B & M. R. R. in Nebraska, MAIN LINE.

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST.			
	No. 1.	No. 3.		
Plattsmouth	9 :00 a m	6 :55 p n		
Oreapolis		7:15 p n		
Concord		7 :28 P B		
Cedar Creek	9:48 a m			
Louisville	. 10 :04 a m			
South Bend				
Ashland	10 :47 a m	8 !30 p n		
Greenwood	11 :05 a m	8 :45 p n		
Lincoln	Ar. 11455 p m L've 12 :30 p m	Ar. 9:30 p n		
	L've 12 :30 p m	L'vo 10:15 p n		
Hastings	L've 4:25 p m	Ar. 3:15 a n		
	L've 4:35 pm	L've 3:30 a n		
Red Cloud	Ar. 5 :55 p m	Ar. 6:30 a n		
	L've a :20 pm	L've 8:05 a n		
McCook	Ar. 11 .00 p m	Ar. 12:05 p I		
	L've 11 :10 p m	L've 12 :25 p n		
Akron	L've 4 30 a m	Ar. 5:35 p n L've 6:00 p n		
	Ar. 8:05 a m			
Denver	EXPRESS T	RAINS GOING		
STATIONS:	EXPRESS T	RAINS GOING		
	EXPRESS T	RAINS GOING		
STATIONS:	No. 2.	RAINS GOING AST. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n		
STATIONS:	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:500 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n		
STATIONS:	No. 2. Ar. 5:16.p m Ar. 4:500p m Ar. 4:35 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar, 8:35 a n		
STATIONS:	No. 2. Ar. 5:10.p m Ar. 4:500 m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:22 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n		
STATIONS:	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:22 p m Ar. 4:10 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Oreapolls Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:22 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 4:35 p m	No. 4. No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:17 a n Ar. 8:05 a n		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Preapolls Joncord Jedar Creek outsville outh Bend	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:22 p m Ar. 4:10 p m	No. 4. No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:17 a n Ar. 8:05 a n		
Plattsmouth Oreapolls Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:20 p m Ar. 4:20 p m Ar. 4:20 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:55 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:47 a n Ar. 8:05 a n Ar. 7:48 a n		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Greenwood	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:22 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:55 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:90 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:95 a n Ar. 8:05 a n Ar. 7:48 a n Ar. 7:34 a n Ar. 3:30 a n		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Greenwood	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:22 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:25 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:05 a n Ar. 7:48 a n Ar. 7:34 a n Ar. 3:30 a n L've 7:00 a n		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Greenwood	No. 2. Ar. 5:16.p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:22 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:25 p m Ar. 3:25 p m	No. 4. No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a m Ar. 8:50 a m Ar. 8:25 a m Ar. 8:25 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 7:48 a m Ar. 7:34 a m Ar. 7:00 a m Ar. 10:15 p m		
Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Green wood Lincoln	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:20 p m Ar. 4:20 p m Ar. 3:55 p m	No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:47 a n Ar. 8:05 a n Ar. 7:48 a n Ar. 7:34 a n Ar. 7:00 a n Ar. 10:15 p n L've 10:30 p n		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Greenwood Lincoln	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:20 p m Ar. 4:20 p m Ar. 3:55 p m	No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a n Ar. 8:50 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:25 a n Ar. 8:47 a n Ar. 8:05 a n Ar. 7:48 a n Ar. 7:34 a n Ar. 7:00 a n Ar. 10:15 p n L've 10:30 p n		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Greenwood Lincoln Rastings	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 3:55 p m	No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a m Ar. 8:50 a m Ar. 8:25 a m Ar. 8:17 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 7:48 a m Ar. 7:34 a m Ar. 10:15 p m L've 10:30 p m Ar. 6:55 p m L've 17:45 p m L've 7:45 p m		
STATIONS: Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Greenwood Lincoln Rastings	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 3:55 a m L'ye 10:10 a m Ar. 8:00 a m L'ye 8:25 a m	No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a m Ar. 8:50 a m Ar. 8:55 a m Ar. 8:25 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 7:48 a m Ar. 7:34 a m Ar. 10:15 p m L've 10:30 p m Ar. 6:55 p m Ar. 6:55 p m Ar. 7:45 p m Ar. 6:55 p m Ar. 7:45 p m Ar. 3:00 b m		
Plattsmouth Oreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Green wood Lincoln Mastings Red Cloud	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 3:55 a m L'ye 10:10 a m Ar. 8:00 a m L'ye 8:25 a m	No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a m Ar. 8:50 a m Ar. 8:55 a m Ar. 8:25 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 7:48 a m Ar. 7:34 a m Ar. 10:15 p m L've 10:30 p m Ar. 6:55 p m Ar. 6:55 p m Ar. 7:45 p m Ar. 6:55 p m Ar. 7:45 p m Ar. 3:00 b m		
Plattsmouth Dreapolis Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Greenwood Lincoln Hastings Red Cloud	No. 2. Ar. 5:10.p m Ar. 4:500 m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:22 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 3:55 p m Ar. 3:35 p m Ar. 3:35 p m Ar. 3:25 p m L've 2:25 p m L've 2:25 p m L've 10:10 a m Ar. 8:00 a m L've 8:25 a m Ar. 3:55 a m L've 4:05 a m	No. 4. No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a m Ar. 8:50 a m Ar. 8:25 a m Ar. 8:7 a m Ar. 8:7 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 7:48 a m Ar. 7:34 a m Ar. 10:15 p m L've 7:00 a m Ar. 6:55 p m L've 10:30 p m Ar. 6:55 p m L've 3:20 p m Ar. 3:00 p m		
Plattsmouth Oreapolls Concord Cedar Creek Louisville South Bend Ashland Green wood Lincoln Hastings Red Cloud McCook	No. 2. Ar. 5:10 p m Ar. 4:50 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:35 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 4:10 p m Ar. 3:55 a m L'ye 10:10 a m Ar. 8:00 a m L'ye 8:25 a m	No. 4. No. 4. No. 4. Ar. 9:00 a m Ar. 8:50 a m Ar. 8:25 a m Ar. 8:7 a m Ar. 8:7 a m Ar. 8:05 a m Ar. 7:48 a m Ar. 7:34 a m Ar. 10:15 p m L've 7:00 a m Ar. 6:55 p m L've 10:30 p m Ar. 6:55 p m L've 3:20 p m Ar. 3:00 p m		

Red Cloud, run daily except Sunday.

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING NORTH.		
Piattsmouth Oreapolis La Platte Bellevue Omaha	4:50 a m 5:03 a m 5:11 a m 5:28 a m 6:00 a m	5 :55 p m 6 :07 p m 6 :14 p m 6 :26 p m 6 :50 p m	
STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		
Plattsmouth Oreapolis La Platte Bellevue	9:20 a m 9:10 a m 9:00 a m 8:47 a m 8:25 a m	8:10 p m 8:00 p m 7:55 p m 7:42 p m 7:20 p m	

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

| Express | Express | Freight | leaves | leaves |

	south.	south.	BOUTH.
Omaha Papillion Springfield Louisville Weeping Water Avoca Dunbar Kansas City St. Louis	7.40 p.m 8.17 " 8.42 " 8.59 " 9.24 " 9.37 " 6.37 a.m 5,52 p.m	8.00 a.m. 8.37 " 9.00 " 9.15 " 9.40 " 9.53 " 10.21 " 7.07 p.m. 6.22 a.m.	12.50 a. m 2,00 p. lb 3.05 " 3.50 " 5.00 " 5.45 "
T-4	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.
St. Louis Vansas City Junbar Avoca. Weeping Water Louisville. Springfield. Papiillon. Omaha arrives	8 52 a.m 8.38 p.m 5.10 a.m 5.45 6.03 6.32 6.51 7.20 8.00	8.32 p.m. 7.57 a.m. 4.24 p.m. 4.54 " 5.08 " 5.33 " 5.48 " 6.15 " 6.55 "	1.01 p. m. 2.10 " 2.45 " 3.50 " 4.25 " 7.06 "

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

PLATTSMOUTH MAILS.				
ARRIVES.		DEPARTS		
7.30 p. m. 9.30 a. m.	EASTERN.	9.00 a. m 3.00 p. m		
9.00 a. m. 5.00 p. m.	WESTERN.	9.00 a. m		
11.00 a m	NORTHERN.	4.25 p. n		
7.50 p. m. 10.30 a m.	SOUTHERN.	9.00 a. n (8.25 a. m		
7.30 p. m.		4.25 p. m		
4.00 p. m.		8.00 a. n		
11.00 a m. Dec. 17,	FACTORYVILLE.	1.00 p. n		
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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.

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Western Union Telegraph office.
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Morrissey Bros., office,
W. R. Carter, store.
G. W. Fairfield, residence.
M. B Murphy,
D. H. Wheeler & Co., office.
J. P. Taylor, residence.

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Chaplain Wright, "W. H. Schildknecht "

346 Geo. S. Smith, 350 R. R. Livingston, 315 C. C. Ballard,

Journal office.

Cincinnati Enquirer. The switch board connects Plattsmouth with Ashland, Arlington, Blair, Council Bluffs, Fre-mont, Lincoln, Omaha Elkhorn Station, ring been thoroughly permeated with steam it is Papillion, Springfield, Louisville South Bend and Waverly.

which revolves about a razor-like knife that is utterly immovable. Unless the wood has been steamed it is impossible to shave it into as thin sheets as desired, for if it were hard and dry the sheets would be brittle and unfit The knife can be set so that sheets of any thickness may be shaved off. With one of these machines wood can be cut into sheets as thin as tissue-paper, but when so thin they are not of much value, as the glue with which they are fastened to other goods shows through, and if used they must be backed with paper. As many as 150 sheets have been cut from an inch of wood, but for common purposes the veneers run about fifty to the inch. Another advantage in this invention, other than the economy of material, is the in-crease in the size of the sheets when shaved over those that are sawed. The steamed sheet is about four times the size of the others because it is taken from the entire circum-

Wood known as French walnut is the most valuable for veneers. It has, however, no claim to the name walnut, and is only termed French because large quantities of it are exported from Marseilles to this country. This wood grows in Persia, Circassia and Asia Minor, and is becoming very rare. It is only seen in the most costly furniture, and great care is taken to prevent its waste. The grain of this wood is very peculiar, and presents of this wood is very peculiar, and presents twists and figures of the most fantastic and beautiful designs, looking in many cases like mosaics. There is no other wood which presents to the eye such pleasing contrasts and wholes of colors.

shades of color. shades of color.

Next to French walnut, rosewood or mahogany is probably the most valuable. Large quantities of these woods are cut into veneers, and fine pieces often bring as high prices as French walnut. Ebony is a very valuable wood, but owing to its eatreme hardness is seldom sent to the veneer-mill. Economy has become necessary, also, in the use of our native woods, and buris of white and black walnut, ash, maple and cheery are in much demand. The use of black walnut as a veneer is in its infancy, but walnut as a veneer is in its infancy, but the wood has become so scarce that it is now the wood has become so scarce that it is now stretched as far as possible. Poplar, ash and oak are commonly veneered with walnut and other more expensive woods in the manufacture of all kinds of furniture. Rosewood veneer is used largely on billiard-tables and piano-boxes. Much veneering is now used in the interior decorations of fine houses, and in giving a hard finish to railroad cars. Chair seats, car seats, brush backs, telephone boxes, cigar-boxes, sewing-machines, cases and many other things which come under the eye are only imitations of what they appear to are only imitations of what they appear to be. Business cards have been printed on veneer, and it has also been used as wall paper. From the finer French walnut burls veneers have been cut which none but an expert could distinguish from hand-painting. Table

SHIFTS TO LIVE.

Food for Two Weeks for the Impecu. nious for a Dollar.

beavy draughts. Even for him there is fatwheels, where "a piece of pie is given with and perhaps two a day satisfy his hunger. Or he can go to the beer saloon where a "business lunch" is given for 10 cents, in the highest style of German cookery. Strange as it may seem to many, a young man, having his lodging secured, can live pretty well for two

man begins upon a career of free lunches. It is a fact that a thousand young men, and old ones, too, for that matter, live exclusively upon free lunches in this city. There are a number of well-known beer saloons that set out at various hours of the day lunches that ought to satisfy any hungry man. With a nickel to buy a glass of beer, the unfortunate man can in several "grabs" make quite a hearty meal. A waiter stands at the board behind a huge cold roast of beef, and as the visitor approaches with his piece of bread ready spread with mustard, he carves off a slice of meat and lays it upon the bread. It is then that the fine work of the free-lunch fiend commences. He deftly claps a second slice of bread upon the beef, making a sandwich. Then he spreads more mustard on the top piece of bread and puts on a piece of cheese. Another piece of bread goes on that, and the top is neatly rounded with half a red

herring.

The free-lunch artist then, holding in his left hand what is known in saloon parlance as a "three-story" sandwich, eats a couple of raw onions, and takes half a dozen forks full of baked beans. If there is anything else on the table that he thinks we would like he takes a pick at it, such as "liver wurst," friend liver, or pickled tripe. All the time he has held his precious sandwich in his left hand, and now turning to the bar he finds his glass of beer awaiting him, and between gulps he puts away that specimen of architecture. If this man is really and truly, and sure enough hun-gry, he turns again to the board until he re-ceives a warning look from the carver or barkeeper, when he goes away, and if he has another nickel he proceeds to the next saloon, other nickel he proceeds to the next saloon, where he can complete his repast. Many beer saloons, from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, give away hot sausage known to Germans as "Weiner wurst," and to Americans as "boiled dog." With these is given a couple of small pieces of bread and unlimited mustard. The man who is acquainted with the saloons on the south side, and has a sufficiency of pickels can find a free lunch for every of nickels, can find a free lunch for every hour in the day and night, and retire to bed comfortably drunk and bilious as a professor

When Planting Trees. That Much in It.

When the government undertook to bring the star routers to justice, it should have remembered the following story, which is very appropriate: "My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer, a few days ago: "The plaintiff will swear that I hit him, I will swear that I did not. Now what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" "Five dollars apiece, was the prompt reply as he extended his hand.

THE "SLEUTHHOUND."

Economy Practiced in Their Use-The Detective's Diagnosis of the Rob. bery.

> About two years ago Mr. Azarlah Boody, of New York, N. J., an enormously rich, re tired plumber, on returning from Rome, where he had been to select a really good cash article of title for himself, was astonished to find the front door of his splendid residence standing open, although he had closed it securely upon his departure. Proceeding further, he at once perceived by the empty wine-bottles and costly viands scattered over the magnificent satin furniture that the house had been burglarized in his absence. (It seems strange that burglars should always scatter costly viands about when they rob a place, but according to the papers they will do it.) A ponderous hair trunk, in which he kept his valuables, had been opened, and a set of shirt-studs and a million-dollar package of 4 per cents, removed. It was impossible to tell exactly when the robbery occurred, but the excited millionaire at once started for the office of the "prefect of police," as they say in all the French plays. On the steps of the office he encountered a

keen-looking man, with the eagle nose and hawk-eye peculiar to detectives, who inquired if he wished to see the chief.

"Immediately," said the millionaire. "He is in New York," replied the man on the steps, "but if it is anything of importance I will attend to it in his place."

"I have been robbed," said the victim. "I knew it," said the police attache, with the true promptness of the profession. "Let us at once to the spot."

The plumber led the way to the house.
"I trust nothing has been moved since the rime was discovered," said the detective as they entered the house.

"Absolutely nothing," said the old gentleman, who had read Gaboriau's "M. Lecocq"

"Because," said the detective, "much depends on a careful study of the surroundings, pends on a careful study of the surroundings," and he began his investigations by measuring a square inch of the dust-covered lid of the trunk. He then produced a small pair of scales, and scraping off the inch of dust referred to, carefully weighed the same.

"Let me see," he muttered, making a calculation, "dust settles at the rate of 48-1,000th of an inch per hour. It is therefore certain that the burglary was committed last Thursday at a quarter-past 1 a. m."

day at a quarter-past I a. m."
"Dear me," said the old gentleman, "how wonderful." The detective now approached the remains of the robbers' repast: "There were three

of the robbers' repast: "There were three robbers," he said.
"Yes, but here are four glasses used," exclaimed the old gentleman.
"The fourth was merely used to pour the corky top of the bottles into," explained the detective, who gave his name as Kickshaw.
"One of them was a powerful man of advanced age. See, this bitten cracker wears the marks of six decayed teeth. The second was a dandy, with a long mustache, for you can perceive here he has repeatedly wiped it on this napkin. The third was unmistakably a woman."

"A woman?" gasped the house-owner.
"Precisely. You see she has eaten nothing save pickles and the icing from this cake. In her nervousness she has upset the salt and spilled her wine on the cloth. It was her first affair of the kind." "Yes-I see," said old Boody, much inter-

ested.
"And a pretty woman as well," went on the detective. "You see she has brushed the dust from every mirror in the room to look at herself. Next we find that they divided the plunder on the spot. Look! were not these broken tapes the ones with which your bond package was tied?"

"They are."

"During the division they quarreled."

"But how do you know that?" said Boody.

"By this overturned chair. Besides, the piano is open, and marks of fingers are on the bass keys. Women always sit down and

bass keys. Women always sit down and thump on that end of the piano when angry."
"Even when burgling?" said the old party.
"At all times," replied Kickshaw. "It makes no difference whatever. The woman had red hair."

"Yes, she threw that book in the corner at the old man, and made his nose bleed. See this towel stained with blood? No one but a red-haired woman would have done that," "How do you know it was the old man's

"Because," replied the detective, using a microscope, "the blood globules are those of "I suppose they did not remain hereabouts long?" queried the plumber.
"No; they left the next morning for Chi-

"Great heavens! what do you mean?" said the old party, "are you a magician?"
"It is very simple," said the human "sleuth-

hound."
"On this crumpled scrap of paper you will see some figures. Of course the thieves could not realize on the bonds at once. They, therefore, made a computation to discover just how far their immediate cash would take them. Chicago was the result, as the total arrived at is the fare to that city multiplied by three." "I see—I see," said the plumber.
"I start for Chicago on the next train," continued the thief-taker. "Let me see, perhaps you had better let me have \$500 for ex-

The other instantly passed over the "Remember," said the detective, as he de parted, "not a word of what we have discovered. Keep perfectly quiet until you hear

And to this day the defrauded plumber is sitting on his front steps waiting for news from the detective (who was nothing more than the robber himself).

A Couple of Cat Stories. A correspondent writes to The Boston

"A few summers ago my cat kept her fam_ ily of four kittens concealed in the hav in an almost inaccessible corner of the barn. Whenever we brought them out she would wilfully hide them again, one by one, and we used to amuse ourselves mewing as nearly as we could like a member of the family, when she would come anxiously running out to us to gather up the missing fifth which she had never had."

Another correspondent writes to the same Another correspondent writes to the same paper: "Several years since we were the possessors of a valued cat with a family of four kittens in the hay-loft. The stableman, thinking it too much of a good thing, drowned two of the kittens. Again, in the course of time, another family of four kittens gladdened the heart of the same mother, two of which she left in the family home in the hay loft, and the remaining two she carried across the yard to the woodhouse, there hiding them away. She thenceforth devoted her time between the two places, in the care of her divided family.

her divided family.

"Query—Did Mother Cat elect which of the
four she would keep in any event, or did she, 'having only the experience of the past to guide her,' reason that if only two were found she would be left in undisturbed

Woman's Attraction. Your woman of true power always has a large fund of the motherliness in her nature which insensibly attracts men whether they will or no. George Eliot, despite her almost painful homeliness, proves this; George Sand

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

Cincinnati Enquirer. In one of the inland counties of this state lives an old man, who, while he has no edu- ments. Miss Astor wore a correct Dutch cation, has to a great extent the faculty of accumulating wealth. He has plodded along through life in a slow, even way, but shows as the results of his existence a family of eight children, and property, real and personal, amounting to more than \$100,000. The scene of his labors is a corner grocery, in which members of his family serve as clerks. Not long since the old man was stricken with paralysis, and it was thought he was about to die. His sorrowing family were assembled at his bedside watching with tearful eyes the advance of the grim destroyer. The old man, who had lain in a stupor, aroused. He looked from one to the other of the group, as if he were giving each a silent blessing, until he seemed to discover that all his family were present, when he turned to his eldest son, and, in a voice which, though broken, be tokened deep interest, asked: "Who's keeptal the awary, Hansi" The old man recovery. eight children, and property, real and per-

WITHOUT A SUMMER

Story of the Phenomenal Weather That |Followed a Cold Spring in 1816. New York Sun.

During a cold spring like the past one people generally console themselves with the reflection that the sun will eventually get the victory, and that summer will certainly come at last, though its coming may be delayed. Uncertain as the weather is, the general features of the season recur with a regularity which warrants the confidence thus reposed in the annual return of seed time and harvest; but there are instances on record in which even the seasons seem to have lost their characteristic features, as if the ordinary laws of meteorology had been temporarily suspended. A remarkable case of this kind, and one which the long-continued *cold weather of this spring makes particularly interesting just now is that of the year 1816, which has been called "the year without a summer." A communication printed in The Congregationalist gives the following summary of the weather of this remarkable year: January and February were mild, March

was cold, April began warm and ended in snow and ice. Ice formed an inch thick in May, and fields were planted over and over again till it was too late to replant. June was the coolest ever known in this latitude was the coolest ever known in this latitude; frost and ice were common. Almost every green thing was killed; fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. There were few warm days. It was called a dry season. But little rain fell. The wind blew steadily from the north, cold and fierce. Mothers knit extra socks and mittens for their children, in the storing and woods. for their children in the spring, and wood-piles that usually disappeared during the warm spell in front of the houses were steadily built up again. Planting and shivering were done together, and the farmers who worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. The 17th of June a heavy snow-storm fell in New Eng-

land. The cold was intense.

A farmer who had a large field of corn in Tewksbury built fires around it to ward off the frost. Many an evening he and his neighbors took turns in watching it. He was rewarded with the only crop of corn in the neighborhood, Considerable damage was done in New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise of the Mississippi river. Fears were entertained that the sun was cooling off, and throughout New England all picnics were strictly prohibited.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months which preceded it. Ice was formed half an inch in thickness. Indian formed half an inch in thickness. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder, Afmost every green thing was destroyed in this country and in Europe. The 30th snow fell at Barnet, forty miles from London. Very little corn ripened in New England and the middle states. Farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for said in the spring of 1817. It sold at from \$4 to \$5 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the pleasantest weather of the season, but in the latter part of the month ice formed an inch thick. October had more than its share of cold weather. November was cold and snowy. December was comfortable, and the winter following was mild. Very little vegedle states. The am's rays seemed to be desti-tute of heat during the summer; all nature was clad in a cole hue, and man exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of his

The average price of flour during the year in the New York market was \$13 per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was 97 shillings per quarter. Bread riots occurred throughout Great Britain in 1817 in consequence of the high price of the staff of life.

Pistols in Court. Philadelphia Times.

When Congressman Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, was young at the bar, it fell to him to prosecute a case that had enlisted public sympathy. The evidence went in, and Blackburn got as far as the argument when he was warned to quit under penalty of trouble. The next day he appeared in court and began the argument. He had not proceeded far when there was a suspicious noise from the rear. He wheeled to find confronting him a sympathizer with the accused, in anger and about to strike. Whether Blackburn fired through his pocket or not, mythology doesn't say, but an instant later the wouldbe puglist was ready for an inquest, and Blackburn turned coolly to the jury with, "And now, gentlemen, as I was saying."
This yarn is pretty evenly balanced, however, with another that tradition connects with Colonel Denny of the counsel for the prosecution. When attorney for his county some years ago it became his duty to prosecute his uncle. Certain members of the family objected and threatened him with violence, even in court. The situation becoming critical when the argumentative stage of the proceedings was reached, Denny carefully laid a pair of revolvers on the table in front of him, and saying mildly, "I shall now argue this case," proceeded without inter-ruption through a snorting argument.

A new Idea in Clubs.

The Continent. The "Twilight club" of New York is a new exponent of the tendency of the over-worked business men of our cities to seek recreation by some form of co-operative association. In the ordinary acceptance of the term it can hardly be called a club. It has nothing in the nature of a lounging-house, a restaurant, reading-room, billiard-room, smoking-room or drinking-room, that are inseparable from the imported club idea as it has taken root and developed with us. How it may succeed is yet a problem. The movement is certainly radical in its character, the club being dedicated to "the new gospel of relaxation," and laying down its platform in the following quaint formulary:

OBJECTS.—To cultivate intellectual good-

followship, and to enjoy rational recreation.
EXPENSES.—Each member pays for his own

PRINCIPLES .- No constitution; no by-laws; no president; no dues; no initiation fees; no salaries; no debts or pecuniary obligations; no defalcations; no watering stock; no decamping treasurer; no cliques; no duelling; no scandal: no profanity; no late hours; no exces in drinking; no puns; no gush; no lengthy speeches; no "papers;" no "high ideal;" no "grand reform;" in short—no red tape; no formality; no humbug.
PROGRAMME.—A dinner, without wine, at 6

o'clock, sharp, \$1.00; interspersed with music, recitations, and ten-minute practical shop-talks by members.

Invitations.—Members may invite friends to attend any dinner upon at least one day's written notice to the secretary.

Miss Astor as a Ballet Dancer. New York Letter. Miss Carrie Astor, daughter of William B.

Astor, heiress expectant to millions upon millions, pet in our most exquisite society, has become a ballet dancer. Her debut was in the presence of a jammed crowd of eager spectators. The dance was a Dutch reel, elaborated by new and picturesque movepeasant costume, consisting of a red merino skirt and white muslin waist; her hair was braided behind and banded with an orname tal gold device, while her cap, modeled after those worn by the girls of the province of Friesland, was prettily coquettish. She had heavy gold bracelets, a gold-linked chain neckiace, a diamond brooch and diamond earrings. She danced gracefully to the music of rings. She danced gracefully to the music of zithers, and was applianted with immense enthusiasm. No performance by the expert Cavaliazzi, the ballet premiere of the grand opera at the academy of music, ever gained half the approbation. Of course Miss Astor didn't do this on the stage, though it was part of a show at which \$1 admission fee was charged. This happened at the Kirmess, or Dutch festival, given for a charitable object.

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In olden times bedsteads, doors and other furniture were made of solid rosewood, mahogany or whatever the variety might be, while now the more common kinds of wood are veneered with the more expensive and

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beautiful woods. In this way the same outward appearance is gained at a much less cost, and furniture is apparently made out of woods which are not obtainable in sizes sufficiently large to make solid pieces of furniture. At first the veneers were sawed, but this method, as the woods increased in value, caused so much waste that machinery was invented for the special purpose of making veneers with the least possible loss. A veneer-mill in operation is a curious sight. The machinery is ponderous and seemingly unwieldy, but it works with the utmost precision and nicety, not varying a fraction of an inch even when carrying a load of 6,000 pounds. To carry such weights the machinery is necessarily massive, but moves with the exactness of a printting press. The wood, before being taken to the mills, is put in the sweat-room or steam-box, where it is sub jected to the action of steam until it becomes soft and offers less resistance to the knife. The time taken in this process varies, according to the solidity and firmness of the wood, from six to twenty-four hours. After havfirmly fastened to a part of the machinery,

ference, while, if a saw is used, nothing can be obtained but a transverse section. Wood known as French walnut is the most

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> Chicago Inter Ocean. The next young man to consider is he who is out of employment, and whose slender store of currency will by no means bear ness. He hies him to the little restaurant on every 15-cent meal." He meets with rebuffs and discouragements and his appetite is not strong. He can get a good meal for 10 cents,

weeks upon a dollar. When even this fails and the "Little Sherman" is too expensive, the friendless young

Those who plant trees for landscape effect should give attention to the grouping of variously colored foliage in the trees planted. A Texas Siftings.