 that he published 'The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington and Others of the Family.' The initial sales of this volume exceeded 30,000 copies! Its author had returned to The Boston Post in 1853, and for three years did local reporting for that daily. In 1856 Col. William W. Clapp offered him the associate editorship of The Saturday Evening Gazette, which Mr. Shillaber accepted, and another genial comradeship of ten years ensued. When, in 1866, Col. Clapp sold The Gazette Mr. Shillaber's regular active connection with the press terminated. However, up to the time of his death he did his full share of literary work for many noted journals. HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

The to show how accurately the weapon could be used the inventor aimed it at a certain point on the board. He fired several shots, and when we examined the target there was only one little hole just large enough to admit the first bullet fired. The doctor, who, by the way, has the most kindly face I ever looked upon, smiled sweetly and asked whether I thought a regiment could charge a battery of such guns. "It would kill every mother's son of them," he added. This remark sounded very grim and bloodthirsty. But Dr. Gatling counts himself a philanthropist, for he holds that the more horrible war is made the less war there will be.

It is not necessary in the new order of things for the American government to make the same preparations for equipping its forces with small arms and with machine guns as in the case of heavy guns to be mounted in fort and used aboard ships. The plants owned by private concerns in the United States are now sufficiently large to enable them to supply vast quantities of material upon short notice. But in the case of heavy guns the republic has not had until recently plants with facilities for making these monstrous instruments of warfare. Congress has appropriated ample sums for this purpose, and there are now

OLD FASHIONED DANCES.

Published through The American Press Association.

1. CONNEMARA.—Jig.

By LENA FOSBROOKE.



2. TRIP IT MERRILY.—Country Dance.

By KARL HERMANN.



3. ERIN.—Irish Reel.

By CECIL RAY.



4. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DANCE.

By LENA FOSBROOKE.



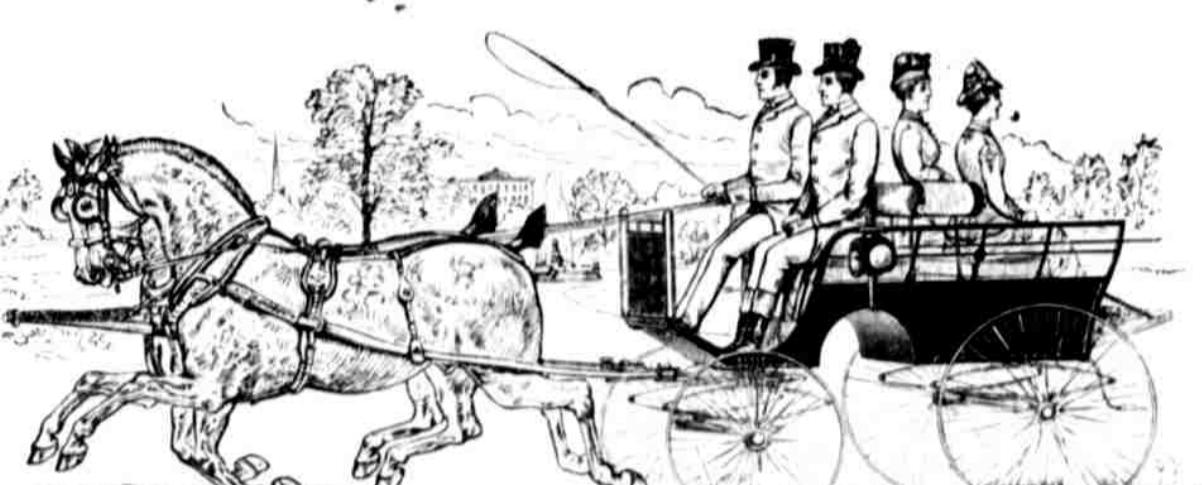
For Holiday Presents,
Fine Stationery, Card Cases, Calling Cards, Etc.

Call and See the WESSEL PRINTING CO., 1136 N Street.

PALACE + STABLES.

FINEST LIVERY IN THE WEST

Stylish Turnouts of All Kinds.



M St., between 11th and 12th. Phone 432.

A. G. BILLMEYER & CO.

Telephone 176
LINCOLN TRANSFER CO'S
M. & J. BILLMEYER & CO.
1024 O Street.
Moving Household Goods and Pianos a Specialty.