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Parties having business with the County
Commissioners, will find them in session the
First Monday and Tuesday of each month.

FRANK CARRUTH, President. J. A. CONNOR, HENRY B.ECK, Vice-Presi-WM. S. WISE, Secretary.

Regular meetings of the Board at the Court House, the first Tuesday evening of each month.

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTANOUTH WAILS

E MAIN	A A SA SE A S.		Manage 4
ARRIVES.			DEPARTS
7.30 p. m. (	EASTERN.	6	) 9.00 a. m
9.00 a. m. ( 5.00 p. m. )	WESTERN	le.	) 9,00 a. m
1.00 to 10	NORTHERN	N.	4.25 p. n
.50 p. m.	SOUTHER	N.	9.00 a, 1
1.30 a.m. t	OMAHA.		) 8.25 a. m 4.25 p. m
4.00 p. m.	WEEPING WA	TKR.	8.00 a. 1
11.00 a m. Dec. 17, 180	VACTORYVI	LLE.	1,00 p. 1
	THE A SPECIES	E CA C	35 43 X 40 Y

## ORDERS.

Over	\$15 an	ot exceed	coeding	831-	٠,٥,	15 cents
**	\$30	**	100	210 -	. *	20 cente
NA.	\$40	**	**	CMC-TO-TO-		25 cents
2700	unt fro	Money m one	Order cent to fractions	netv	don	ars. Dul

1st class matter (letters) 3 cents, per 14 ounce, 2d " (Publisher's rates) 2 ets per lb, 3d " (Transient Newspapers and books come unier this class) 1 cent per which 2 ounces. th class (mershander) I cent per ounce. J. W. MARSHALL P. M.

B. & M. R. R. Time Table. Taking Effect July . 1881.

PURE OMAHA DROW PLACESMOUTH.

Leaves 3545 a. m. Arrives 6 500 m. m.

and the second	4 :23 p. m.		D : 15 In 181.
	8 :25 a. m.	200	5 5 10 m. 11k.
	K. C. AN	D Shalling	
	6 :35 a. m.	6.6	9 alle at ter
	6:40 p. m.	(++)	8 :00 p. m.
PPO	M OMAHA FO	DR PLATTS	MARITHE.
FILE	M OWNERS E		
Leave	s 8:15 n. m.	Arrives	9:35 a. m.
**	7:00 p. m.	**	9:10 p. m.
150	6 :35 p. m.		7 :35 p. m.
	K. C. A20	D ST. JOH.	
(86)	8 :25 a. m.	71.34	9:20 a. m.
44	7 -45 n m	44	87:50 to 198

FOR THE WEST. Leaves Plattsmouth 9:00 a. m. Arrives Lincoln, 11:15 a. m.; Hastlings 4:30 p. m.; McCook 10:05 p. m.; Deaver 8:20 a. m. Leaves 6:55 p. m.; arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m. Leaves 6:35 p. m; arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m; Firstion F Leaves at 8:35 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 2:30 p. m.; Arrives at Lincoln 6:30 p. m.; Hastings 2:30 a. m.; McCook 4:30 a. m; Denver 1:30 p. m.

FROM THE WEST. f. Leaves Denver at 8:05 p. m. ; Arrives at Mc-Cook 4:50 a.m.; Hastings 10:20 a.m.; Lincoln 2:00 p.m.; Plattemouth 5:00 p.m. Lincoln 7 a.m.; arrives Plattemouth

Leaves Lincoln at 11:45 a. m.; Arrives 5:36pm Leaves Hastings 7:45 p. m.; Arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m.; Plattsmouth 2:50 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 11:30 a. m. FREIGHT

GOING BAST. Passenger trains leave Plattsmouth at 7 00 a. Junction at 7 25 a. m., 9 20 a. m. and 5 30 p. m.

Leave at 9 20 a. m. and 8 35 p. m.:

Leave at 9 20 a. m. and 8 35 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 Platts-mouth 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.
Omaba Papiliten Springfield Louisville Weeping Water Ayoca Dunbar Kansas City St, Louis	8.17 8.42 8.59 9.24 9.37 10.07 6.37 a, m	8.00 a.m. 8.37 ··· 9.00 ··· 9.15 ··· 9.46 ··· 9.53 ··· 10.21 ··· 7.07 p.m. 6.22 a.m.	12.50 a. m. 2,00 p. Ih. 3.05 3.50 5.00 5.45
	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.	NORTH.
St. Louis  Kansas City  Dunbar  Avoca  Weeping Water  Louisville  Springfield  Papillion	5.45 **	7.57 a.m.	

Omaha arriver 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 prac-tice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Ceasumption, Bronchitis, C starrh Asthma, and all Throat and Lurg affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Deblity, 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. tions for successful treatment at your low home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to 491 DR. J. C. KAYMOND.

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For reference noply to J. P. Young, J. V. Wee

## SAGE'S ADDITION

### CITY of PLATTSMOUTH

Valuable outlots for residence pur-

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

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Plattsmouth Telephone Exchange. 1 J. P. Young, residence. Bennett & Lewis, store, M. B. Murphy & Co., " Bonner Stables.
County Clerk's office.
E. B. Lewis, residence.
J. V. Weekbach, store.
Western Union Telegraph office.
D. H. Wheeler, residence. D. A. Campbell, R. B. Windnam, Jao. Wayman, J. W. Jennings, W. S. Wise, office. 17 W. S. Wise, office.
18 Morrissey Bros., office,
19 W. R. Carter, store.
20 G. W. Fairfield, residence.
21 M. B. Murphy,
22 D. H. Wheeler & Co., office.
23 J. P. Taylor, residence,
24 First National Bank,
25 P. E. Ruffner's office.
26 J. P. Young, store,
27 Perkins House,
28 R. W. Hyers, residence,
29 J. W. Hyers, residence,
31 Journal office,

class possessed of vast fortunes to make work for the class who have none."

These two anecdotes throw a gleam of light 34 HERALD PUB. Co office. 34 HERALD PUB. Co omce.
35 J. N. Wise, residence.
36 S. M. Chapman, "
37 W. D. Jones, "
38 A. N. Sullivan, "
39 H. E. Palmer, "
40 W. H. Schildknecht, office. 41 Sullivan & Woo ey, 42 A. W. McLaughlin, residence, 43 A. Patterson, livery. 44 C. M. Holmes, "45 L. D. Bennett, residence. 45 L. D. Bennett, residence,
46 Geo. S. Smith, office,
47 L. A. Moore, flor st.
49 J. W. Barnes, residence,
50 K. R. Livingston, office,
307 J. V. Weckbach, residence,
335 Chaplain Wright,
340 W. H. Schildknecht

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sales of the state of the sales at a sales at a sales at a sales at a

The European workingman, however intelligent or skillful, is inexorably held down to the same social condition, while the American can can open any door for himself or his children by skill and intelligence. The American is too apt to take for granted the open chances which are his birthright, and to appreciate them as blessings as little as he does the air seed annahing. PRIVATE OFFICE, OVER UMAN Station, Stat

## UNCLE RUFUS HATCH.

Nuggets That Were No Pocket-Pieces "Yankee Dood!s."

The following is a list of big nuggets that have been found in this section: On the 18th taken from the Monumental quartz mine, Si-Ways ... He Would Teach the erra Buttes, which weighed 1,596 ounces troy, French a Thing or Two About the value of which was estimated at from \$21,-Liberty, Justice and 000 to \$30,000. The nugget was sold to R. R.

Wheat. Woodward, of San Francisco, for \$21,636.52. A ne specimen was taken from the Rainbow quartz mine, Chipp's Flat, in 1881. It was Paris Letter in Chicago News. taken from a depth of two hundred feet. The specimen was on exhibition in San Francisco. Later it was shipped to London and worked there. It yielded \$22,000. In 1855 a nugget ounces and was worth \$10,000. It contained From 1851 to 1862 twelve gold nuggets, rang-

### What's in a Name.

Youth's Companion. In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" the heroine asks,-"What's in a name? that which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet." One of our modern poets takes different grounds and declares, -

has been worked to a depth of only 300 feet.

BIG LUMPS OF GOLD.

Found in Sierra County, California,

Sierra County Tribune.

valued at \$1,569.

"There is more force in names Than most men dream of; and a lie may keep Its throne a whole age longer, if it skulk Behind the shield of some fair seeming name." The Book tells us, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

No man of fame will say there is nothing in a name, An interesting illustration of the money-value of a name may be seen in the money-value of a hame may be seen in the narratives of the amount of the payments which the poet Longfellow received for some of his famous poems.

For "Sandalphon" he was given a year's sub-

scription to the newspapers in which it was published. In speaking of this he laughingly told of a friend who suffered much worse fortune than himself. This friend after contributing a long time for a certain newspaper, was finally invited by the editor to take an ice by way of making all square between them. The biogra-pher adds, "Can it be that our magnificent edio-lay have descended from such un-Some years later "The Skeleton in Armor"

brought Longfellow fifty dollars, which was exactly double what he had ever before recoived. But for "The Hanging of the Crane," published in 1874, Mr. Bonner paid him four thousand dollars, Longfellow reserving the copyright. For The Skeleton in Armor" he received about thirty cents a line.
The great difference lay not in the intrinsic worth of the poems; it was caused by the fact that in later years the post had won a name which had so much influence that commanded

a high price for his writings. We do not always remember the long years of patient, untiring toil which lies behind a fa-

A Fellow Who Needed Watching. Arkansaw Traveler. A gentleman stopped his horse at a tell gate, and not seeing the gate keeper, went into the house Finding no one, he began a general search and finally discovered the gate keeper out in the field at work. Although the old man was quite a distance away, the gentleman went into the field and approached the old

man, and said: "You are the toll gate keeper, I believe." "Yes, sir," the old man replied, turning and aning on his hoe-handle.
"Well, I want to go through the gate."

"Ain't the gate open?" "Well, why don't you go through? It's my

business to be there."

"Because I wanted to pay you."

"And you came all the way out here to pay me five cents?" Yes, sir," said the gentleman, proudly lookg the old man in the eye. 'Couldn't you have left the money on the "Yes, but I wanted you to know that I paid

"You are an bonest man." "Yes, sir," replied the gentleman, while a leased expression spread over his face.

You would have walked three times as far have paid me that five cents, wouldn't there, John," the old man called to a boy that lay in the shade, "call the dog and go slong and watch the feller till he gets away.

Bet two hundred dollars he steals something fore he leaves the place." Detroit Free Press: A New York elergyman

the receives a salary of \$25,000 a year and a pew in whose church costs as much as the modest support of a family, warns young men against entering the race for wealth. If they heed his advice they will have to keep away

### workingmen Here and Aproba. Youth's Companion.

Mr. Kuight, an American scholar who lived in Paris during most of his life, used to tell a story illustrative of the way in which the European workman was reduced to a Buman ma-

During the international exhibition he was seated under a canopy on the grounds listening to some music. It had been raining all day, and the ground was soaking with water. A man went stolidly up and down the area in front, with a watering-can sprinkling the grass.

"Mon ami," said Mr. Knight, "do you not see that it is raining?" "I am employed to wet this grass," said the

man, "and I shall wet it, rain or no rain, until Another American was not long since watching the workmen employed in the alteration of

Eaton hall, near Chester, on the estate of the marquis of Westminster, and listening to the statement of an English companion that 500 men had been at work on it for several years. "I should think they might go on to the end of time, if they work as they are working now," said the shrewd visitor. "Here are fifty stout

fellows, for instance, each with a wheelbarrow

removing this heap of stone two hundred yards. It will take them a year. A temporary railway, cars and engine, derrick and pulleys, would cost a comparative trifle, and do the work in three days." would cost a comparative trine, and work in three days."

"And for the rest of the year your fifty stout fellows would starve?" suggested the Englishman. "You do not consider how overlishman. "You do not consider how overlishman. "You do not consider how overlishman. "You do not consider how overlishman." The suggested the Englishman is the duty of the would be advantageous if our padopt a better system of farmin tay, feed the land more, in ord and might feed them. He replies

on the different social condition of the Euroon the different social condition of the Europe and American workingman. Any one or reflection will understand the totally different spirit with which a man must go through his day's labor when he knows that the work and wages are given to him as a charity, and when he knows that his work, and his strength, and he knows that his work, and his strength, and on the old farms in states like Illinois, Minnesott and interest could not food to his best skill and intelligence bear their part, and are needed in advancing his own fortunes, and in developing a great country and a new their land. To bring fish rerule from the coast, or town newerage from the coast, or town ne

He Enters Paris to the Music of

of August, 1850, a large piece of gold was | Bis Opinion of France and French

Two or three nights back, while in the magnificent dining-room of the Grand hotel, enjoying, as were seven or eight hundred other persons, a very excellent dinner, I was suddenly was found at French Ravine that weighed 533 surprised by M. Desgranges and his orchestra striking up "The Star Spangled Banner." It considerable quartz, which is not calculated in | is seldom that Desgranges ventures to indulge its weight. In 1851, at French Ravine, a nugget | in national airs, or anything of that kind. was found which weighed 436 ounces and was | Once a year the guests of the Grand hotel who valued at \$8,000. A nugget is reported to have been found at Minnesota, valued at \$5,000. In 1850 a piece of gold quartz was found in French Rayme which contained 265 ounces now that of England, and so on around the of gold, worth \$4,835. At Smith's Flat, in 1868, a piece of gold was taken from a claim which was worth \$2,716 and weighed 146 ounces. At Smith's Flat, in 1864, a nugget was found are not used to them, and hence I was rather weighing 140 ounces and worth \$2,605. At startled the other night when he gave us "The Little Grizzly Diggings, in 1802, a nugget worth. Star Spanned Ranger." I picked up my many Star Spangled Banner," I picked up my menu, Star Spangled Banner, I picked up my menu, outness and valued at \$1,770 was found at the Hope claim, four miles below the Mountain programme, and while I was thinking about it House. At French Ravine, in 1869, a nugget the band struck up "Yankee Doodle." I beckwas found worth \$1,757 and weighing 93 oned to the maitre d'hotel. "Why is this cances. At Smith's Flat in 1861, a nugget was tolind which weighed 80 ounces and was thus," I asked Monsieur Carry smiled and explained, and the point of his whispored communication was that Mr. Rufus Hatch and ing from 30 to 147 ounces, were taken from the Live Yankee claim at Forest City. From 1856 family were at another table; that Mr. Rufus to 1862 a number of gold nuggets, varying from 36 to 100 ounces, were found in the Oregon claim at Forest City. A specimen worth \$5,900 was taken from the Oriental (Gold Gate)

Hatch had requested that the orchestra should play something which would remind a patriotic American citizen of his native land; that this message had been carried to Mons. quartz mine. The total value of the Golden Gate mine is estimated at \$2.0,000. The mine Knecht, the worthy manager of the hotel, and now the request of the distinguished guest

was complied with "Uncle Rufue," in my hotel; well, here was a chance for an interview. On general principles it is safe for enterprising journalists to indulge in an interview whenever the opportunity presents itself. It is absolutely imperative on him when he meets a man like Rufus Hatch, for no conversation is more interesting than that of the famous "cattleman" of Broad street. Dinner over, I went for Uncle Rufus, and as he was about going to the opera with his family we arranged a rendezvous for the

Accordingly, the next day, in answer to my inquiry whether he was in Paris on business or pleasure, Mr. Hatch said: "I am trying to combine both, and I think I have so far met with pretty good success. If it holds out this way I shall go back to New York healthier, wealthier and of course happier. I was in London three weeks, and I have been in Paris almost a fortnight. I have formed decided opinions on some things, even if I am not one of the oldest inhabitants. I don't speak much French, and I know the names of none of tha streets. I could not read them or spell them If I did happen to remember them; but I get along nicely with two phrases-'poor boy' (pour boire) and the name of my hotel. When get lost I tell a cab driver the name of the hotel, and when I want any hing done i say poor boy. Those two words a ways make the tellows fly around. They appear to me to be uncommonly interested in my welfare when I speak to them. I could make my way all over France with these two France words—and the money to back them up. Mr. Hatch spoke those last few words thought uly, reflectively, and he appeared to be making a moutal calculation as to the probable a content of money that it would take the first the mup.

I asked Uncle Rufus of he had seen anything

I asked Uncle Rudus of he had seen anything of the country. He replied that he had seen more of France and together than most Franchmen had of the United States. "Gladstone, Jules Ferry, and their people," he continued, "don't visit America; and only know what we are from books and newspapers. All the reading matter on earth would not give me as practical an idea of what these countries are as have the two visits which I have made within the past twelve months. I see here France the past twelve months. I see here France with her 37,000,000 people and 204,000 square miles of territory. Her acres are too small, or else she has got too many inhabitants to the square mile. Great Britain and Ireland have about thirty-four millions of people to 116,000 equare miles of country; there is not land enough for the people. The soil won't support them. It has been worked anyway for a thousand years, and is worked out, is impovcrished If it was manured, fertilized, stimulated as no other soil on earth is, it would hardly support the earth worms that squirm about in it. Whatever virgin soil there is in either country is to be found only in the vast hunting estates which are owned by royal and noble proprietors. At the present rate of increase France doubles her population once in two hundred years; all England in one hundred years the city of London in fifty years. The United States is now doubling its population every thirty years. I tell you, sir, there is something wrong over here about the whole organization of government and society as well. It is wrong from the bottom up. It is all very petty to look at, and it reminds me of the remark of the little boy that had been gathering pend lilies. A passer-by said:

"Those are practy thowers, Tommy."

"Yes, answered the boy, 'they be pooty, mister, but they ain't good for much. They wilt so quick less you 'tend 'em all me time."

"Paris ie beautiful to look at. The houses are elegant, uniform in architecture, but—well, even all the party to have been built to If it was manured, fertilized, stimu-

are elagant, uniform in architecture, but-well, every one of them seems to have been built to serve as a fort or basricade as much as for a residence. The front doors are like heavy armored gates, and all the ground floor windows have cross-bars or iron shutters. The statues on all the public meauments are figures of war or victory. The ornaments are cannon, guns, swords, shot shell, and battle flags. I see no figures representing peace or plenty, surjounded with wheat sheaves, horns of abundance of the control of th ance, or plow-shares. The great public build-ings are palaces and barracks, and every tenth man is serving as a soldier with a bayonet or sword in his hand, while most of the others are worn-out veterans of past wars, decorated with medals for the slaughterings they have survived. This is what I see in the cities. As I pass through the rural districts I see the land I pass through the rural districts I see the land dotted with hovels surrounding chateaux. Every square inch of soil being coaxed to give it some fittle mite of product. The trees are shorn of their very twigs for fuel. Worst of all, I see women in crowds toiling in every field with hoe and spade, and in every wood and thicket with ax and billet-hook, working to keep the men in uniform for war. Such a state of affairs may have lasted for centuries, but it is steadily growing worse, and can't last always. The people are learing, and knowledge will make them restless, and, at last, resolved. They will hear, they are hearing,, of Texas with with its 274,000 square miles, and of Dakota with its 152,000 square miles of virgin land. Combine Montana and Dakota, and they will raise more wheat than Great Britain and France put together, for they are especially adapted to grain production. It costs more to manure an acre of land here than an acre of magnificent land in our great northwes, costs to buy outright. There are lands in England held by tenant farmers whereon the rent, tithes, and manuring costs \$36 a year per acre, the bulk of it being rent, which the duke or earl exacts, the second heaviest item the tithes for the support of the aristocracy of religion, and, thirdly, the fartilizer. There are thousands of acres port of the aristocracy of religion, and, thirdly, the fertilizer. There are thousands of acres of land in Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming, which will yield forty or fifty bushels per acre without any sort of manuring the magnificent acres which may be come by millions 'You tickle them with a

would cost too much, while phosphates, and other artit-would be entirely beyond our

### MOTHERS OF GERMANY.

[Joaquin Miller.]

Oh, give me mothers; yea, great glad mothers, Proud mothers of dozens, indeed, twice ten; Fond mothers of mothers and mothers of men, Like old-time clusters of sisters and brothers, When grand Greeks lived like gods, and when Brave mothers of men, strong breasted and

Did exult in fulfilling the purpose of God. Yea, give me mothers, grand old world mothers, Who peopled strong, lusty, loved Germany Till she pushed the Frank from the Rhine to the sea. Yes, give me mothers that love and none

others; Bieseed, beautiful mothers of men for me. For they, they do love in the brave old way, And for this all honor for aye and a day, But mothers of fashion! Oh, white, cursed Yes, cursed as the Christ cursed the barren fig With your one sickly branch where a dozen

should be; Ye are cyprians of folly to Satan's own brothers,

Withered and barren and piteous to see.

Ye are dried-up peppers in a dried-up pod. Ye are bated of men and abhored of God. Stronger than stee! Is the sword of the Spirit; Swifter than arrows The light of the truth is; Greater than anger Is love, that subdueth!

### - [Longfellow. A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

The Interesting Prophecy of an English Clergyman.

Some people often wish that they were dead, and if this involved their living by-and-by instead of now, how many will wish it, on reading the prophecy of the Rev. Mr. Fincke, an English elergyman who traveled much in America ten viara ago. He now ventures to tell what he thinks is to be the future of "Englishry," by which he means the English speaking peoples on the globe a century hence. He calculates by that time there will be one thousand millions of them living under the same institutions and cherishing the same ideas, social and political, in the United States, Canads, Australia, South Africa, and Great Britain. The 800,000,000 which he assigns to the United States will overflow into Canada, into Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, afterward into the valley of the Amazon, along the whole range of the Andes, into the islands of the Pacific, acres which they will join hands with their kindred in New Zealand and Australia. The English settlements in South Africa, now essentially American, will spread over southern Africa, pushing the natives to the equator. The American farmer is to furnish the type of this new society. There will be no savages or serfs, few drones or men of luxury; all be able to read and write and to use their acquirements. They will have homes of their own, and property enough of the very best and most educative kind—that is in land—to yield to their intelligent industry sufficient means of support. They will have no social or political superiors, and will manage their own affairs. There will be few or none looking forward to a pauper's fate. The live of the majority will be spent in the cultivation of their own land on

same terms which the American farmer now Morality will his society have a tremendous force, because there will be only one morality for all, and not as now a separate moralality for all, and not as now a separate morality for each class, it will be supported by the opinion of all. Women will play a larger part in the work of society than they have ever done. No pursuits will be favored by endowments or bounties. The competition between nations will be intellectual, not military competition. Oratory, painting, sculpture and architecture will grow under it as never before. Money will be in greater use and the precious metals have a higher value than ever. Religion will have as strong a hold as ever on the human heart. At the head of this mighty the human heart. At the head of this mighty community the United States will stand moraliv though not politically. The president of the United States will be its foremost man, and "the predominate power" will be the

Court Day in a Tennessee Town. M. Quad in Detroit Free Press. The circuit court opened as I arrived here, although there was no special occasion for it as far as my offense was concerned. "Court day" in a southern town is a sort of Christmas

and Fourth of July rolled into one. The turkey is left out, but the whisky is retained. It looked odd enough to see the clerk of the court smoking a pipe as he jotted down his notes, but I forgot him as I saw that three of the jurors, two of the lawyers and a witness the jurors, two of the lawyers and a witness where each puffing a cigar, and a prisoner on trist for burglarly hopefully looking for some one to offer him one. Some of the spectators felt it their bounden duty to remove their hats while others had no feeling in the case. The only man I saw in the court-room who didn't chew tobacco and try to spit six feet was a lame man from Stewart county, who excused himself on the ground of dyspepsia and wanted to know if I could lend him a drink of whisky.

whisky.

But the big scene was on the outside. Two hundred farmers had come in on horseback or by team to size up the racket. They argued politics and got mad. They discussed religion and dared each other to knock a chip off his shoulder. They "swapped" horses and mules and threw in broken heads to make it a bargain. The "celebrated Indian doctor" was on band with his liver cure and took in money as fast as he could pass out the bottles. The min-strel show was on hand for an evening perform-ance, the man with the running mule won three races, and those who could navigate when night came were looked upon as "pizen mean" if the did not offer a hand to those who

She Felt Grateful. Wall Stroet News. Several years ago a broker in Chicago took into his employ as cook, a sharp-witted female who kept her ears open for "points," and in vested all her money in stocks. A year ago the broker's wife died, but the cook still remained. A few days ago an unlucky speculation chopped off the big end of the master's purse, and he sent for the cook and said:

"Maria, I must move into a smaller and cheaper house, and I can no longer afford to pay you such high wages."

Did you sell short?" she asked.

"And got squeezed?" "Yes."

"Well, you have given me a great many pointers, and enabled me to lay by about \$60,-000, with two or three good things yet to hear from. I feel grateful, and in case you might wish to marry me, and take the sugar down on the street for a new deal with the boys, I'll not

He hasn't appeared with the "sugar" yet. Jumbo's Dainty Meal. Jumbo gets each day half a barrel of potatoes, i ... a barrel of bran and about one bale of hay, besides this he is given ten loaves of bread, a whole loaf being given him at each bread, a whole loaf being given him at each mouthful. Besides this the visitors give him cakes, candy, apples and fruits at an average of four or five bushels a day. He can digest anything but nails and quids of tobacco, of the latter of which he is very wary. Jumbo costs to keep from \$8 to \$10 a day. He has two keepers, Scott who went over with him from England, being his constant attendant. There is a special groom attached to his quarters. Altogether he has a pretty good time.

Betroit Free Press: A New York man bet a lady he could thread a needle quicker than she could sharpen a pencil. She chopped up the pencil before he threaded the needle, but he persevered and succeeded at the end of four-teen minutes. It was more exciting than a quall eating match.

Ristoria le said to be a perfect wreck physic-

ally. She to now cirty-five and wealthy Probably no man ever had such a love of the governing business as Gen. Butler; and he appears to be gratifying that passion to the full extent of his opportunities. The chief executive of too many of our American commonwealths are more figure beads. Butler is impressive because he is energetic and satanic

On His Dignity.

Boston Transcript No, eir," indignantly exclaimed a city offiat who had been approached in a way that will not do it. Do you suppose that I will a birthright for an ounce of potash?

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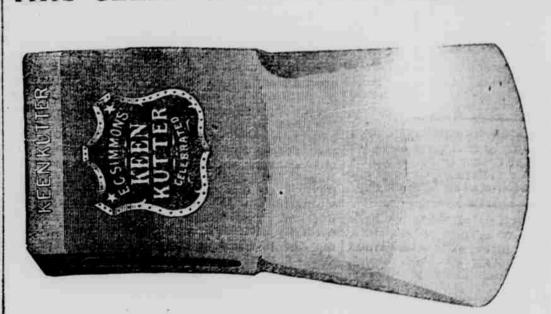
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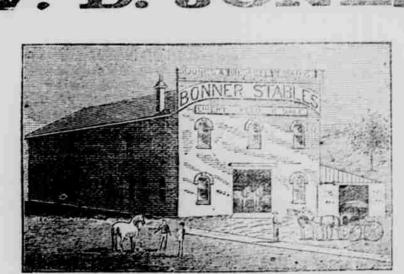
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