Supreme Court. MAXWELL, Chief Justice, Fremont. 3EO, B. LAKE, Omaha. AMASA COBB, Lincoln.

Second Judicial District S. B. POUND, Judge, Lincoln. J. B. STRODE, Prosecuting-Att'y, W. C. SHOWALTER, Clerk District Court,

City Directory. JOSEPH V. WECKBACH, Mayor. WILLIAM H. CUSHING, Treasurer. WILLIAM H. CUSHING, Treasurer.
J. D. SIMI'SON, City Clerk.
WILLETT POTTENGER, Police Judge.
M. A. HARFIGAN, City Attorney.
F. KROEHLER, Chief of Police,
F. KROEHLER Overseer of Streets.
C. KCEHNKE, Chief of Fire Dept.
JOSEPH H. HALL, Ch'n Board of Health.

COUNCILMEN. 1st, Ward-J. M. S hae bacher, Wm. Herold, 2nd ward—Jerry Hartenan, J. M. Patterson, ard Ward—Alva Drew, M. B. Murphy. th Ward—c. S. Dawsen, P. D. Lehuhoff.

SCHOOL ROARD. JESSE B. STRODE, V. V. LEON (RD, ED, GREUSEL,
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CYRUS ALION, Sup't of Pub. Instruction.
G. W. FAIRFIELD, County Surveyor. P. P. GASS, Coroner, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES CRAWFORD, South Bend Precinct, AMT, RICHARDSON, Mt. Pleasant Precinct, A. F. TODD, Plattsmouth
Farties having business with the County
commissioners, will find them in session the
First Monday and Tuesday of each month.

BOARD OF TRADE, FRANK CARRUTH, President. J. A. CONNOR, HENRY B.ECK, Vice-Presidents.
WM, S, WISE, Secretary.
FRED. GORDER, Treasurer. Regular to etlings of the Board at the Court linuse, the first Tuesday evening of each month.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

PL.	PERMOUTH MAI	LS.
APRIVES. 7. in p. m. (9. io a. m. (EASTERN.	9.60 a. m. 3.00 p. m.
1. 0 A. m. (WESTERN.	6.55 p. m.
5.30 a m	NORTHERN.	4.25 p. m 9.60 a. m
. 0 a m. /	омана) 8.25 a. m. 4.25 p. m.
1. 0 p. m. 11. 0 a m. 100 17, 18	FACTORVVILLE,	8.00 a. m 1.00 p. m

LATES CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS. On orders not exceeding \$15 -Over \$15 and not exceeding \$30 - - - 15 cents " \$30 " \$40 - - 20 cents " \$40 " \$50 - - 25 cents A single Money Order may include any amount from one cent to lifty dollars, but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

RATES FOR POSTAGE. 1st class matter (letters) 3 cents per 14 ounce. " (Publisher's rates) 2 cts per lb. A. N. Sullivan.
" (Transient Newspapers and books come under this class) I cent per CHR 1 WA each 2 ounces.
4th class (mershandise) I cent per ounce.

B. & M. R. R. Time Table.

J. W. MARSHALL P. M.

- Company	
Taking Effect	July, 2 1881.
FOR OMAHA FRO	M PLATTSMOUTH.
Leaves 3:45 a. m. 1:23 p. m.	Arrives 6 :00 a. m. 5 :45 p. m.
8 :25 a. m.	" 9:40 a. 10
K. C. AN	ST. JOE.
d :35 a. m.	· 9:33 a. m
6; to p. m,	" 8 :55 p. m

FROM OMAHA FOR PLASTSMOUTH. Arrives 9:35 a. m Leaves 8:15 a. m. 7 (00 p. m. 8 (35 p. m. K. C. AND ST. JOE. 8 (25 a. m. 9 (20 a. m. 8 (25 p. m. " 8,25 a. m. " 7:15 p. m FOR THE WEST. Leaves Piz:tsmouth 9;00 a.m. Arrives Lin-

eolu, 11:45 a. m.; Hastings 4:30 p. m.; McCook 10:65 p. m.! Denver 8:20 a. m. Leaves 6:55 p. m; arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m. Leaves at 9:35 a. m.; Arrives Lincoln 4:16pm Leaves at 8:10 p. m.; Arrives at Lincoln 2:00 Leaves at 2 :00 p. m. : Arrives at Lincoln 6 :00 p. m. ; Hastings 2 :00 a. m. : McCook 4 :50 a. m.; Denver 1 :50 p. m.

Leaves Denver at 8:05 p. m. : Arrives at Mc-Cook 4:50 a. m. ; Hasting 10:20 a. m. : Linsoln 2:00 p. m.; P.atismouth 5:00 p. m. Leaves Lincoln 7 a, m; arrives Plattsmouth

FROM FIRE WEST.

Leaves Lincoln at 11:45 a. m; Arrives 5:30pm
Leaves Hastings 7:45 p. m.; Arrives Lincoln
9:30 p. m.; Plattsmouth 2:59 a. m.
Leaves Denver 6:90 a. m.; Arrives McCook
5:26 a.m.; Hastings 9:30 p. m.; Lincoln 6:45 a.
m.; Plattsmouth 11:50 a. m.

GOING EAST. Passenger trains leave Plattsmouth at 7 00 a. m., 9 60 a. m., 5 10 p m. and arrive at Pacific Junction at 7 25 a. m., 9 20 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. K. C. AND ST. JOE.

Leave at 9 ;20 a. m. and 8 :55 p. m. ; Arrive at
Pacific Junction at 9 :35 a. m. and 9 :15 p. m.

FROM THE EAST. Passenger trains leave Pacific Junction at 8 15 a. m., 6:20 p. m., 10 a. m. and arrive at Plattsmouth at 8 40 a. m., 6:40 p. m. and 10 30 a. m. K. C. AND ST. JOE. Leave Pacific Junction at 6:10 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.; Arrive 6:25 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

TIME TABLE

	Express leaves going south.	Express leaves going south.	Freight leaves going south.
Omaba Papillion Springfield Louisville Weeping Water Avoca Dunbar Kansas City St. Louis	7 40 p m 6.17 ** 442 ** 8 50 ** 9.21 ** 9.57 ** 10.07 ** 6.37 a m 5.52 p.m	8.09 a.m. 8.37 ··· 9.00 ··· 9.13 ··· 9.44 ··· 10.21 ··· 7.07 p.m. 6.22 a.m.	12.56 a. m. 2,00 p. fs. 3.65 ** 5.00 ** 5.45 ** 6.45 **
J., 2001.	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.
St. Louis Ransas City Dunbar Avoca. Weeping Water Louisville Sprinefield. Papillion Omaha arrive	8.52 a.m 8.38 p n 5.10 a.m 5.45 6.63 6.72 6.51 7.20 8.00	8.32 p.m. 7.57 a.m. 4.24 p.m. 4.54 ··· 5.08 ··· 5.33 ··· 6.15 ··· 6.55 ···	1.01 p. m 2.10 " 2.45 " 3.5- " 4.25 " 5.25 "

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all Throat and Lucg affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having therepaight, tested its wonderful curative

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R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE HOURS, from 10 a. m., to 2 p. m. Examining Surgeon for U. S. Pension.

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> JAS. S. MATHEWS ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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JAMES E. MORRISON Notary Public.
ATTORNEYAT LAW. Will praytice in Cass and adjoining Counties; gives special attention to collections and abstracts of title. Office in Fitzgerald Block, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

J. C. NEWBERRY,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Has his office in the front part of his residence

Has his once in the trout part of his count in on Chicago Avenue, where he may be found in readiness to attend to the duties of the office.

47tf. ROBERT B. WINDHAM.

Notary Public. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Carruth's Jewelry Store. Plattsmouth. - - - Nebraska

M. A. HARTICAN. LAWYER. FITZGERALD'S BLOCK, PLATISMOUTH NEB

Prompt and eareful attention to a general

SULLIVAN & WOOLEY, Attorneys and Counselors-

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PARLOR BARBER SHOP a quiet place for a

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C. HEISEL, - Proprietor.

Flour, Corn Meal & Feed Always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. The highest prices paid for Wheat and Corn. Particular attention given custom work.

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Valuable outlots for residence pur-

Sage's addition lies south-west of the city, and all lots are very easy of

access, and high and signtly. For particulars call on

E. SAGE, Prop'r,

SAGE'S HARDWARE STORE,

Plattsmouth, Neb.

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POSITIVELY CURED. All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try for Kissner's Celebrated tronsumption Powder's. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbing, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a Free trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curaffive powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large Fox. \$3.00 or 4 Boxes for \$10. Sent to any part of the United States or Cana-da, by mail, on receipt of price. Address ASH & EOBBINS,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 28th, 1882-4111v.



TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

"Gath" Interviews the Hero of the March to the Sea.

A Man Who Was Never Discouraged.

Being in Washington last Friday night, I passed Gen. Sherman's residence about 11 o'clock, and seeing a light in the basement, a connection of the general said to me. "Let us go in and have a few words with the old chief." Entering a hall we were soon before Sherman, who had just come back from the theatre and was writing private letters, according to his wont at night. He had a dry eigar and wore

"Hello!" at once. Said I: "General, I have just been up in that part of the Miami valley and in the Wabash valley where Tecumseh, for whom you are named

an old blouse, and wheeled around saying

figured." "Yes, I was named for Tecumseh," said Gen. Sherman: "my father always had an admiration for some comprehensive Indians, men native to the country where his children were born, and Tecumseh was perhaps the most celebrated of them all. His precursor, Pontiac. had passed away before any large number of Americans were settled in the west. Tecumseh's idea of uniting all the Indians, without regard to their past disputes on wars, to hold their common country against the Anglo-Saxon. made him seem to my father, I suppose, a patriot and a union man. So he had thought of naming previous children Tecumseh, but the thing being deferred the name fell on me. Tecumseh had been dead when I was born about six or seven years."

"How came it, general, that you predicted the number of men that would be wanted so early, indeed the earliest?"

"Well, I disapproved at a very early period in the war of the optimistic, the flippant, light view I saw everybody entertaining when I had come right out of a section all bristling with arms and frenzied for battle. They put General Cameron in the war department, and he came out to Kentucky in the fall of 1862 and had a talk with me at the Galt house. You see my brother, John Sherman, was a politician, and held a conspicuous party rank at Washington, so Cameron talked to me courteously. I told Cameron that the north was not awake at all to the work before them; that we ought to have sixty thousand men in Kentucky, and that two hundred thousand men would have to be called for very soon. Cameron be-came excited and said: 'Where are we to get 200,000 men from? My God!' 'Why,' said I, 'you can at least stop playing politics and let the young men who want to come forward and enlist keep coming; instead of that the politicians at Washington are discouraging them and trying to make the country believe that this war is going to blow over in a little while.' I think it was generally regarded as an excited man in those days

ject, "were you not pretty hard on the war correspondents in Georgia and Tennessee?" "Yos, I was," Shorman said bluntly. "There were several writers in my army whose sen-sibilities were very acute to our own imperfections, and they so reported and printed, E. H. WOOLEY

100LEY,

While at the same time drawing pictures of the enemy's strength, organization and superiority. It was having a bad effect on my soldiers, who were themselves becoming inquisitive, skeptical and picking things to pieces. I would have nothing of that brings to pieces. I would have nothing of that kind around me if I could help it. I did not believe that we wanted any more public opinion at that time to help the war on, since we had embarked in it, and what was then required was discipline, unity and

"General," said I, abruptly changing the sub-

"So you consider, Gen. Sherman, that the war had to be fought, not explained."

"Oh, ves. Rough as the handling Grant got in the Wilderness was, it was necessary to rub up against the enemy and stagger him with bloody blows, even though we received the up against the enemy and stagger him with bloody blows, even though we received them back harder. Fight, fight, fight, was the work before us. We fooled with the country too much, making the people believe that they could pull out of the war if they wanted to."

"Gen. Sherman, your march to the seacoast must always be a great poem in this country. Did you hesitate about it?"

Did you hesitate about it?"

"No; I do not regard the mere march to the sea," said Gen. Sherman, "as the great feature of my movement. My march from the sea to Joe Johnston was the great thing. You see, I had to go away off on my right flank to make the sea coast. But the necessity apparently, of getting supplies compelled me to go all that distance and lose a certain amount of time. If I had marched as I wanted to I would have gone right straight from Middle would have gone right straight from Middle Georgia to Joe Johnston. He was the point I

"How came you to take Gen. Hazen to storm Fort McAllister?"
"Why, because I knew the troops he commanded. They had been under my eye before he commanded thom, and I knew they were as

good men as that army could turn out."

"Well, general, when you had made the sescost and established your communication there, which was the way you did march?"

"Right straight for Joe Johnston. Of course "Right straight for Joe Johnston. Of course I had to take the roads that were laid down, and so I apparently marched on Columbia, S. C., but that was of no consequence. I wanted to lay my army alongside of Johnston."

"Have you ever been discouraged during your life, general?"

"No; I don't think I have." Sherman looked down and tried to think. "No," he said in a moment, "I don't think I have. There always seemed another alternative, a brighter chance.

seemed another alternative, a brighter chance. At the beginning of the war, when I had been getting my military school in Louisians in order and felt a good deal encouraged about it, it was a little severe to have to let go and move somewhere else. But I always tried to see the practical, the real situation. I did not get dispirited, because I did not live in the

Here somebody spoke up and asked Gen. Sherman to repeat what he had said a night or two before about his topographical ten-

dency.
"Oh," said Sherman, cutting the question a little short, "everything in this world lies on the ground. If you have snything to do war or otherwise get acquainted with your ground. You take up a map and see two towns laid down on it. You may be pretty sure that there is a road from one to the other if it isn't put down. I lived in my maps a good deal during the war, and where I was ignorant of the country my intuitions were generally sound, because they were based on a few common-

"Well, now, general, what did you know about Georgia?" said I.
"Why, bless your soul, I had been all over that country long before the war. When I was still in the army, a young officer, a lot of saddles belonging to the army were lost in Georgia; saddles that had been used or were to be used for cavalry service in the Florida war. I went down through there to make an accounting to the government, some investigation having risen on that subject and it enabled me to see Georgia, which I afterwards marched through

I believe from my observation that we could live on the enemy for much of that march and I might have done it, perhaps, without going to the seacoast at all, though the government was afraid." was afraid."

Said I, "Gen Sherman, I find in Ohlo considerable of a boom for John Logan for president of the United States, because of his attitude on the Fitz-John Porter case.

"I do not wonder at it at all," said Sherman; "those western soldiers entertained a view during much of the war that the Army of the Potomac was more engaged in making a militury hero of some kind than in finishing up the enemy and going home. Naturally that old opinion in the west breaks out when a contest like this is raised half a generation after

old opinion in the west breaks out when a conlest like this is raised half a generation after
the war. The western soldier is a thorough
republican and democrat. He does not care
about twining great laurels around any man's
brow. The war to him was a matter of duty,
and he wanted to whip the enemy, restore the
authority of the government and go back and
get in his seed and plow his corn. Hence
John Logan only requires to represent that

western boy, and if they had not been point-cians I would have had no complaint to make of them. That was why I gave neither of them McPherson's army. I would not give that sort jof fresponsibility to men who were political speech makers.

"Oh, his steadiness. He had but one business, and that was the war. He did not keep one eye on the people. Both his eyes were right on the enemy and on his men. I always knew where McPherson was. I do not know that he had any greater natural ability than that he had any greater natural ability than some of the men you have named "But" he was completely absorbed, nobly intent upon that all sufficient work of mashing the enemy to pieces and giving efficiency to his army."

Among other questions I asked Gen. Sherman what relative he was of Roger Sherman, one of the authors of the declaration of independence. "Why," said he, "my grandfather, I think, was a first cousin of Roger Sherman. I am also connected with the Beecher family, Henry Ward! Beecher, through the Sherman root, "William" M. Evarts is kin of mine through his Sherman motherhood. Blaine is some connection of mine through my wife." some connection of mine through my wife.'

OUEEN BESS.

Love Passages in the Life of the Fickle-Hearted Monarch.

The duke of Alencon was lodged at Whitehall, but afterward he had apartments assigned to him at Greenwich, where the queen then was. The closest intimacy again ensued between the two; the warmest of love letters passed between them, though the couple saw each other daily, and every morning Elizabeth same into the young man's room to give him, with her own hands, a basin of soup. On the day of the anniversary of her coronation she was walking with the duke arm-in-arm along the corridors of the palace. The French embassador was announced, and; craved an audience. As soon as he appeared Elizabeth stepped forward and said with a smile to him: "You can write to your master that the duke will be my husband." Then, taking a ring from her finger, she placed it on the hand of the duke, and turning to her maids of bonor

said, "I have a husband; you, all of you can follow my example if you like." After this declaration it seemed impossible that the marriage ceremony could be long deferred. Elizabeth had given excuse after excuse for not fixing the day when the duke was to be made the happiest of men; now it was her health, then it was the state of Europe, and then it was the opposition of her subjects, until there seemed good ground for the fears entertained by Simler. "Je ne croirai au marriage," he said, "que lorsvue les draps seront leves, les dambeaux eteints et mon maitre dans le lit." But after this open acknowledgment of the man who was to be her husband, further excuse and hesitation seemed impossible. Yet the very morning after this an-nouncement this hysterical spinster came into the duke's room and declared that it could not be; she had passed the night in tears; three more nights of such misery, she said, and she would be a dead woman—indeed, she could not marry. The duke threw the ring on the floor, cursing the fickleness of the whole sex, and vowed that he would at once take his departure. But Elizabeth, who would not marry him, did not think it beneath herself to put her arms around his neck to kiss him and carees him, and to implore him not to go. The duke, thus petitioned, con-sented to remain for a time. And for a time Alencon passed his days now in the hope and Alencon passed his days now in the hope and then in the despair common to the lover who is not accepted and yet not dismissed. The queen firted with him, smiled upon him, and presents still continued to be exchanged between the two. One morning, while sitting with the duke, hand in hand, Elizabeth, in her softest tones, said she could never marry a Panist Haraupon.

hand in hand, Elizabeth, in her softest tones, said she could never marry a Papist Hereupon Alencon, with the most charming impartiality, offered to turn Protestant. Alas! sighed the queen, she did not feel toward him as she had once felt. The duke now lost his temper, and reminded her of all he had gone through, what auguish of mind he had suffered, how he had lost the good opinion of the Catholic world, how deeply he loved her, and how he would rather die with her than quit England. "It is very ill of you," said the queen, "to threaten an old woman in her own kingdom; you are mad, and talk like a madman." The duke wept, and Elizabeth sat by his side alternately wiping his tears away with her handkerchief and caressing him as of old.

Strange Anecdote of Alexander H. Boston Traveler.

Alexauder H. Stephens was a devout Presbyterian, and there was just a touch of Scotch ("even in crowds, I'm still alone"), never hearsuperstition in his blood, which made him a | ing his own beautiful language, is it any wonbeliever in omens. He used to tell of this | der that he chafes and frets to get back to fair strange incident connected with his departure Italy? He has a large fortune, one of the finest from Washington, March 6, 1859. As the | castles in the country, and the graves of two

Reen Counting. A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I cannot," she modestly replied; "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juven-ile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table. "You've eaten eight; I've been a countin'!"

Anthony Trollope's View of Love. Anthony Trollope, just before he laid down his pen never to take it up again, wrote these words, which will appear in his last novel:
"Amusement is good, truth is still; better, and love best of all. Love gives itself and is not bought; but all true love is founded on es-

Selling the Saucepan.

A poor Irishman offered an old saucepan for sala. His children gathered around him and inquired why he parted with it. "Ah my hon-eys," answered he, "I would not be after part-ing with it but for a little money to buy some-thing to put in it!"

Cost of Weeds. It is estimated that the annual cost to agriculture in suppressing and preventing the growth of weeds is \$500,000,000, or about one-fifth the value of all the agricultural products

In 1816 Lord Schwortenbury gave 16,595 france for a tooth of Isaac Newton which is now set in a ring and worn by the eldest branch of that family.

ONLY THE SUNNY HOURS.

[E. C. Stedman'] Only the sunny hours
Are numbered here—
Not winter-time that lowers,
No twilight drear. But from a golden sky
When sunbeams fall,
Though the bright moments fly—
They're counted all.

My heart its transient woe Remembers not;
The ills of long age
Are half forgot;
But childhood's round of bliss,
Youth's tender trill,
Hope's whisper, Love's first kiss—
They haunt me still!

Debility and all nervous complaints, after having the received by wounderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his feelows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and an necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return and or successful treatment at your own of the present that free of charge, by addressing with stand or stand home, will be received by you by return and or successful treatment at your own of the present that free of charge, by addressing with stand or stand home.

AT JOE McVEY'S

AT JOE McVEY'S

Sample Rooms

You will find the Finest Imported French Brandy, Champaign, and other Fine Wines, Pure Kentucky Whitsaies, first rate, said Sherman, "as a sphing man, a hearty man—no coward nor fine Wines, Pure Kentucky Whitsaies, first rate, first rate

OMING HOME AT LAST.

(Will Carleton) The banishment was overlong,

The banishment was everlong,
But it will soon be past;
The man who wrote Home's awestest song
is coming home at last!
For years his poor abode was seen
In foreign lands alone,
And waves have thundered loud between This singer and his own.
But he will soon be journeying
To friends across the sea;
And grander than of any king
His welcome here shall be!

. He wandered o'er the dreary earth, Forgotten and alone; He who would teach Home's matchless worth

Ne er had one of his own.

Neath winter's cloud and summer's sun,
Along the hilly road,
He bore his great heart and had none To help him with the load; And wheresoever in his round He went with weary tread, His sweet, pathetic song he found Had floated on ahead!

He heard the melodies it made Come pealing o'er and o'er
From royal music bands that played
Before the palace door: He heard its gentle tones of love

From many a cottage creep,
When tender crooning mothers strove
To sing their babies to sleep;
And whereso'er true love had birth This thrilling song had flown; But he who taught Home's matchless worth Had no home of his own!

The banishment was overlong, But it will soon be past, The man who wrote Home's sweetest song Shall have a home at last! And he shall rest where laurels wave

And fragrant grasses twine: His sweetly kept and honored grave Shall be a sacred shrine. And pilgrims with glad eyes grown dim Will fondly bend above The man who sung the triumph hymn

Of earth's divinest love.

HE STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON.

Why George W. Titlerton's Daughter Claims a Reward of \$1,000. The Franklyn (N. Y.) Register has discovered who struck Billy Patterson. Mr. Patterson the father of Mme. Bonaparte, was a wealthy Baltimorian. Upon one occasion, while Mr. Patterson was in Franklin looking after his property, a general row occurred among the boys, in which he became involved. In the confusion, indeed, some one struck Mr. Patterson a tremendous blow and this so angered him that he walked though the crowd, inquiring in stenterian tones, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" Mr. Patterson was a large and powerful man and, under the circumstances, no one among the fighters appeared desirous of holding himself responsible. The inquiry passed into a by-word and even to this day the inquiry can be heard, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" The original Billy pursued the inquiry with astonishing vigor, but without avail, and at his death, curiously enough, inserted a clause in his will setting apart \$1,000 fto be paid to the person who should give to his heirs or executor the name of the man who struck him. The fight in which Billy Patterson was struck oc-curred in 1783, and it is passing strange that just one hundred years after a claim should be an invalid aged and infirm, and in great need of the money. In 1783 her father was quite a voung man, and being in great fear of Mr. Patterson fled the country at onceand never heard of the reward or legacy. She says she has often heard her father speak of the fight and the blow he gave Mr. Patterson and the fierce anger of the latter. The thumb of Tillerton's hand was disjointed by the blow and was so severely injured that it remained a uscless member to the day of his death. As the facts she gives correspond so exactly with the facts of the case, the correspondent presumes that Mrs. Covely will receive the legacy without delay.

out delay. Salvini's Lament. Philadelphia Press. A short time ago I heard Salvini lamenting his miserable life—half the time on the verge of desperation. In a foreign country, unable to understand our language or our manners steamer was going down the Potomac he looked back, and while gazing on the receding dome of the capitol, some friends, who saw his meditative mood, approached and said: "You must be looking up there and thinking of your re-election to congress?" In reply to this he said: "No, I am taking a last look at that dome, for I never expect to see it or be in Washington again until I come as a prisoner of war." The steamer speed down the stream, and soon distance and the shadows of night had hidden the dome of she capitol from his view. When next he visited Washington and gazed on that dome he was, indeed, a paroled prisoner of war who had just been released from Fort Warren.

Reen Counting.

How the Queen Receives the News.

Cassell's Magazine. The queen has her own parliamentary reporter, and whether she is in the far north or at the isle of Wight, she is acquainted with the proceedings of both houses long before any of her subjects. TOn ordinary occasions brief abstracts of the debate are telegraphed to her majesty, but should the discussion be of erceptional importance, fuller reports are sent, ceptional importance, fuller reports are sent, and continued down to the close of the debate and taking of the division. Besides the telegrams received by her majesty from both houses, the leader of the house of lords and and the prime minister in the house of commons write her a short account of the debate. Outside the walls of parliament, the queen is probably the first to know that ministers have gained a victory or suffered a defeat. In time of war, too, the queen is kept fully informed of the progress of events day by day and hour by hour, and every dispatch from the commander-in-chief to the war office is forwarded direct to her majesty by special messenger. direct to her majesty by special messenger.

Man-Not-Afraid-of-His-Teeth.

Chicago News. No long ago an officer of the army whe. having lost his upper teeth, wore a false set, was engaged in serious conversation with some Indians. His plate troubling him, he took it out and wiped it with his handkerchief. The Indians watched the process with unfeigned astonishment. When the captain, putting the plate in his mouth, went on with the conversa-tion, they sprang to their feet and left the room and post in all haste, and with every symptom

People Can't Stand It.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Texas to punish by fine the use of "profane or vociferous language in the vicinity of a dwelling-house." Maybe the author thinks a man is going to get up in the middle of a cold night, when the bedclothes get un-tucked at the foot, and go half a mile out on the prairie to free his mind of cortain ideas concerning the event.

How sure it is, That if we say a true word, instantly We feel 'tie God's, not ours, and pase it on As bread at sacrament—we tas'e and passion handle for a moment, as indeed We dared to set up any claim to such!

—[Mrs. Browning.

his house to the espitol, does not entertain much, and is his own valet, which frugality does not meet with the approbation of all his friends.

How He Found Out. New York Sun

In paying out \$700 in wages to his workmen, a manufacturer at Marseilles, Ill., privately marked all the bills. Within two weeks 6 -3 of it was deposited in the local banks by suloon keepers.

Gen. Grant has had to let the tucks out of staloons. Gained twenty-one pounds

DR. FISHBLATT

DES MOINES É OMAHA MEDICAL DISPENSARYS,

ON ACCOUNT OF HIS

Immense Practice in Plattsmouth, Nebraska,

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Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, langour, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels—these terrible disorders, arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices more fatal to the victim than the songs of Syrens to the marines of Ulyssos, blighting their most radient hopes or anticipations, to derive marriage improved to Those that are suffering from the evil practice, which destroy their mental and physical system, causing

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The symptoms of which are a dull' distressed mind, which unfit them for performing their business and social duties, makes happy marriages impossible, distresses the action of the heart depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fears, dreams, restless nights, dizzlness, forgetfulness, unnatural discharges, pain in the back and hips, short breathing, melancholy, tire easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, seminal weakness, lost manhood, white bone deposit in the urine, nervousness, trembling confusion of thought, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the limbs, e.c., should consult me immediately and be restored to perfect health.

YOUNG MEN

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect who night otherwise entrance listening senators with the thunders of their eloquence or wakes to cestacy the fiving lyre, may call with confidence. MARRIAGE. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage beware of physical weakness. Loss of progreative power, importancy or any other disqualification speculity relieved. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt may religiously coulde in his hopor as a gentleman, and

confidently rely upon his skill as a physici ORGANAL WEAKNESS Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affection, which renders life a burden and marriage impossible, is the penalty payed by the vidims for improper indulgenc. Young men are apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now who that understands this subject will deny that procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prodent. Besides being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both mind and body arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental powers weaken. Lost procreative powers, nervous irritationally, dyspepsia, paintation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, wasting of the frame, cough consumption and death.

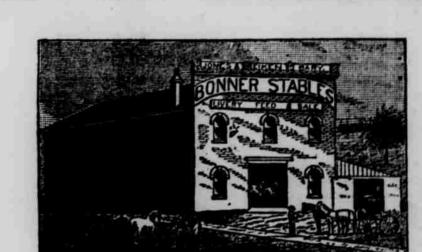
A CURE WARRANTED.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keeps them trilling menth after month DR. FISHBLATT, graduated at one of the most eminent colleges in the United states, has effected some of the most actorishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at certain sounds, with frequent blushings, attended sometimes with derangement of the mind, were cared immediately.

TAKE PARTICUAR NOTICE Dr. F. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage. These are some of the *ad, meloncholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, pains in the head and dimness of sight, loss of muscular powers, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, here our irritability, derangement of digestive functions, debility, consumption, etc.

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FISH BROS. & CO., RACINE, WIS., Gov. Cleveland, of New York, walks from Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons, also house to the capitol, does not entertain Farm, Freight and Spring Wagons,

And by confining curselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the Edward of WORKMEN, using nothing but FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERT BEST of SELECTED TIMBER, and by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making "THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."

Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but Agents may, on their own responsibility, give the following warranty with each wagon, if so agreed:

We Hiereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No.......to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of sald repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a tample of the broken or defective parts an evidence.

Enowing we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Seed for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of THE RACINE AGRICULTURIST, to

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