DREAD PLANETARY SHAKE

History Dotted with Records of Seismic Disturbances.

SOME CRUDE NOTIONS OF THEIR CAUSE

Phenomena of Earthquakes Largely a Mystery to Scientists—Instruments to Measure Their Velocity, Duration and Force.

North America had experienced a lively seismological shaking up, and earthquake literature for the next thirty days will be the fad. The magazine, the scientific monthlies, the sober old quarterlies, and the current reviews will teem with the causes, the effects and the analyses of the recent phenomenon. Dry-as-dust cosmologists, prying geologists and inquisitive professors will dig into the records of the past to find the why and wherefore. Old theories will be revived and fresh ones mended. Scientific disputes will be overhauled. Chaos will reign, and out of chaos will come the new cosmos. The principles of a Lyell, a Humboldt, a Kircher will be scoffed to scorn. Aristotle and Buffon will be knocked together in the same bag of ridicule. Ancients and moderns alike will give way to the recent school of materialists. Even these will fight among themselves, and raise such an earthquake in scientific circles that we will entirely lose sight of the force of the original. In the meantime, trade will go on and the votarist of pleasure will hum the old song:

Oh, let the wide world wag as it will,
For I'll be gay and happy still.

The remarkable earthquake that visited Charleston August 13, 1886, says the Chicago Chronicle, brought the science of such phenomena home to us in a most forcible manner. On this day, at 9:51 in the morning, a distant rumbling was heard, like the roar of cannon. The terrible noise rapidly increased, and at the same time the floors of the houses began to rock like the decks of a vessel in a storm. Then the walls began to sway back and forth, and the falling of masonry could be heard on all sides. The damage throughout the city was extensive, very few buildings escaping uninjured. The effects of this earthquake were felt as far as the great lakes of Canada and the Rocky mountains.

The extent of the earthquake of New England in 1874 was shown by Prof. D. S. Martin, who says that it was felt in the heart of Brooklyn, and seemed to travel within a circle of half a mile. In 1727 an earthquake in New England was accompanied by the formation of fissures, from which sand and water boiled in sufficient quantities to form a quagmire. In some places ashes and sulphur are said to have been ejected. In many parts of the world seismological happenings have been followed or accompanied by some most remarkable phenomena. During the earthquake of 1158 in England the Thames was dried up and was so low that it could be crossed on foot, even at London.

The shock of Roebemba, which occurred February 4, 1797, was so great that it threw corpses from the graves to the height of 100 feet. By this same earthquake not only were animals engulfed, but men and women sank into the great fissures that were formed and were lost. At the time of the Owen's valley earthquake in 1872, the fissures extended for miles, nearly parallel to the neighboring Sierras, in some places reaching a depth of twenty or thirty feet. When Tauris was destroyed in 1755 boiling water issued from the cracks which were formed, and similar phenomena were witnessed near La Banca, in Mexico, in 1820. In the Jamaica earthquake men who had fallen into crevices were in some cases thrown out again by great jets of water.

IN ORIENTAL COUNTRIES.

In Japan earthquakes are of such common occurrence that it is an easy matter to record one every week, if not oftener. During the year 1880 12,000 distinct shocks were recorded in that country. The greater number of these shocks were felt along the eastern coast, commencing at Tokio in the south, and going northward to the end of the main island.

From the earliest times man has been attracted to the study of earthquakes, and a vast library devoted to this branch alone has been created. Prof. Alexis Perry of Dijon, one of the most astute investigators in this line of cosmology that the world has ever known, gave, in 1856, a catalogue of 1,837 works on seismology. Mr. Robert Wallet, in 1858, published in his report to the British association a list of several hundred books relating to earthquakes. China has numerous works treating on this subject, and as early as the year A. D. 136 the government of that country appointed a commission to inquire into the subject. Japan has sixty-five books on earthquakes.

The first account we have of an earthquake is recorded in the bible—I Kings, xix, 11-12. It occurred in Palestine during the reign of Ahab, B. C., 918-897.

The early Thessalonians affirmed that the valley through which the Peneus flowed was caused by Neptune, but the hard-headed Herodotus remarked: "Whoever supposes that Neptune causes earthquakes, and that the consequent chasms are the work of that deity, may, on viewing this spot, easily ascribe it to his power; to me, the separation of these mountains appears to have been the effect of an earthquake."

Herodotus also writes that at the time Daltis was leading his whole army against Eretria, the island of Delos was affected by a tremulous motion, a circumstance which the Delians said never happened before nor since. Thucydides relates that this island was shaken by an earthquake at the commencement of the Peloponesian war, but in the memory of man this had never happened before. It is probable that Herodotus and Thucydides both had reference to the same fact.

GRECIAN VIEW OF EARTHQUAKES.

The Greeks, of course, as related by Herodotus, clothed the phenomena of earthquakes, as they did all the operations of nature, with a garb of mystery and poetic imagery. As there was a deity for every natural force, so there was one for earthquakes and volcanos. Thus the myths place Vulcan, the deformed son of

* * * the white-gowned queen Juno, the
mistress of the golden throne

at the forge under Mount Etna, where he is condemned to pass his days fabricating the thunderbolts of Jove.

The Pythagoreans held to the doctrine of a central fire as the source of volcanic phenomena. Plato, in his dialogues, alludes to a subterranean reservoir of lava. Pliny believed that it was by earthquake avulsion that islands were formed, and averred that in this manner Sicily was torn from Italy, Cyprus from Syria, and Euboea from Boeotia. This view, however, was previously enunciated by Aristotle, who stated that earthquakes had torn to pieces many parts of the earth; that lands had been converted into seas, and that tracts once covered by the sea had been converted into land.

Probably the most philosophical views of the ancients regarding terrestrial phenomena are those given by Ovid as having been held by Pythagoras, B. C., 580. It is a most remarkable feature of his "Metamorphoses" that the opinions then advanced concerning the interchange of land and sea, the effect of running water in eroding valleys, the growth of deltas, and the burying of cities by earthquakes, are, in fact, anticipations of doctrines now generally held.

Strabo doubtless originated the view entertained today that active volcanoes are safety valves to the regions in which they are situated.

Pliny, the younger, in his letters to Tacitus, gives a graphic description of the first recorded eruption of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed Pompeii, and during which his uncle, the elder Pliny, lost his life.

So, for ages, writers have been giving the history of earthquakes and volcanoes and scientists have been seeking for their origin and cause. In fact, the phenomena have been reduced to almost a scientific nicety and can be studied with almost as much precision as the weather man studies meteorological changes. From the clumsy mythology of the Greeks is being evolved a knowledge that is marvelous in the scope of its prognostications. Thus we see Rudolf Falb, whose writings have of late years attracted considerable attention, bringing forth views the audacity of which has astonished the scientific world. Falb regards the inner portion of the earth as a fluid. In the crust above he maintains that there are cracks and channels, into which, by the attraction of the sun and moon, the fluid is drawn. When the fluid enters these cracks cooling takes place, causes the explosion of gas, and hence eruptions. By computing the relative distances of the sun and moon Falb contends that he can predict the occurrence of earthquakes. He commenced by the predictions of great storms and in 1870 predicted the destructive earthquake of Belluno. In 1874 he predicted the eruption of Etna. He explains why, in B. C. 4000, there should have been a great flood, and predicts the repetition of such an occurrence for A. D. 6400.

MEASURING AN EARTHQUAKE.

As far back as A. D. 136 a Chinaman named Choko invented a seismometer, or earthquake measuring instrument. A description given in the Chinese history, "Gokanjo," reads:

"This instrument consists of a spherically formed copper vessel, the diameter of which is eight feet. It is covered at its top and in form resembles a wine bottle. Its outer part is ornamented by the figures of different kinds of birds and animals and old, peculiar looking letters. In the inner part of this instrument a column is so suspended that it can move in eight directions. Also in the inside of the bottle there is an arrangement by which some record of an earthquake is made according to the movement of the pillar. On the outside of the bottle there are eight dragon heads, each of which holds a ball in its mouth. Underneath these heads there are eight frogs, so placed that they appear to watch the dragons' faces, so that they are ready to receive the ball if it should be dropped. All the arrangements which cause the pillar to knock the ball out of the dragon's mouth are well hidden in the bottle.

"When an earthquake occurs and the bottle is shaken one of the dragons instantly drops the ball, and the frog which receives it vibrates vigorously. Any one watching this instrument can easily watch earthquakes."

While one dragon may drop the ball, it is not necessary for the balls to be dropped by the other seven dragons, so one can tell at once the direction of an earthquake.

Not only is this instrument of great interest to us on account of its antiquity, but also on account of the resemblance that it bears to many of the machines that are in use today for the same purpose.

A MODERN GAUGE.

Probably the most accurate machine that has been invented for the recording of earth movements is the Gray and Milne seismograph. In this machine two mutually rectangular components of the horizontal motion of the earth are recorded on a sheet of smoked paper wound round a drum, D, kept continuously in motion by clockwork, W, by means of two conical pendulum seismographs, C. The vertical motion is recorded on the same sheet of paper by means of a compensated spring seismograph, S, L, M, B.

By causing the circuit of two electro-magnets to be closed by the shaking the time of the occurrence of an earthquake is determined to a nicety. One of these magnets relieves a mechanism, forming part of a timekeeper, which causes the dial of the timepiece to come suddenly forward on the hands and then move backward to its original position. The hands are provided with ink pads, which mark their positions in the dial, thus indicating the hour, minute and second when the circuit was closed. The second electro-magnet causes a pointer to make a mark on the paper receiving the record of the motion. This mark indicates the part of the earthquake at which the circuit was closed.

The duration of the earthquake is measured from the length of the record on the smoked paper and the rate of motion of the drum. The nature and period of the different movements are obtained from the curves drawn on the paper.

Recently this apparatus has been modified by Mr. Gray by the introduction of a band of paper sufficiently long to take a record for twenty-four hours without repetition. The record is written in ink, and not only are earthquakes shown, but also pulsations of a long period, which have of late years attracted so much attention.

HOUSES FOR SHAKING CITIES.

In earthquake-stricken countries, like Japan and some parts of South America, architecture is one of the most important studies. In Tokio a number of experiments have been tried in the construction of buildings. As a rule it has been found most expedient to erect the houses of light material, join them closely together in long blocks and not extend the height to more than two stories. Even with all the precaution acres of dwellings are frequently destroyed.

But Japan is not the only country where buildings are wrecked by earthquakes. In 1857 the Cathedral Paterno was completely shattered by the Neapolitan earthquake, and other buildings were badly damaged.

The church of St. Augustine, Manillo, was cracked from top to bottom by the earthquake of July 18-20, 1880.

The effect that is sometimes produced upon an end building is shown by the Webber house in San Francisco, which was shattered in 1868.

Within the last few years the cosmologists have generally agreed that there is a common connection between earthquake shocks and volcanic eruptions. Earthquakes, however, often occur in countries where there are no volcanoes, as was evidenced the other day in the United States, but Edwin Hull accounts for this phenomenon on the ground that the earth movement is an abortive attempt to originate volcanic action. From observations made by Hopkins, Tyell and others it seems to be pretty clearly established that earthquakes have their origin in some sudden impact of gas, steam or molten matter impelled by gas or steam under high pressure beneath the solid crust.

R. Mallet briefly states the situation in this way:

"Owing to the secular cooling of the earth and the consequent lateral crushing of the surface, this crushing from time to time overcomes the resistance, in which case shocks are experienced along the lines of fracture and faulting by which the crust is intersected. These shocks give rise to earthquake waves, and as the crushing of the walls of the fissure develops heat we have here the versa causa both of volcanic eruptions and earthquake shocks—the former intensified into explosions by access of water through the fissures."

POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.

The eruptions of Vesuvius, the grandest of volcanoes, have been recorded since the time when Diodorus Siculus and Strabo inferred that the whole country was once in a burning state. The first great catastrophe, however, did not occur until the commencement of the Christian era, and for years the beautiful cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae nestled about the foot of the big mountain whose fires were slumbering within. The first intimation of the impending ruin occurred in the sixty-third year after Christ, when the whole campagna was shaken by an earthquake, which did much damage to the towns and villages even as far as Naples. For sixteen years these shakings continued. On the night of August 24, 79 A. D., the motions became so violent that the whole regions seemed to reel and totter, and the next day about noon a dense black cloud arose from the summit of Vesuvius. This cloud spread out and intensified and slowly descended. The fine, sifting dust and cinders fell like a rain shower; gradually and gently everything was covered, and Pompeii and Herculaneum, with their vice and their splendor, sank from view.

To sum up, then: The primary causes of an earthquake are telluric heats, solar heat and variations in gravitating influences. The secondary causes are dependent upon the primary causes, such as explosions and contractions of the crust, variations in temperature, barometrical pressure, rain, wind and the attractive influences of the sun and moon in producing tides in the ocean or the earth's surface.

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DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure indigestion and bad breath.

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HAS MONEY TO BURN.

A Jerseyman's Queer Method of Squandering a Fortune.

Hamilton McK. Twombly has been building and tearing down a $1,000,000 country house at Madison, N. J., twenty-six miles from New York, for the past six years. He amuses himself in this way, relates the New York Press. One might suppose from the drawing of the mansion that Mr. Twombly's diversion is nearly ended, but that does not follow at all. Judging from past experience the house may not be in existence two months from now. Even the great cellars may be filled up and the broad drives leading to the mansion may be carted away.

Mr. Twombly is a millionaire and his wife was Florence Adele Vanderbilt, consequently he has made money enough to amuse himself with the most expensive architectural pastime on record. No one knows exactly how often this house at Madison has been built since the ground was broken for it. Once after the foundations had been laid Mr. Twombly's delicately balanced mind changed completely regarding the plans for the superstructure. He ordered radical alterations. The architects, McKim, Mead & White, explained to the millionaire that the changes would make it necessary to alter the foundation completely. Not one stone could be left on another. Mr. Twombly said he didn't care. "I know when I like a thing," he remarked, "but I am no expert to tell from the architect's plans what the effect of the finished work will be."

Consequently Mr. Twombly has not trusted much to architects' drawings. He would have part of the house built to see how it looked and then if he didn't like it—generally he didn't—it would be torn down and built in some other way. A few of the minor details have been changed half a dozen times only to return occasionally to a slight modification of the original plan.

The living room in particular has received a great deal of attention from Mr. Twombly. Four different plans were made for it before his fancy was captured. The plan was realized in wood and plaster and then Mr. Twombly concluded that he didn't like it. Five more plans were made and then the room was constructed again. Again Mr. Twombly changed his mind and was content only after four more designs had been made, thirteen in all.

This living room, which will be 90x45 feet in size, is to be hung with old Roman tapestries and similar tapestries will decorate the hall, the two sets costing in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Perhaps the oddest incident of all this odd building concerns a small hill behind the house. Mr. Twombly has given his best thought to this hill, but has not yet been able to determine just where the mound should be to give the best effect to the landscape. The statement sounds fantastic, but is is literally true, for five years a number of men and teams have been kept busy most of the time moving this hapless hill from one place to another, piecemeal in wagon loads. It has been located on almost every available place in the rear of the house, but has not yet found its final resting place and may soon make a more radical change of base and begin its travels on the beautiful slope in front of the mansion. It should be added that the work is done by the day, and not by contract.

But Mr. Twombly has recently expressed the opinion that the novelty of building a house has begun to wear off and it may be that he will let the architects follow their own sweet will. If he does the mansion will be completed in about a year. Mr. Twombly doesn't care particularly when it is ready and has made no effort to hurry the work on it.

If the house is ever finished it will be one of the most artistic, though not the most showy, in America. It ought to be, considering the peculiar fashion in which its merits have been tested and the further fact that the prospective cost of it is $1,500,000. It crowns an estate of more than 600 acres, and from the large veranda on the east Mr. Twombly can look over a stretch of two miles of his own domains.

The house itself, including the verandas, is 350 feet, greatest width, by 140 feet. It is situated on an elevation, surrounded by beautiful gardens and winding roads and commands an extended view of undulating country, with the Orange hills in the distance.

Mr. Twombly has insisted that the mansion should express simplicity, telling of life near to nature and avoiding any semblance both on the interior and exterior of the complexities of city life. The architecture is of stately simplicity of outline, softened by delicate detail and enrichment, inspired from the Georgian period of English manor house, built of hard wood, brick, with trimmings of whitish gray limestone.

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The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later.

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A Dark Rebuke.

A little negro gamin passing along Bay street the other morning, says the Florida Times, saw a stump of a cigar fall on the sidewalk in front of the store of Ellis & Huzzey. He made a second-base slide for it, and when he had it safely corralled beneath him he rolled his eyes around the points of the compass to see if another gamin had also seen the stump fall.

"Dat war in Cuba is making Havanas skace, an' you can't take no chances," he remarked, as he brushed off the ash and blew away the sand and dust from the coveted "snipe." Going into the store he said to Charley Ellis:

"Boss, gimme a match, please, sah?"

"Matches are not here to give away, but to sell," said Mr. Ellis, assuming a look of intense severity.

"Dey is, eh?"

"That's what they are."

"Well, how much is dey 'er box?"

"One cent."

The gamin tilted the stump in one corner of his mouth, held to the band of his pantaloons with one hand, ran the other hand in his pocket and pulled forth a copper.

"Gimme a box," and he laid down a cent.

He got the box, struck a match, lit the stump so well that it poured forth volumes of smoke, and then, handing the box back to Mr. Ellis, assumed a look of intense severity and said:

"Put dat box on de sheff, an' de nex' time a gemmen comes in hyar an' ax you fer a match, you gin him one outen my box."

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Dobson & Langren, 920 R St.

HORSE SHOEING.
Cline Bros., 1630 O St.

HOTELS.
Capital Hotel, 11th and P Sts.
Kimball Hotel, 1516 O St.
The Lincoln, 9th and P Sts.
The Lindell, 13th and M Sts.
Merchants, 11th and P Sts.
New Grand, 12th and Q Sts.
The Windsor, 224-28 N. 11th St.
Tierman Hotel, 238 N. 7th St.
Tremont House, 8th and P Sts.
Union Hotel, 728-30 P St.
Washington House, 9th and N Sts.
Bennett House, 7th and P Sts.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
J. W. Mitchell, 1338 O St.

INSURANCE.
Bankers Life Ins. Co., 11th & P Sts.
Clark & McDonald, 115 S. 10th St.
J. R. Inkster, 1025 O St.
G. R. Kimmell, 1031 N St.
A. D. Kitchen, 1544 O St.
Travelers' Life and Accident, R. 8, Union Blk.

INVESTMENT AND LOANS.
The Clark & Leonard Co., 115 S. 10 St.
H. F. Folsom, Cashier Industrial Savings Bank.
Abbott Bros. Loan Co., 1025 O St.
J. R. Inkster, 1025 O St.
J. H. McMurtry, McMurtry Blk.
Merchants Trust Co., 109 S. 10th St.
A. E. Moeller, 1025 O St.
Ward & Culbertson, 1041 O St.
Woodward Bros., 105 S. 11th St.
H. C. Young, 137 S. 11th St.
Security Investment Co., Richards Bk

IRON WORKS, BOILERS AND ENGINES.
Hedges Lincoln Iron Works, 7th and M Sts.
J. Roberts, 205 S. 9th St.

JEWELERS.
Bloedel & Crocker, 1216 O St.
E. Fleming, 1224 O St.
Dave Haken, 210 N. 10th St.
E. S. King, 1300 O St.
O'Neill & Gardner, 1006 O St.
J. B. Trickey & Co., 1035 O St.

JUNK SHOPS.
S. Polsky, 331 N. 9th St.

JOB PRINTING.
Hunter Printing Co., 223 N. 11th St.
L. D. Woodruff, 11th and M Sts.

LAUNDRIES.
Evans Laundry Co., 327-31 N. 12th St.
The Best Laundry, 2208 O St.

LIVERY STABLES.
G. W. Argenbright, 224-28 N. 12th St.
Bohanan Bros., 221 S. 10th St.
W. O. Forbes, 120 N. 11th St.
Jordan & Reese, 1039 O St.
Frank Rawlings, 31 S. 13th St.
W. P. Smith, 918 R St.
Spere & Co., 331 S. 9th St.

LOAN OFFICES.
H. Adler, 922 P St.
D. Nefsky, 917 O St.
M. Polsky, 933 O St.

LUMBER.
Badger Lumber Co., 1012 O St.
Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., 125-49 S. 8th St.
S. K. Martin, 737 N St.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
Gillen & Bonny, 810 P St.

MEAT MARKETS.
Bohanan Bros., 937 O St.
Capital City Meat Co., 1014 P St.
Hubbard Packing Co., 1304 O St.
Lincoln Meat Co., 916 P St.
L. Luedtke, 309 S. 9th St.
Henry Pfeiff, 314 S. 11th St.
G. P. Schaaf, 323 N St.
M. Wagner & Co., 145 S. 10th St.
Welter Packing Co., 216 N. 10th St.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.
R. G. Dun & Co., F. M. Blish, Manager, R. 7, State Blk.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
H. Garson, R. 1, 1222 O St.
L. S. Gillisk, R. 18-19 Newman Blk.
James Kearn, 305 S. 11th St.
Heffley Tailoring Co., 126 N. 11th St.
Mrs. M. Johnson, 1012 O St.
M. B. McLaughlin, 1029 N St.
J. Lind & Son, 125 N. 12th St.
Paine, Warfel & Bumstead, 1136-38 O St.
E. S. Reed, 125 S. 11th St.
John Thompson, 1520 O St.
Mrs. Mary Walker, 137 S. 11th St.

MESSENGERS, ETC.
Lincoln District Telegraph Co., W. H. Pattmore, Mgr., 121 S. 10th St.

MILK DEPOTS.
Wm. A. Sprong, 134 S. 11th St.

MILLINERY.
M. Ackerman & Co., 1029-31 O St.
Mrs. W. E. Cobb, 117 S. 11th St.

MODELS AND PATTERNS.
M. O. Reilley, 11th and M Sts.
T. J. Thorp & Co., S. 11th St.

MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.
Kimball Bros., Cor. 15th and O Sts.
W. H. Tylee, 709 L St.

MUSIC.
Geo. A. Crancer, 212 S. 11th St.
N. P. Curtice & Co., 207 S. 11th St.
C. H. Hohmann, 1140 O St.

NEBRASKA EXPOSITION ASS'N.
J. W. Musseter, Sec., 1008 P St.

NEWS STANDS—BEE AGENCIES.
W. H. Pillsbury, Mgr., Lincoln circulation, P. O. Box 837.
Ira Brown, 111 N. 11th St.
Capitol Hotel News Stand.
Frank Du Teil, 1020 O St.
R. J. Heitrick, 1501 O St.
Lincoln Hotel News Stand.
Lindell Hotel News Stand.
H. Oury, 11th and O Sts.
Windsor Hotel News Stand.
L. H. Wren, 217 S. 11th St.
Ed Young, 1207 S. 11th St.

OPTICIANS.
H. M. Betts, R. 5, Alexander Blk.
J. B. Trickey & Co., 1035 O St.

PACKERS.
Swift Beef Co., 714 O St.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
J. F. Kennedy, 1029 O St.
Knowlton & Co., 1026 O St.
P. W. Marcellus, 1222 O St.
W. L. Prewitt, 1216 O St.
T. W. Townsend, 226 S. 11th St.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Dr. N. J. Beachley, 239 S. 11th St.
J. W. Bowman, M.D., R. 35, Brownell Block.
Drs. C. A. & M. Belle Flippin, 1302 O Street.
W. H. Hatch, M.D., 129 S. 11th St.
Drs. Holyoke & Holyoke, 127 S. 11 St.

PLUMBERS.
Wm. Ashton, 11th and N Sts.
Horsmeyer Plumbing Co., 215 S. 11 St.
Robinson & Co., 1540 O St.

RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES.
B. & M. R. R., G. W. Bonnell, Agent, 10th and O Sts.
Rock Island R. R., C. A. Rutherford, Agent.

POTTERY.
Lincoln Pottery Works, 715 S. 1st St.

REAL ESTATE.
John J. Gilligan, 10th and O Sts.
J. R. Inkster, 1025 O St.
A. D. Kitchen, R. 1, 1544 O St.
L. W. Marshall, R. 8, Union Blk.
Mitchell & Lawrence, 1338 O St.
A. E. Moeller & Co., R. 29, 1025 O St.
J. H. McMurtry, McMurtry Blk.
Pierce Realty Exchange, Office Capital Hotel.
Wood & Culbertson, R. 9, 1041 O St.
H. C. Young, 137 11th St.

RESTAURANTS.
J. R. Bennett, 7th and P Sts.
Carver's Dining Hall, 806 P St.
Francis Bros., 1418 O St.
H. Glover, 1036 N St.
W. F. Leonard, 1024 F St.
James Henry, 132 S. 10th St.
Nelligan & Ryan, 140 S. 11th St.
John Orr, 1010 P St.
The Model, 320 S. 12th St.

SECOND-HAND STORES.
Van Andell & Treholm, 236 N. 10th St.

SEEDS.
Griswold Seed Co., Cor. 10th & N Sts.

SHIRTMAKERS.
Capital City Shirt Co., 939 O. St.

STEAMSHIP AGENCIES.
Geo. W. Bonnell, 10th and O Sts.

SHOE STORES AND SHOEMAKERS.
A. Branthwait, 119 N. 12th St.
Mayer Bros., 112-22 N. 10th St.
H. R. Nissley & Co., 1026-28 O St.
U. S. Shoe Store, 1016 O St.
Michael Bauer, 1016 O St.
Fred Bayer, 5 N. 12th St.
A. Gartner, 816 P St.
B. Greenfield, 1310 O St.
C. N. Kidney, 244 N. 11th St.
Joseph Kohlbach, 1330 O St.
R. L. Nall, 132 N. 11th St.
King Steear, 302 S. 11th St.

STOVES AND FURNACES.
The Hall Bros. Co., 1308 O St.
Van Andell & Treholm, 236 N. 10 St.

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES.
Golden Gate Tea Co., 139 S. 11th St.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO'S.
Postal Co., F. C. Lacey, Mgr., 103 S. 11th St.
Western Union, R. A. Hutchinson, Mgr., 1033 N St.
Nebraska Telephone Co., H. Eickle, Manager.

TENTS AND AWNINGS.
Lois Doyle, 136-38 N. 11th St.

THRESHING MACHINES.
J. I. Case Co., T. P. Dement, Agent, 11th and X Sts.
The Huber M'f'g. Co., 707 O St.
Minneapolis Machine Co., L. L. Galsheger, Mgr., 10th and Q Sts.

TICKET BROKERS.
J. R. Bennett, Cor. 7th and P Sts.
A. J. Hamilton, 1020 O St.

TINSMITHS.
F. W. Bullard, 325 S. 9th St.

THROAT AND NOSE SPECIALISTS.
Dr. M. H. Garten, Richards Blk.
Dr. Madden, 11th and O Sts.

UNDERTAKERS.
Troyer & Gingery, 316 S. 11th St.
James Heaton, 342 S. 11th St.

UPHOLSTERING.
Franz Peters, 1518 O St.

VINEGAR WORKS.
Lincoln Vinegar Works, 231 N. 9 St.

WALL PAPER.
A. T. Leming, 1106 O St.
J. W. Mitchell, 1338 O St.

WINDMILLS.
Aermoter Co., R. F. Hodgins, Mgr., 730-32 O St.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
Arcade Saloon, 9th and O Sts.
C. R. Bertram, 146 S. 11th St.
Wm. Brandt, 211 N. 9th St.
D. J. Dugan, 319 N. 9th St.
John A. Kaden, 146 N. 9th St.
P. J. Kennedy, 1117 P St.
T. A. Schlabitz, 26 N. 12th St.
S. Seligman, 224 N. 10th St.
The Abbey, 128 S. 11th St.
The Diamond, 1434 O St.
The Shakespeare Exchange, Sam Inman, Prop.
Lincoln Hotel Bar, James Hamilton, Prop.
Roger J. Ryan, 128 N. 10th St.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

BEER.
Crown Brewing Co., 146 S. 9th St.
Quincy Brewing Co., E. Danzerman, Agent, 146 S. 10th St.
Schlitz Brewing Co., H. J. Sanders, Agent, 246 N. 7th St.
C. Seip Brewing Co., Soutag & Beschwitz, Agents, 934 P St.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
W. E. Burlingame, 135 S. 11th St.

COAL.
Barton Fuel Co., 16th and Y Sts.
Bussey Coal Co., 1624 O St.
H. M. Leavitt, 1133 O St.

CARPETS.
A. M. Davis Carpet Co., 1112 O St.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.
Home Buggy Co., 1524-28 O St.

CIGARS.
Neville Bros., 115 N. 11th St.

CLOTHING.
Mayer Bros., 112-22 N. 10th St.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Haskell, Bosworth & Co., 216 S. 7 St.
Hargreaves Bros., 743 O St.
Granger Bros., 235 N. 10th St.

DRY GOODS.
H. R. Nissley & Co., 1026-28 O St.

FLOUR AND FEED.
F. S. Johnson & Co., 229 S. 9th St.
Kendall & Smith, 809 P St.
J. Beach & Co., 225 N. 12th St.
Frank M. Pierce & Co., 1440 O St.

FURNITURE.
Wisconsin Furniture and Coffin Co., 601-07 L St.

GROCERIES.
C. H. Roman & Co., 1002 O St.
Hargreave Bros., 743 O St.

LEATHER.
Lincoln Leather Co., 826 O St.

LUMBER.
Badger Lumber Co., 16th and Y Sts.
S. K. Martin Co., 737 N. St.
Mitchener & Cameron, 'Phone 297.

MILLINERY.
Ackerman & Co., 1029-31 O St.

MUSICAL GOODS.
N. P. Curtis Co., 207 S. 11th St.

PACKING COMPANIES.
Cudahy Packing Co., F. A. Gale, Mgr., 645 L St.

PAINTS.
Globe White Lead Co., 306-07 O St.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.
Western Supply Co., 820-22 N St.

STATUARY AND MONUMENTS.
Kimball Bros., 15th and O Sts.

STOVES AND FURNACES.
Hall Bros Co., 1308 O St.

TAILORING.
Speir Herzog Tailoring Co., 1228-30 O St.

WIND MILLS.
Western Supply Co., 820-22 N St.

WOOD WORK.
Curtis & Van Danberg Co., 601-23 M St.

Quaker Wisdom

"A man, as he manages himself, may die old at thirty or young at eighty." Good managers eat Quaker Oats.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages

They Call It Overwork.

Business requires a clear head; yet how few business men—with all their sense—realize what is the trouble with their heads. They call it overwork, worry, any thing but what it really is—*indigestion*. This stealthiest of ailments usually comes disguised as something else. Wouldn't you be convinced if a box of Ripans Tabules cleared your head and brightened up the outlook?

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., N. Y.

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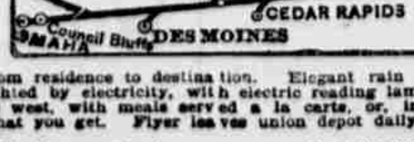
Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R allway, the short line to Chicago. A clean train made up and started from Omaha.



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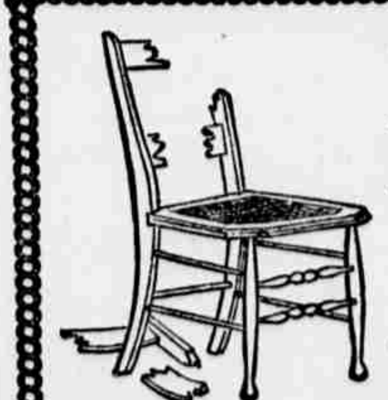

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Just as yours will be if you continue using poor soap.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP

makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so—surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Co