

WHAT IS SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings, which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. "Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, sores breaking out on them in various places. My little boy, three years old, has been a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to foot. I was advised to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we have all taken it. The result is that all have been cured of the scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATTERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

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THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Shortest and safest route to all points in Colorado, Utah, California, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory. Take the Overland Flyer and save one day to all Pacific coast points.

The Union Pacific is the Free Chair Car line running into Union depots at Omaha and Council Bluffs, connecting with the fast limited trains of all lines for the east, north and south. Through tickets on modern day coaches. Baggage checked thru to destination from all points east in the United States and Canada. Sleeper accommodations reserved on through Pullman Palace Cars from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast.

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Good supply of High Grade Soft, and Hard Coal always on hand.

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LINCOLN Dime Museum!

Cor. Tenth and N Streets.
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OPEN DAILY—A FAMILY RESORT

Matinee every afternoon at 2 p. m.
2 Two Performances Each Evening. 2
First at 7 o'clock, second at 9 p. m. Change of program twice weekly.
The Royal Marionettes, the Chair Equilibrist, the Hydra Headed "What Is It?" Hop Sing with Chinese Song and Dance, the Wonderful Skeleton, the Hindu Juggler, Old Snowball with Plantation Song and Dance.

Don't fail to see Zola, the living half lady. The London Times says: "Zola is a conundrum. How this young lady eats, drinks, moves about and in fact, exists with only arms and body, is the wonder of the present age. He who can see through the illusion must be a person of marvelous penetration."
The New York Herald says: "A veritable marvel of ingenuity."
The Indian Daily News, Calcutta: "Zola is a beautiful girl or as seen in the exhibition a beautiful half girl." Thousands will guess in vain where the other half is, must be to be believed.
Now on exhibition at the Lincoln museum

The Wonderful educated mule Barney, Parlor Stage, Specialties, etc., etc. The Great Decapitation Act.
Admission to all 10 Cents reserved seat Chairs, 5 Cents extra.

ARKANSAS POST.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Its Capture, Jan. 11.

ARMY AND NAVY VICTORY.

The Men Who Took the Fort and the Men Who Defended It.

Arkansas Post, Otherwise Called Fort Hindman—Joint Army and Navy Expedition Planned by Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter—They Had Had Hard Luck at Vicksburg, and Gen. Sherman Wished to Revive His Soldiers' Drooping Spirits—The "Cut Off."

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.]
In his account of the capture of Arkansas Post, Admiral David D. Porter, in the "Naval History of the Civil War," says:

"The battle gave general satisfaction to the public. It was unexpected, and few knew where Fort Hindman was situated."
The public today is quite as ignorant of the locality of Fort Hindman as Admiral Porter's public of 1863 was. Arkansas Post was otherwise called Fort Hindman. It is a mere village now, and the name of the village is Arkansas Post. It is not laid down at all upon the smaller maps.

If the reader will turn to a map of the southern states, note the position of Vicksburg, Miss., then run his finger up the line of the Mississippi river for about 100 miles, he will come to the mouth of the Arkansas river, on the right bank of the Mississippi. If now he follows the Arkansas river up some fifty miles from its mouth, then stop, he will pause where the Union army under Gen. Sherman and McClernand, and the fleet of gunboats under Admiral Porter stopped on Jan. 10, 1863, at Arkansas Post. It is on the left bank and north side of the Arkansas river.

But the gunboats and the transports, loaded with the infantry regiments, did not take the direct route to Arkansas Post. If the reader will look again up the map he will perceive a river emptying into the Mississippi about fifteen miles north of the mouth of the Arkansas. This is White river. A branch of it, called a "cut off," leaves the main stream a little before it reaches the Mississippi, and flows into the Arkansas. Thus there is a triangular island between the three rivers. Geologists say the whole country hereabouts was not 300 years ago; that it is not yet sufficiently redeemed from the waters. It is low, flat, and almost on a level with the rivers that flow through it. In consequence of this the currents of streams and bayous do not always run in the same direction. When the Arkansas river overflows, water from it passes through the cut off into White river, and thence into the Mississippi. When, on the other hand, White river falls, water passes from it through the cut off into the Arkansas.

The siege of Vicksburg began in December, 1862, by a joint army and navy movement. Little thought the Union forces of the long and painful work before them before Vicksburg should actually be taken.
A joint attack was made by land and water by Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter, Dec. 29, 1862. It failed.
The weather was like that which had greeted McClernand on the Peninsula in the east. Incessant rains flooded the low swamps around Vicksburg. Foggy obscurity, the air sometimes till one could see fifty feet away. Soldiers were sick, dying and discouraged at the beginning of 1863, around Vicksburg. Something must be done.
Gen. Sherman proposed to Admiral Porter that they abandon Vicksburg for the time and go up the Arkansas river and take Arkansas Post. He hoped thereby to inspire his men with courage again.

Porter agreed. The Federal troops had withdrawn to the mouth of the Yazoo on New Year's Day, 1863. Jan. 3 the expedition was ready to start to Arkansas Post. But on that day Gen. John A. McClernand arrived from Cairo to take command in Gen. Sherman's place of the land forces.
There was a prejudice against Gen. McClernand among the regular army officers because he was not a military graduate. It cropped out in various ways that interfered with his usefulness. He had been a fatherless boy who had divided the years of his youth between farm labor and study, taking in time the profession of the law. He was born in 1812. Like Lincoln, he was a native of Kentucky and migrated in early childhood to Illinois. In that state McClernand had great influence, raising a brigade of Union soldiers by his personal popularity. He distinguished himself gallantly in various battles, among them Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. His corps also fought desperately on the Big Black river in May, 1863. In November, 1864, McClernand, then major general of the 18th army corps, resigned and left the army. West Point officers were accustomed to call him a "political general."

The men before Vicksburg in January, 1863, numbered 40,000. McClernand took command of them. Thereupon Admiral Porter declined to co-operate in the expedition against Arkansas Post unless Gen. Sherman commanded the land troops. Gen. Sherman commanded the land troops, Gen. Porter commanded the fleet, and they accompanied the army.

In good order the Federal transports and gunboats steamed away from Vicksburg and up the Mississippi, the Confederates firing a parting salute after them. The fleet did not enter the Arkansas river directly, however. They moved up past it to Montgomery point, opposite the mouth of White river. Entering that, they ascended it fifteen miles and came to the before named "cut off." Through that they entered the Arkansas river, steamed up its waters with all haste, and in the morning of Jan. 10,

1863, suddenly appeared below Arkansas Post.
Fort Hindman, at the Post, was admirably constructed. It had been built by some of the most accomplished engineers of West Point. It contained thirteen guns, two of them ten inch columbiads. The casemates in which these were mounted were covered with four layers of railroad iron. The guns were trained down the river, to face the advancing gunboats. Among the vessels of the Mississippi gun fleet that engaged GEN. CHURCHILL, in the reduction of Arkansas Post, were the flagships Black Hawk, the Rattler, the Louisville and the Cincinnati. The ram Monarch, renowned in western waters, took active part in the fight.

The Confederate officer in command at Arkansas Post was Gen. T. J. Churchill. He had at the Post 6,000 troops.
Gen. T. J. Churchill, who commanded the Post, was engaged throughout the war in the southwest. He was an active Confederate general in the forces that afterward fought against the Federal Red river expedition. Churchill's superior officer was Lieut. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, commanding the Confederate department of Arkansas. Gen. Holmes had given orders to Churchill, in case of a siege, to "hold on till help arrived or till all were dead." There was much more of that kind of talk during the early part of the war than during the latter part.

Admiral Porter, in his book, says that Churchill was not in the fort at all during the bombardment, but five miles away, in the rear, waiting to attack the Federal force, which should advance by land.
Confederate Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, who had given Churchill orders to hold on till all were dead, was a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1829. He was a man brave to rashness, and served in the Mexican war side by side with Jefferson Davis. Holmes was a native of North Carolina. At the outbreak of the war he resigned from the United States army, in which he held the rank of major, and entered the Confederate service. He was appointed lieutenant general, and held a place at first under Lee in the east. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was blamed for neglecting what was thought to be a great opportunity, and after that was sent to the far west. In the latter part of 1863 he evacuated Little Rock, Ark., with his army, and abandoned it to the Federal possession. He still commanded the Confederate army of Arkansas.
Jefferson Davis, in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," says of Gen. Holmes:

"He has passed beyond the reach of censure or of praise, after many fields wisely and well fought. I, who knew him from our schoolboy days, who served with him in garrison and in the field, and with pride watched him as he led a storming party up a rocky height at Monterey, and was intimately acquainted with his whole career during our sectional war, bear willing testimony to the purity, self abnegation, generosity, fidelity and gallantry which characterized him as a man and a soldier."
Gen. Alvin P. Hovey was a brigade commander in Gen. Steele's Federal division. He was wounded while leading in the advance of the land forces at Arkansas Post. Gen. Hovey was a native of Indiana, born in 1821. He was a lawyer by profession and a skilled one, but during the war proved himself as good a fighter with his sword as he had been with his tongue. He had been sent from Helena, in November, 1862, to co-operate with Grant's movements in Mississippi. He was afterward engaged at Fort Gibson and at Edward's Station, and took his part in the final assault on Vicksburg.

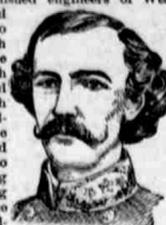
In the plan for taking Arkansas Post the army landed four miles below the Post and made a march of some fifteen miles around. Then it was to assault the fort in the rear, while Admiral Porter's fleet bombarded in front. They landed at 10 a. m., Jan. 10, and set out on their march. Some Confederate rifle pits and earthworks obstructed their path at the river's edge, but the gunboats Black Hawk and Rattler silenced these, and the troops passed on. They were much of the night getting into position in the rear of the post. Another brigade commanded by Gen. Steele's division at Arkansas Post was Gen. John M. Thayer. His horse was shot under him.
Gen. Thayer was engaged in much of the fighting in the southwest. He was a far western man, from Nebraska, having been colonel of the 1st Nebraska volunteers.
The Confederates in the fort had prepared for a gunboat attack at long range. Instead of this, however, the ironclad De Kalb, steamed up within 400 yards of the Post, closely followed by the Louisville and Cincinnati. Admiral Porter ordered a number of smaller howitzer vessels to accompany them.
At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th word was brought to the fleet that the army had reached the rear of Arkansas Post, and were ready for action. The information was after ward found to be incorrect. The gunboats, however, passed up the river and began the attack on the strength of this mistaken information.
A tremendous pounding was opened upon the iron casemates of Fort Hindman from the gunboats. The cannon of the fort replied vigorously. In an hour the fort guns were silenced, the fleet doing fearful damage within the fort.

At dark the gunboats dropped down the river and were tied to the bank. Meantime the "tinclad," or light plated vessel Rattler, had been ordered to steam up past the Post and cut off the Confederate retreat in that direction. Her commander attempted to do so, but guns from the fort opened on him and knocked his "tinclad" about so effectually that he was compelled to drop back out of range. It was at this time, during the night of Jan. 10, that the Confederates might have escaped across the river or up the bank, if they had taken advantage of the situation, a

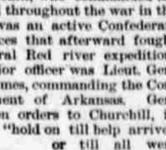
Sherman's army was not yet ready for assault.
The commander of the garrison at Fort Hindman was Col. Dunnington, an ex-United States naval officer. The firing from Admiral Porter's gunboats had damaged the fort greatly, but the Confederates did not yet consider themselves beaten, as Admiral Porter says, "by a great deal." During the night they worked vigorously within the fort to repair the damage done, and by morning were ready for fight again.
At early morning of Jan. 11, a courier from Gen. Sherman arrived at the fleet and informed the admiral that the land force inclosing the Post was ready for action. At noon a combined attack by land and water was ordered. The gunboats were thereupon run close to the fort again, and once more a tremendous pounding upon the bastions and iron casemates began.
Meantime Admiral Porter ordered the "tinclad" Glile and Rattler and the ram Monarch to cut their way up the river past the fort and prevent the escape of the garrison by way of the ferry. This they did. The rest of the gunboats continued to pour shot and shell red hot into the fort. In less than three hours the guns of the garrison were silenced.
During this time several brigades of Sherman's men had forced their way up close to the fort in the rear. It was in this advance that Gen. Thayer's horse was shot under him and Gen. Hovey was wounded.

The Union left was led by Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, promoted to major general of volunteers in 1864. Gen. Smith steadily forced back the Confederate right at Arkansas Post up to the very fort. Then he sent word to Gen. McClernand that he had got so near he could almost shake hands with the enemy.
Gen. Smith was one of the hardest fighters of the war. The list of battles in which he took part during the civil war occupies a full page in the West Point register. Previous to that he had served in the Mexican war, and had engaged in many an Indian fight while on frontier duty. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was graduated from West Point in 1838, entering the cavalry arm of the service. At the outbreak of the civil war he was still on frontier duty, being major of the 1st United States cavalry at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.
After the guns of Fort Hindman were silenced by the fleet that afternoon of Jan. 11 the vessel Black Hawk was run up alongside the fort ready for the crew to board it. Her officers could look directly inside the fort at the work of destruction the gunboats had wrought. Broken cannon, demolished fortifications, lay all about, mingled with dead and dying men and horses. The Confederate artillery horses had been driven within the garrison, and many of them had been struck by shells from the gunboats. The screams of the wounded animals and their mad struggles there among dead and wounded men presented a scene terrible to behold.
A general assault both by the naval and army forces was now ordered. Being opposite each other, one in rear of the fort the other in front, they could scarcely fire upon the Confederates without hitting each other. However, a general rush for the inside of the fortifications was made by both soldiers and sailors.
The Confederate colors had been shot away from the fort, and had not been raised again. Not an arm was lifted to fire a gun. The garrison was evidently beaten.
As the Union soldiers appeared at the rear of the fort numbers of Confederates ran to the rear parapet and crouched down behind it. Not attaching any importance to this movement, the Federal troops continued on their way to the inside. They came within thirty yards of the hidden Confederates, when suddenly a tremendous volley of over 400 bullets was fired into their very faces, so near as almost to scorch them with powder. They fell dead in numbers.
That was what the hidden Confederates meant. The Union line wavered, fell back and stopped. The next moment every one of the Confederate soldiers who had fired the volley of musketry held up a white handkerchief in surrender. All was over with them before, but they had sent a last bullet into the heart of the advancing Federals, and "on held up the white handkerchief to protect themselves."
Admiral Porter says he could easily have cut the 450 Confederate soldiers to pieces before they fired, by the guns of the Black Hawk, but he did not do so because he saw that they were already beaten and he did not wish to add to the slaughter.

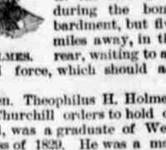
Gen. Churchill, the Confederate commander, said afterward that he had no intention of surrendering, but meant to hold out, according to the order of Gen. Holmes, until the last man was slain. He said that the display of white handkerchiefs by the soldiers behind the parapet, who were Texans, was unauthorized. However, the fort was surrendered, with large stores of army supplies. Gen. Churchill and 6,000 troops became prisoners. In killed the Confederate lost sixty men, and seventy-five were wounded in the fight at Arkansas Post. The Union loss was much larger, being 129 killed and 818 wounded and missing.
The Federal forces at the battle of Arkansas Post comprised two corps, Sherman's and McClernand's, with McClernand in chief command. Each corps was divided into two divisions. Gen. Steele and Stuart commanded Sherman's divisions. Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, of Ohio, was one of McClernand's division commanders. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith the other. On McClernand's assuming general command Gen. Morgan became commander of the corps. Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, of Missouri, thereupon took command of Morgan's division.
After the capture of Arkansas Post it was put in charge of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, of Kentucky. Under his superintendence the fort was dismantled and blown up. The Post was then abandoned by the United States authorities, as it was of no particular advantage.
After the capture of the Post an army and navy force, led by Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Commander Walker, respectively, were sent up White river and captured the towns of Des Arc and Duval's Bluff, Ark. This was Jan. 15. The main part of the expedition returned to Vicksburg. The capture of Arkansas Post served its purpose, and had a very inspiring effect upon the Federal troops.



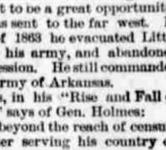
GEN. T. J. CHURCHILL.



GEN. A. J. SMITH.



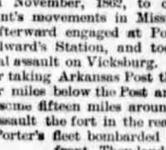
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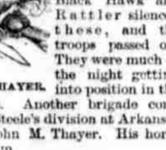
GEN. A. P. HOVEY.



GEN. J. M. THAYER.

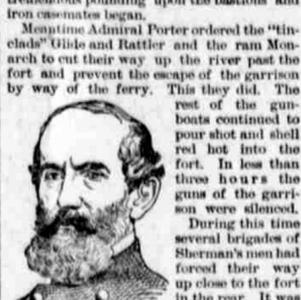


GEN. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.



GEN. G. W. MORGAN.

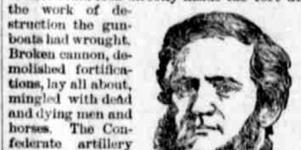
WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?
A BECOMING CAP OF RIBBON AND LACE FOR AN ELDERLY LADY.
Present Fashions in the Doll World, Where the French Bique Manteins Lead as Aristocrats—Imported Toiletts for Opera and Evening Wear.
From the Parisian world come many novelties, and our ladies may be prepared for extravagances both in toiletts and in hair dressing. Counted with the latter is the high coiffure with the hair combed quite off the forehead, an unbecoming style to ladies who are not the possessors of a pretty, delicately shaped head.



TOILETTES SEEN AT THE OPERA.

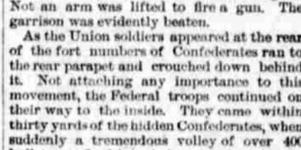
Curly, which have had a long banishment, are again coming to the foreground; these will be mostly worn with train costumes, while the short coiffure will accompany lightly draped round skirts.
For looping up the drapery of these dresses special ribbons are prepared. These are embroidered with gold, silver, flageo or spangles, and have a bewitching effect when worn with sea green, pale blue or delicate pink material. One of the newest creations of fashion is a bodice intended for ball room wear, uniting the half high and low in a very pretty style. The low bodice seems to be made of flowers or light pinked silk ruffles, and the bodice proper goes over the shoulders in two drapings. The draped bodice will play an important part both for ball and evening dresses; it is made of very soft silk, crape or similar clinging material. Fashion has also introduced some wonderfully beautiful embroideries for theatre toiletts. These will be worn in long stripes down the skirts of dresses, and also form the peasant bodices ornamented with tulie chemisettes, likewise embroidered with beads, spangles and even colored gems. Imagine to these toiletts a diamond wing daintily placed between the curls and puffs of an elaborate coiffure, and thus complete the picture of really royal magnificence. Other opera dresses are made of silk splendidly brocaded with gold. The ornaments to them are in Egyptian style, and include necklace and hair aigrette. In the cut are given two elegant evening toiletts, with coiffures that can hardly fail to suit most faces.

Fashions in Dolls.
The French bisque doll with kid covered, supple jointed body, is the aristocrat among dolls. This season it is permissible to introduce into the doll world both blondes and brunettes as best suits the taste of the little folks, for whose delight they are produced. The French dolls are dressed, sometimes as infants in arms, and sometimes as grown up ladies. In both instances their toiletts are copies of the gowns, bonnets, etc., worn by real babies and real ladies.
Novelties this season are Russian dolls of all sizes, with typical features and high color, dressed in embroidered Russian blouses worn over a skirt of red or yellow satin. The hair hangs in a long plait behind, tied with ribbons, and jewels and beads are on the front hair. Other Russian dolls wear slippers and dresses wrought with jewels, and sequins of gilt are on their aprons of lace. Russian dolls worn a black velvet coat opening over a light satin vest gay with gilt braid, short velvet trousers, high boots and a high velvet hat with feathers.
Then there are German dolls with blue eyes and flaxen hair, and Japanese dolls with queer little eyes, decked out in decorative Japanese gowns. The indestructible dolls designed for very hard usage are invaluable, as toys, in the hands of very young children, and the same may be said for the rag dolls in calico dresses and quaint sun bonnets.



LACE AND RIBBON CAP.

In the illustration is given a very attractive cap for elderly ladies, composed of ribbon and lace, gracefully placed on a stiff black net foundation, bound with wire and ribbon.
Two lengths of black lace, each seventy-one inches long and five inches wide, set foot to foot, form the lappets, covering at the same time the back part of the foundation, and caught together below. Two pieces, cut twenty-nine inches long, gathered foot to foot, and four bows, alternately of pale lilac and light green ribbon, give the trimming over the forehead. Similar bows are set on to the lappets, which are tied under the chin. The small figure at one side shows the form of the cap when off the head.



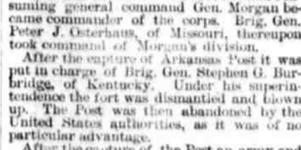
Small Manteins.

In addition to long manteins or palatots, which almost over the whole dress, smaller mantelets are also much worn, and hold their own in the fashionable world. They are short at the back, have long shawl ends in front, and are an elegant completion of a visiting toilet. The mantle in our illustration is black velvet trimmed with Spanish lace and jet drops. A silk ribbon trimming goes from the waist at the back in form of a V over each shoulder, and so down the front of the mantle. Sleeve only reaches to the elbow, round which the fringe falls.



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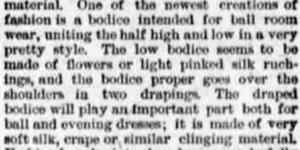
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SOMETHING NEW.
We have purchased the neat market of Manger Bros. (formerly Sherrer & Henrich) 128 S. 11th Street. We will carry a full line of
Fresh and Salt Meats, Lard, Fish, Game, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Etc.
Wholesale and Retail. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 60. Come and see us.
HOVEY & SON.
127 S. Eleventh st.



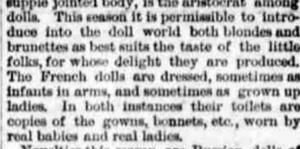
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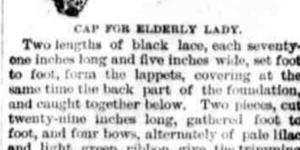
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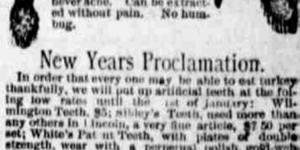
Small Manteins.

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In addition to long manteins or palatots, which almost over the whole dress, smaller mantelets are also much worn, and hold their own in the fashionable world. They are short at the back, have long shawl ends in front, and are an elegant completion of a visiting toilet. The mantle in our illustration is black velvet trimmed with Spanish lace and jet drops. A silk ribbon trimming goes from the waist at the back in form of a V over each shoulder, and so down the front of the mantle. Sleeve only reaches to the elbow, round which the fringe falls.

SOMETHING NEW.
We have purchased the neat market of Manger Bros. (formerly Sherrer & Henrich) 128 S. 11th Street. We will carry a full line of
Fresh and Salt Meats, Lard, Fish, Game, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Etc.
Wholesale and Retail. Goods delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 60. Come and see us.
HOVEY & SON.
127 S. Eleventh st.

H. W. BROWN,
Dealer in
Drugs and Medicines
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS.
Books, Stationery, etc.
127 S. Eleventh st.

BLOOD POISON.
Old dead teeth contain the quintessence of blood poison. Who can swallow it, getting out of old teeth at every meal and be healthy? These teeth are dead, altered, and filthy. They frequently cause a swollen face, should certainly be extracted and replaced with clean, artificial teeth that never ache. Can be extracted without pain. No hanging.



New Years Proclamation.
In order that every one may be able to eat turkey thankfully, we will put up artificial teeth at the following low rates until the 31st of January: Wilmington Teeth, 85; Sibby's Teeth, used more than any others in America, a very fine article, \$750 per set; White's Pat. in Teeth, with plates of double strength, wear with a perpetual polish, gold-work plates, bridge work, etc., at the most reasonable prices. Room No. 10, 1208 O Street, Baldwin Bros. Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Diseased Gums.
The teeth turn black and die, the gums bleed at the slightest touch, ulcerate, the teeth loosen and fall out, the breath is horrid.
DR. A. P. BURRUS,
1208 O Street,
On the Rapid Transit, cures up diseased gums, makes the finest gold and platinum fillings, makes the finest teeth that tobacco will not tarnish.

PEERLESS
Steam Laundry
1117 P Street.
still in the front and absolutely leading all competitors. Thoroughly equipped for the most work, giving to each customer an unqualified guarantee for all work done. All of our work done with neatness and dispatch. We solicit orders for suburban villages and neighboring towns, carrying the express on all orders one way. Respectfully
C. J. PRATT.

S. H. BURNHAM,
BROKER.
Money loaned on long or short time at lowest rates. Office in Richards' Block, room 23.
Take elevator on Eleventh street east.

J. A. SHOEMAKER, M. D.
Homeopathist Physician,
Telephone No. 685,
163 South 11th Street, LINCOLN, NEB.

Crystal Steam Laundry
Will call for, and promptly deliver all work entrusted to them, and finish same in latest and best manner.
NEW MCHINERY,
and best facilities in the city, for doing strictly first-class work. Our new locations are
LAUNDRY, Corner 24th and O Sts.
CITY OFFICE; 119 N. 12th Street.
TELEPHONE No. 478.

NOONAN'S PLACE.
Having arranged my sample rooms for the convenience of the public and stocked it with the best brands of
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
I would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. My goods are all very fine and from the best makers, and I will take pleasure in filling all orders for
FAMILY SUPPLIES.
In connection with my sample room I conduct a first class
LUNCH COUNTER.
where at any time a short order lunch may be had at reasonable prices. Call and see me.
No. 1015 O Street.