OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State Directory.

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ALVIN SAUNDERS, U. S. Senator, Omaha.
E. K. VALENTINE, Representat e, West Point.
JAMES W. DAWES, Governor, Lincoln.
E. P. ROGGEN, Secretary of State.
JOHN WALLICHS, Auditor, Lincoln.
P. D. STUDEVANT, Treasurer, Lincoln.
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ISAAC POWERS, Jr., Attorney General.
C. J. NOBES, Warden, of Penitentiary
DR. H. P. MATTHEWSON, Supt. Hospital for the Insane.

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GEO. B. LAKE, Omaha.
AMASA COBB, Lincoln.

Second Judicial District.

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J. B. STRODE, Prosecuting-Att'y.
W. C. SHOWALTER, Clerk District Court, — Plattsmouth.

City Directory.

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WILLIAM H. CUSHING, Treasurer.
J. D. SIMPSON, City Clerk
WILLETT POTTENGER, Police Judge.
M. A. HARTIGAN, City Attorney.
F. KROEHLER, Chief of Police.
F. KROEHLER, Overseer of Streets.
C. KOENKE, Chief of Fire Dept.
JOSEPH H. HALL, Ch'n Board of Health.

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2nd ward—Jerry Hartman, J. M. Patterson.
3rd Ward—Alva Drew, M. B. Murphy.
4th Ward—C. S. Dawson, F. D. Lehnhoff.

SCHOOL BOARD.

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V. V. LEONARD, Wm. WINTERSTEEN.
ED. GREUSEL, ISAAC WILES,
Postmaster—JNO. W. MARSHALL.

County Directory.

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J. W. JENNINGS, County Clerk.
J. W. JOHNSON, County Judge.
R. W. HYERS, Sheriff.
CYRUS ALTON, Sup't of Pub. Instruction.
G. W. FAIRFIELD, County Surveyor.
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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

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SAM'L RICHARDSON, Mt. Pleasant Precinct.
A. B. TODD, Plattsmouth
Parties having business with the County Commissioners, will find them in session the first Monday and Tuesday of each month.

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J. A. CONNOR, HENRY BÆCK, Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WISE, Secretary.
FRED. GORDER, Treasurer.
Regular meetings of the Board at the Court House, the first Tuesday evening of each month.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTSMOUTH MAILS.

ARRIVES.		DEPARTS.
7.20 p. m.	EASTERN.	9.00 a. m.
4.00 a. m.		3.00 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	WESTERN.	9.00 a. m.
2.40 p. m.		6.55 p. m.
11.00 a m	NORTHERN.	4.25 p. m
2. p. m.	SOUTHERN.	9.00 a. m
1.00 a m.	OMAHA.	8.25 a. m.
2.30 p. m.		4.25 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	WEEPING WATER.	8.00 a. m
11.30 a. m.	FACTORYVILLE.	1.00 p. m

Office Hours, 7 to 6.

RATES CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

On orders not exceeding $15 - - - 10 cents
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 fifty dollars, but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

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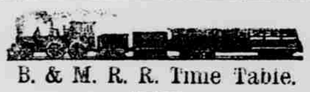
1st class matter (letters) 3 cents per ½ ounce.
2d " " (Publisher's rates) 2 cts per lb.
3d " " (Transient Newspapers and books come under this class) 1 cent per each 2 ounces.
4th class (merchandise) 1 cent per ounce.

J. W. MARSHALL P. M.



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

Taking Effect July, 2 1881.

FOR OMAHA FROM PLATTSMOUTH.

Leaves 3:45 a. m.	Arrives	6:00 a. m.
4:25 p. m.	"	5:45 p. m.
8:25 a. m.	"	9:40 a. m.
K. C. AND ST. JOE.		
6:35 a. m.	"	9:30 a. m.
8:40 p. m.	"	8:55 p. m.

FROM OMAHA FOR PLATTSMOUTH.

Leaves 8:15 a. m.	Arrives	9:35 a. m.
7:00 p. m.	"	9:10 p. m.
6:35 p. m.	"	7:35 p. m.
K. C. AND ST. JOE.		
8:25 a. m.	"	9:20 a. m.
7:45 p. m.	"	8:50 p. m.

FOR THE WEST.

Leaves Plattsmouth 9:00 a. m. Arrives Lincoln, 11:45 a. m.; Hastings 4:30 p. m.; McCook 10:05 p. m.; Denver 8:20 a. m.
Leaves 6:55 p. m; arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m.

FREIGHT

Leaves at 9:35 a. m.; Arrives Lincoln 4:10pm
Leaves at 8:10 p. m.; Arrives at Lincoln 2:00 p. m.; Hastings 5:30 a. m.
Leaves at 2:00 p. m.; Arrives at Lincoln 6:30 p. m.; Hastings 2:30 a. m.; McCook 4:50 a. m; Denver 1:00 p. m.

FROM THE WEST.

Leaves Denver at 8:05 p. m.; Arrives at McCook 4:50 a. m.; Hastings 10:20 a. m.; Lincoln 2:00 p. m.; Plattsmouth 5:00 p. m.
Leaves Lincoln 7 a. m; arrives Plattsmouth 9:00 a. m.

FREIGHT

Leaves Lincoln at 11:45 a. m; Arrives 3:30pm
Leaves Hastings 7:45 p. m.; Arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m.; Plattsmouth 2:50 a. m.
Leaves Denver 6:00 p. m.; Arrives McCook 8:25 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., 9:00 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.

TIME TABLE
Missouri Pacific Railroad.

	Express leaves going SOUTH.	Express leaves going SOUTH.	Freight leaves going SOUTH.
Omaha	7.40 p.m	8.00 a.m.	12.50 a. m.
Papillion	8.17 "	8.37 "	2.00 p. m.
Springfield	8.42 "	9.00 "	3.05 "
Louisville	8.59 "	9.15 "	3.50 "
Weeping Water	9.24 "	9.40 "	5.00 "
Avoca	9.37 "	9.53 "	5.45 "
Dunbar	10.07 "	10.21 "	6.45 "
Kansas City	6.37 a.m	7.07 p.m.	
St. Louis	5.52 p.m	6.22 a.m.	
	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH
St. Louis	8 52 a.m	8.32 p.m.	
Kansas City	8.38 p.m	7.57 a.m.	
Dunbar	5.10 a.m	4.24 p.m.	1.01 p. m.
Avoca	5.45 "	4.54 "	2.10 "
Weeping Water	6.03 "	5.08 "	2.45 "
Louisville	6.32 "	5.33 "	3.50 "
Springfield	*6.51 "	5.48 "	4.25 "
Papillion	7.20 "	6.15 "	5.25 "
Omaha arrives	8.00 "	6.55 "	7.06 "

The above is Jefferson City time, which is 14 minutes faster than Omaha time.

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 Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to

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

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We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative 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 Box, $3.00, or 4 Boxes for $10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address

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WOMAN AND HOME.

A Wicked Correspondent Writes an Awful Slander Upon the Wives of Western Congressmen.

A Word for the Woman Who Earns Her Own Money--Food for Infants.

Presence of Mind.

Some persons imagine that presence of mind is an instinctive quality that is never to be acquired; but that is an enormous view. Familiarity with danger is greatly conducive to it. Soldiers and sailors, as well as medical men, acquire it by experience. This is not available to all, but a contemplation of the possibility of danger, and of the means which should be taken to avoid it, will greatly conduce to the possession of this faculty. If every woman would think as to the best method of procedure if her bedroom were on fire, she would be more likely to act rationally, if the accident did occur, than one who had never contemplated the possibility of such an occurrence; and a girl who is convinced of the danger of rushing into the open air on her dress catching alight is more likely to throw herself on the floor and roll over and over than one who has never thought at all about the subject.

The Woman Who Earns Her Own Money.

"E. A." in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

During the week I met a gentle girl who had once been wealthy, but had reverses, and was now earning her bread. She said the coldness and the snubs of her former associates were unspeakably cruel. It was worse than the loss of her fortune. I regret that women can be so mean. The woman who sets in to work for her living does not cease to be a lady, if she was one before. The woman who sneers at her, because of it certainly shows that she is not a lady.

I do not undervalue money. It can surround us with beauty, and give us leisure for culture; but it cannot make a lady. The woman who earns her own money at the task she loves, has a happiness which the whole lot of idle, ignorant women that turn up their noses at her, may well envy her. A bird sings in her soul all day. The contempt flung at her she can well afford to return with interest. Moreover, love is a grand secret. On the whole, it is rather jolly to be "ostracized" by fashionable society. One gets rid of such a frightful lot of bores.

Woman as a Local Editor.

Strange that women are not more extensively employed as news-gatherers for the press. "Why" said Fogg; "Mrs. F. went out visiting t'other day, and, notwithstanding she had been gone less than an hour, when she came home she was fairly overflowing with new and recondite information. Our next-door neighbor on one side had gone into bankruptcy, and his creditors were raising a terrible pother about it; our neighbor on t'other side had been treating his family in a most shameful manner, and everybody was talking about it; a wedding was on the carpet across the way, notwithstanding nobody could see what he ever could see in her to fall in love with; two persons had been carried out of the world just below us, and three more brought into it two or three doors above; Mrs. A. had got a new silk dress, Mrs. B. had made over her old one, and Mrs. C. had declared that Parson Jones' wife wasn't a bit sociable. All this and more beside. And I," continued Fogg, "might travel all over town, from now till midsummer, and I wouldn't have found out one-hundredth part of the intelligence that woman picked up in one short hour."

How a Society Belle Keeps Fresh.

Cleveland Herald.

Few, indeed, are the people who can keep up the round of Washington gayety without sadly showing their weariness. An exception to this rule is a young daughter of an army officer stationed in that city. All winter she has been busy with receptions and dinners, kettle drums and germans, and on Wednesday, as she came into Mrs. Chandler's parlors, she looked as fresh and rosy as if it were her first day. My curiosity was aroused and presently I had an opportunity to inquire of her how it was that she was able to endure that to which stronger women yielded. "Oh," she replied, laughing, "mamma is almost a crank on that subject. She is bound I shall not look passe at the end of my second winter. Every night when I get home, no matter how tired I am, a warm bath is given me, after which I drink a bowl of bouillon and am put to bed in the guest chamber, which is more quiet than my own. In the morning I am not called, but arise when I awake, which is not often before lunch time. It grows monotonous, I assure you, but if I go I have to submit. I tell mamma that she treats me as if I was a Maud S. or a prize-fighter."

How to Boil and Stew.

To do either properly, the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water, and the water must be allowed to reach the boiling point immediately and to boil for about five minutes. The action of the boiling water upon the surface of either meat or vegetables is to harden it slightly, just enough to prevent the escape of either juices or mineral salts. After the pot containing the food has begun to boil the second time, it should be removed to the side of the fire and allowed to simmer until the food is done. This simmering, or stewing, extracts all of the nutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables. The pot should be kept closely covered, unless for a moment when it is necessary to raise the cover in order to remove the scum. The steam will condense inside in drops of moisture, the boiling is slow. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process I recommend. After the pot once boils you cannot make its contents cook any faster if you have fire enough under it to run a steam engine. So save your fuel and add to the fire little by little, to keep the pot boiling. Remember if you boil meat hard and fast it will be tough and tasteless, and most of its goodness will go up the chimney, or out of the window with the steam.

Food for Infants.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

For the present, passing over such usual torture as the use of the tight bands, called the "swathe"—as needless as cruel—with a mere mention, keeping the head too hot, by enveloping it in a profusion of feather pillows, putting the head toward the fire instead of the feet, rocking in the cradle till the brain reels, tossing, "bouncing" and "trotting" enough to induce a brain fever, etc., I shall now refer to the cruel practices connected with feeding.

As important fundamental truths, let it be remembered that the mother's milk contains no starch and therefore, the saliva of the babe demands no ferment-diastase with which to digest it, and that, for this reason, this saliva, until about the time of the appearance of several teeth, is destitute of this diastase, so very necessary in the digestion of all starchy foods. For these reasons, all such starch foods, as arrow-root, rice, tapioca, sago, corn starch, fine flour gruel and other articles made of it, baked potato, crackers, soda biscuit—almost the meanest food ever taken—with "pap," made from cookies and the like, cannot but disturb the digestive organs, the trash—to the infant stomach—remaining undigested, a constant source of irritation producing, legitimately, such diseases as cholera infantum, dysentery and the like. This they do, not only on account of the disturbance caused by the semi-putrid mass of undigested food, corrupting the whole system—a fair case of "blood-poisoning"—but from the excessive heating character of the articles, the office of starch, oils and sweets being to heat and fatten, having no direct influence in adding to the strength and health of the body.

What shall be the food of the babe? Most decidedly the mother's milk, when it is abundant and of a good quality. The cow's milk, differing in its constituents, is not as good as some artificial foods, those prepared in reference to this disease, absolutely demanded for the digestion of starch.

Value of Woman's Work.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, writing to The Christian Union of his camp life in the woods, gives the following advice:

"All men ought to go to the woods and religiously do their own washing and general work—such as sewing, cooking, housekeeping and dish washing. The work of women is not spoken of sensibly by men till they have done it themselves. Gentlemen readers, it is easy to

than ever. Do as I have done—no a wash or six pieces, and then remember that a woman turns off two hundred pieces in a day. Look at your watch and see how long it takes you. Look at your soap and see how much you have used. Look at your white clothes, handkerchief or towel, and see what you have done or not done, and never again speak harshly of or to a woman on wash-day, nor of laundry work as if it were unskilled labor. Try it. Don't talk. Don't sneer. Try it. A sympathetic gentleman having washed two dozen pieces will never change his shirt again without a glow of reverence and gratitude. She did this. A similar and salutary consciousness will come to him who darns his own socks, patches his trowsers, splices his suspenders and washes dishes. Look not every man upon his own things, but every man also upon the work of a woman. Such an experience in the woods will go far towards settling the woman question, by teaching us that we are all members one of another, and there must be no schism."

A Few Points in Etiquette.

Clara Belle, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wedding and engagement rings are both worn on the same finger, third of the left hand, the latter serving as guard to the former, when both are in place. The bride does not give the groom a wedding-ring. She gives him a seal ring, a cat's-eye or a broad gold ring with gems sunken in it. No bride should wear at a wedding anything that has been worn before, unless it be some trifle to conform with the superstition that a bride, for luck's sake, should wear something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue. When asked to dance, a lady need only bow in accepting the invitation. There is no necessity to return thanks either before or after the dance; your partner will thank you. It is "bad form" for a lady to thank a gentleman who invites her to dance, ride, drive, row or walk with him. It is always presumed that he is the obliged party, and that she graciously confers a favor. There is no law of etiquette as to which side of a woman a man walks in the street. He allows circumstances to determine on which side will be most agreeable and safe for her. Nor does he keep changing at the street corners. A man raises his hat to the woman to whom his friend bows. That is the acknowledged etiquette of the polite world everywhere. A woman's one bow, if gracious, will do for several acquaintances whom she may meet at once. Smile and glance at all as you do so

When the Years Creep On.

Ada A. Harper in Terre Haute Mail.

There is this consolation for plain girls, they will not suffer the exquisite torture of seeing their charms fade away, one by one, before the remorseless approach of time; realizing the hopelessness of wishing for beauty if they will turn their attention to art, to literature, to domestic training, to some of the many occupations which not only are profitable to women but really make them attractive, and most important of all, give them something to think about besides themselves.

And when the years creep on and the color leaves the cheek, the glossy hair turns grey and the eyes lose their sparkle, then, indeed, comes the great test of a woman's charms. Remember all our friends, those of youth, of maturity, of old age, the ones who seem most beautiful to us are the ones we love the best. They may not have one line or lineament that would please the artist or sculptor, but they are transfigured in the eyes of our affection. Every good mother is to her children the most beautiful woman on earth because they think only of her precious love, her sweet devotion, and we have the same feeling toward our friends who are tried and true. The eyes may have lost their brightness but they shine with the light of peace and gentleness; every wrinkle is a line of kindness and good will; and we forget all imperfections of the face and figure when we think of the generous, faithful heart, the grand, self-sacrificing soul. This divine beauty outlives youth and toil and sorrow, touches with tender grace the aged face and rests like a holy benediction upon the brow of the dead.

Lime Juice in the Treatment of Diphtheria.

M. Czartoryski, M. D., of Stockton, California, writes as follows to The London Lancet:

"During a prolonged residence in the interior of China, I became acquainted with the fact that the Chinese place great reliance during epidemic of diphtheria in the internal use of the fresh juice of limes (a fruit closely allied to the lemon) and of the fruit itself, which they consume in enormous quantities, in every conceivable form—as lemonade, with native spirits, cut in slices, etc., during attacks of this dreadful disease, with apparently most successful results, it hardly ever failing to effect a cure. The Chinese consider it a specific, and I will in case of need, do anything to obtain a supply.

"Since I have come back to California, as also in Louisiana, I have used limes and their juices in my practice as a physician with most successful results in cases of diphtheria, even in the most desperate cases. As soon as I take charge of a case of diphtheria, I order limes to be administered as freely as possible, in any manner the patient can be prevailed upon to take them, especially in the form of hot lemonade, sweetened with white sugar or honey, or cut in slices with powdered white sugar. Besides lime juice (which I suppose acts by imparting an excess of oxygen to the circulation, and thereby prevents formation of vibriones, etc., and so has almost a specific effect on disease). I prescribe whatever drug may be indicated to relieve symptoms as they develop, and impart strength by appropriate stimulants and nourishment."

Unmarried Women.

One of the greatest social problems of the day is to explain why there are so many marriageable women who never get married. Some say that it is owing to an excess in numbers of women over men, in consequence of which there are not husbands enough to go round. This, however, is disproved by statistics. Take the world through, and figures show that there are as many men in it as there are women. Others attribute it to the expensiveness of modern life. Men do not marry because it is said they cannot afford to. But the fact is that no man who truly loved a woman ever hesitated to become engaged to her and eventually marry her because of poverty. There are cold-blooded men, with no idea of any feeling for a woman stronger than languid admiration, who may be deterred from assuming what they regard as a burden in the shape of a wife, unless assured of a liberal income, but most men are not so calculating. Others, again attribute the evil to women's fastidiousness. They expect too much in a husband, and, while waiting for an impossible shadow, let the possible substance slip through their fingers. This is a libel on the sex. As a rule they are no more fastidious than men are, and they are just as susceptible as men to that enchantment of love which invests its object with every perfection and covers up every fault. So far as men and women are concerned, they are as prone to marriage now as in any period of the world's history. Nevertheless, there are the women waiting for husbands and not getting them. They are pretty, they are accomplished, they are sensible, and, under proper training, they would make excellent wives and mothers, but they never get a chance. What seems to be needed is a more thorough method of bringing men and women into social contact with each other.

A Solemn Issue.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The question as to whether a husband has a right to exact that his better half shall build the fire is to be settled in Indiana. A minister's wife has raised the issue in a suit for divorce. The jury in the case have a solemn duty to perform. This is a time when married men should stand together.

Atlanta's Growth.

New York Sun.

Atlanta has gained greatly by her cotton exhibition of 1881. There has been a continuous flow of people and capital, and real estate has been in constant demand for residences and mercantile purposes. A grain elevator and a cotton compress have been built; a spinning company has completed and nearly filled a capacious building with machinery, and is preparing to double its capacity; the great fair building has been purchased by a company with a capital of $[illegible], and is half filled with machinery; companies have been formed for building apparatus to prepare cotton for the spinner; fertilizer and other manufactories have been established in and near the city, and a concern has been organized for the manufacture of oleomargarine. The aggregate capital invested since the exposition in manufacturing enterprises is about $1,500,000, employing more than 2,000 operatives, and paying annual wages approximating $800,000.

Corea's Common Cure-All.

New York Tribune.

In Corea the common cure-all is ginseng root, the best specimens of which will in times of scarcity command the almost fabulous price

A Fly in the Room.

Careful housekeeper at breakfast: "Bridget, Bridget, there is a fly in the room." "Yis, indade, ma'am; I know there is. It got in this mornin' when me back was turned."

We must be here to work;
And men who work, can only work for men,
And not to work in vain must comprehend
Humanity, and so work humanly
And raise men's bodies still by raising souls
As God did first. —[Mrs. Browning.

A Madder if Not a Wiser Man.

Chicago Herald.

The denouement was brought about in this way: He had decided to make her a formal offer of his hand and heart—all he was worth and then he hoped to be indulged in some lover like demonstrations, the young lady so far being coolly indifferent in her manner to him. He attributed this to maidenly reserve, for it never occurred to him that she was not in love with him. He cautiously prefaced his declaration with a few questions.

Did she love him well enough to live in a cottage with him? Was she a good cook and bottle-washer? Did she think it a wife's duty to make home happy? Would she consult his tastes and wishes concerning her associates and pursuits in life? Was she economical? Could she make her own clothes, etc?

The young lady said that before she answered his questions she would assure him of some negative virtues she possessed. She never drank, smoked or chewed; never owed a bill to her laundry or tailor; never stayed out all night playing billiards; never lounged on the street corner and ogled giddy girls; never stood in with the boys for cigars and wine suppers.

"Now," said she, rising indignantly, "I am assured by those who know that you do all those things, and it is rather absurd for you to expect all the virtues in me while you not possess any of them yourself. I can never be your wife," and she bowed him out and left him standing on the cold door step, a madder if not a wiser man.

Bugaboos and Burglars.

Detroit Post.

A lady in this city overheard her nurse girl talking to the little child she was putting to sleep, and among other legends of the nursery in which she indulged, was this:

"If you don't go right to sleep this very minute, a great big, awful black bear, with eyes like coals of fire, and sharp, white, cruel teeth, will come out from under the bed and o-a-t-y-o-u-a-l-l-up!"

The poor little thing nestled down under the clothes, and after a long season of terror fell asleep, to dream frightful dreams of bears eating her.

That night, when the stolid nurse had composed herself in her own comfortable bed and had put the light out, there came a sudden rap at the door, and the voice of the mistress called loudly at the door,

"Maggie! Maggie! for mercy's sake get up as quick as you can! There's a fearful burglar under the bed, and as soon as you get asleep he's coming out to root and murder you!"

At the word burglar the girl sprang from the bed with a scream, tore open the door and fell in hysterics into the hall. The lesson was even more instructive than the mistress had designed, but when the girl's fears were calmed she said to her:

"You did not hesitate to tell my little delicate child, who could not possibly know that it was a lie, a cruel story of a bear under her bed; now, when I treat you to the same kind of a slumber-story, you are nearly frightened to death. To-morrow you can go into the kitchen and work; you are not fit to care for little children."

How many children are there who every night of their lives are frightened to sleep.

Dishwashing Her Life Away.

The quiet fidelity with which a woman will dishwash her life away for her husband and children is a marvel of endurance. Here is the servitude of woman heaviest—no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Men take jobs, work on them, finish them, and they are over for good and all. The prospect of ending them and drawing pay for the labor is alluring, but no such allurements are held out to the wife. She washes Monday after Monday the same garments until there is nothing more of them to wash; then they are replaced by others of new material just like them, and the rubbing and wringing goes on forever. She mends the stockings with tireless fidelity, the same holes meeting her gaze week after week, for if there is a darned place in a sock she invariably puts his irreproachable toe through it. Every morning the rooms are put in order, only to be in the wildest disorder by the time night falls. There are no jobs, each one different, no terms, no pay day. The same socks, the same washing, the same room every time. There is too little brightness in the live of women in the country. They have too little help in their domestic occupations. The "nurse" in a house where there is a baby to care for ought to be set down as one of the regular expenses, as much as the potatoes for the family. A mother's health, both of body and mind, is worth more than additional acres of land or finer live stock. The heart should not be allowed to grow old. Life should not have lost its charm, the heart is spirit, and the body its elasticity at forty years. And yet how many women are faded and wan, and shattered in mind and health, long before they are forty. As the joy of life is not in youth's morning, if we so will it, we can to the last moment of life be at least negatively happy.

Awful Slander Upon the Wives of Congressmen from Beyond the Mississippi.

New York Letter.

I met a congressman yesterday at the Fifth avenue hotel and spoke to him about a paragraph I had seen in a Washington paper to the effect that a western congressman had made his wife a present of $2,000 for her agreeing not to spend the winter in Washington. I asked him if it was true. "Ten to one it is," he said. "Of all the scaly, uncouth and remarkable objects in creation a western congressman's wife is perhaps the most eminent. Nothing can approach her except her daughters. If my wife was like any of the fifty or sixty particularly bad cases in Washington society I would cheerfully give her nine-tenths of my fortune to stay in the wild western woods. Just before I came away I attended a reception by Mrs. Frelinghuysen, and saw a fair illustration of the manners of the wives of these western politicians. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, evidently with the intention of assisting her guests in the art of politeness, had stationed herself almost opposite the double doors that led into the reception room, so that anybody walking in would surely see her. Thus, it was fondly hoped that the members' wives would walk up to her on entering the room, and offer their congratulations. About 10:30 the wives of the western members began to come in, with long-necked and freckled daughters, but decked in the most gorgeous styles of the fashions of '78 and '79. I give you my word, at least six of the western women who entered the room, either through positive ignorance or embarrassment, failed to greet the hostess at all, but sided off among the chairs at the other side of the doorway or rushed precipitately to friends whom they happened to know in the throng. Before the wives leave their country homes they usually have a lot of gaudy and ill-fitting ball costumes made, with which they confidently expect to create a sensation in Washington. They do create a sensation, but not the sort they desire. It is astounding the mistakes that some of them make when they first arrive. A few have enough natural tact and adaptability to overcome their lack of breeding after they have been a short time at the capital but some of the women remain awkward to the last. A hostess who can receive acceptably and popularly in Washington must be a woman of uncommon tact and good humor, for the people who come to her house are mighty hard to manage.

To Keep on the Move.

Philadelphia News.

Actress—You say you are rich enough to retire from the stage, but have got so used to traveling about from place to place that you would not be satisfied unless constantly on the move. The way out of your difficulty is very simple: Marry a Methodist minister with no influence in conference.

The Adamic Curse.

Texas Siftings.

"Now, Johnny," said an Austin school teacher, "what happened after the angel with fiery sword drove Adam and Eve out of the Garden of Eden."

"They had to eat bread to make them eat."

Verbal Criticism.

Norristown Herald.

The London Truth wants every journalist to denounce and ignore the word "unwisdom," which is creeping into the newspapers. It is no doubt very upright to use the word, and

DR. FISHBLATT

OF THE

DES MOINES AND OMAHA MEDICAL DISPENSARYS,

ON ACCOUNT OF HIS

Immense Practice in Plattsmouth, Nebraska,

WILL MAKE HIS NEXT VISIT ON

Saturday, May 19, 1883

AND WILL REMAIN ONE DAY,

AT THE

PERKINS HOUSE,

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED ON THE

Ear & Eye, Throat & Lungs, Catarrh, Kidneys,

Bladder and Female Diseases as Well as All Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

DR. FISHBLATT

Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, hysteria, mental worry, palpitation of the heart, insanity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels, these terrible diseases, arising from solitary habits of youth, and sexual practices, now lead to the victim that the days of Syrens to the banks of Lethe, blighting the brightest hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage impossible.

Those that are suffering from the evil practice, which destroys their social and physical system, causing:

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

the symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind, which will deter from pursuing their business and social duties, makes happy marriages impossible, causes dyspepsia, loss of the heart, oppression of spirits, confusion of ideas, palpitation, nervousness, nightmare, lassitude, loss of energy, pain in the back, weakness of the limbs, sexual weakness, lost manhood, wakefulness, nervous irritability, are easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as if some dreadful misfortune is about to befall them, as which results in premature decay, confusion of ideas, wandering of the mind, contraction of the muscles, trembling, confusion of thoughts, watery and weak eyes, a peculiar appearance of the eyes, pain in the back and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult no delay if desire to avoid premature death.

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 the brightest intellect, who might otherwise occupy positions of honor and usefulness, can be restored to perfect manhood, and enjoy the ecstacy the living lyre, may and will continue.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, suffering from physical weakness. Loss of procreative power, impotency or any other disqualification, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, who makes their case his study, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANAL WEAKNESS

immediately cured and full vigor restored. This weakness, if not cured, often renders life a burden and marriage impossible, in the period prior to the age of twenty-one, young men are apt to commit excesses from the ignorance of the dangerous consequences that may ensue. Now who that understands the subject, would think of placing himself under the care of a doctor, who, for the sake of filthy gain, would be willing to see his victim go down to premature graves, when a few dollars would restore him to perfect health and vigor? The system becomes enfeebled, the mind becomes weak,