

Notice of Special Election

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1890, a special election will be held in and for Cass county, in the State of Nebraska, for the purpose of submitting and to submit to the legal voters of Cass county, in the State of Nebraska, for their acceptance or rejection, by vote and ballot, and allowing the legal voters of said Cass county to vote upon the following question and proposition, to-wit:

Shall the County of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, issue and put upon the market Eighty Bonds of said county of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, said bonds to be dated on the first day of January, 1890, and to be payable at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Nebraska, in the City of New York, State of New York, twenty years after the date thereof, redeemable at any time on or after ten years from date thereof, at the option of said County of Cass, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year, for which interest coupons shall be attached, payable at the Fiscal Agency aforesaid, and shall the County Commissioners of the said county of Cass, or other person or persons charged by law with the levying of taxes for said county for the time being in addition to the annual taxes, caused to be levied annually a tax on all the taxable property of said county, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall become due and payable, and also cause to be levied each year upon the taxable property of said county, a tax sufficient to pay five per cent of the principal of said bonds, and at the tax levy preceding the maturity of said bonds, levy a tax on all the taxable property of said county to an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest due on said bonds, and taking such action as the requirements of the law and the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and the interest of said county and the public may demand, provided that proceedings shall be commenced for the erection of said Court House on or before the first day of April, A. D., 1890, and shall be continued without unnecessary delay until the same shall be completed.

Such special election is to be held and said question and proposition is to be submitted thereat in accordance with the terms of an order of the Board of County Commissioners of the said County of Cass, made at a regular adjourned session of said Board, duly convened and held at the City of Plattsmouth, the county seat of said Cass county, on the 9th day of May, A. D., 1889, and in accordance with the law and statute of Nebraska in said case made and provided, and as set forth in its question and proposition so to be submitted and therein set forth and made a part of this notice, and according to the terms thereof, and that said question and proposition be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of said Cass county, and the following shall be the form of the ballots to be used at said election in favor of said question and proposition, to-wit:

"For the issue of the Bonds of the County of Cass for the purpose of building a County Court House and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of such Bonds."

And the form of the ballots to be used at said election against said question and proposition, shall be as follows:

"Against the issue of Bonds of the County of Cass for the purpose of building a County Court House and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of such Bonds."

Which election shall be opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of said day, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, that is to say the polls at such election shall be open at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

And the County Clerk of said county of Cass shall at least twenty days previous to such election make out and deliver to the Sheriff of said county three notices thereof of such election, for each Election Precinct, District and Ward, in which such election in said County of Cass is to be held, and the said Sheriff shall post up in three of the most public places in each Election Precinct, District and Ward, in which the election in said County of Cass is to be held, the said three notices thereof at least ten days before the time of holding such election, and at least one copy of the question and proposition so to be submitted and above set forth shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at each of the several places of voting during the day of such election.

It is further ordered and declared that in this notice of such election and of such question and proposition so to be voted upon and of the form in which said votes is to be taken, including a full and complete copy of this notice shall be given by publication thereof in the Plattsmouth Herald, Plattsmouth Journal, Weeping Water Republican, Cass County Eagle, Wabash Weekly News, Elmwood Echo, Louisville Advertiser, Union Ledger and Greenwood Gazette, newspapers printed and published and of general circulation in the said County of Cass, for at least four weeks next preceding the day of said election.

In Mt. Pleasant Precinct, at Gilmore's school house, district No. 80. In Eight Mile Grove Precinct, at Hill's school house, district No. 88. In Liberty Precinct, at Leidigh & Donaldson's lumber office, Union. In Rock Bluffs Precinct, at Murray School house, Murray. In Plattsmouth Precinct, at Taylor's school house, district No. 37. In the City of Plattsmouth: First Ward, County Clerk's office. Second Ward, old foundry office. Third Ward, Richey Bros. Lumber office. Fourth Ward, Waterman's lumber office. Fifth Ward, Fifth Ward school house.

And that at such election the votes shall be received and returns thereof made and the same shall be canvassed by the same officers and in the same manner as required by law at each general election, and it is further ordered that the County Clerk prepare and deliver to the proper officers of such election duplicate poll Books and necessary tally lists for use at such election.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1889. A. B. DICKSON, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska.

IMPORTANT TO THE CITIZENS.

A Traveling Man Creates Great Excitement in the Empire House.

INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, Oct. 14, 1888. Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich. GENTS:—Your Mr. Brooks came here tonight and registered as agent for Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and as he did so it awakened in me an interest never before realized in a guest at my house. You will not wonder at it when I tell you the story. For years I have been greatly afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, the pain and soreness of the joints at times being almost unbearable; could move about only with the aid of crutches. In addition to this my stomach became badly diseased, and neuralgia set in, which threatened to end my day. A traveling man stopping with me gave quite a history of your Syrup, and the peculiarities of its combination, which induced me to try it. I have taken six bottles and no act in my life affords me greater satisfaction than in writing you I am a well man.

It will be a pleasure for me to answer any communications, for I believe it to be the best remedy ever formulated. A. S. BOWLEY, Proprietor, Empire House, Independence, Iowa. Sold by F. G. FRICKE & Co.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1889.

To the Medical Profession: The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the report on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States as returned by the Eleventh census. As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration. In view of this, the census office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the census office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that nearly double this number will be obtained for the Eleventh census. Physicians not receiving registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the census office, and, with the register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington. If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the Eleventh census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it. It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT G. PORTER, Supt. of Census.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Some men may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in Iowa and Ohio. B. F. JOHNSTON & CO., 1099 N. 1st, Richmond, Va.

Never mind about sending stamp for return. B. F. J. & Co.

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

FACTS ABOUT SOME DIMINUTIVE SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY.

An Old Time Recipe for Checking Growth. Many Little People with Interesting Records—A Dwarf Destroyed by Cats. Dolly Dutton and Her Troubles.

Few freaks of nature are of greater interest than little people, for a symmetrical dwarf is a diamond edition of mankind; and as diminutive bits of mechanism are esteemed because of their rarity, so they are regarded with more interest than ordinary men, although doubtless of less use to the world in a practical way. A curious old author gives an infallible recipe for dwarfing men by art. He says: "If you anoint their spines in their spines in their very infancy with the grease of mules, bats and dormice they will be of short stature." In addition, the Bononians in Italy, to make their dogs very little, wash their feet and backbones very often from their birth in cold spring water, which, drying and hardening these parts, hinder their extension.

Some of our modern Barnums would, no doubt, like to see the most prominent of their efficacy; but they would be much better appreciated by them than by the unfortunate subjects of their attentions. Probably the smallest individual on record was an Egyptian dwarf, who lived in the reign of Theodosius. This diminutive pigmy was so exceedingly small that he required a partridge, yet he performed the duties of a grown man, and as an ancient historian puts it, "had an excellent knack at singing musically." Another one, John de Estrix, of Mecklen, who lived in 1592, at 35 years of age had a long beard, and was but three feet in height. He was noted for his good sense and ingenuity, spoke three languages to perfection, played well at most games, and was very industrious in all things that he was capable of undertaking.

A DIMINUTIVE COURTIER. Among other dwarfs of exceptional talent mentioned in history, one of the most prominent is Joseph Bornulaski, a Russian by birth, who was known throughout Europe as "Joujou." He was of an exceedingly amiable disposition, and unusually well educated. It was this dwarf who made the celebrated report to Maria Theresa, empress of Austria. While he was visiting Vienna, the empress lifted him up on her knee and asked him what he thought the most wonderful sight he had seen in his travels, whereupon the little courier replied: "The strangest sight is that I see at the present moment."

"And what is that?" inquired the empress. "To see so little a man on the lap of so great a woman."

After marrying a young lady of ordinary size, Joujou settled down in life and became the head of quite a large family. He wrote and published a book descriptive of his life and travels, and lived until the remarkable age of 98 years.

During the last century several noted dwarfism exhibitions in various parts of Europe. Quite a sensation was created in London by a tiny couple known as Mr. and Mrs. Robert Skinner, who were each but two feet in height. Their carriage, which was about the size of a baby's, was drawn by two dogs, and their coachman was a small boy dressed in purple and silver. The couple had no less than fourteen children, none of whom were unusually small.

THE MOST FAMOUS SMALL DWARFS. During the French revolution a dwarf named Richebourg was made useful in carrying letters and messages out of Paris. He was dressed in a full suit of baby clothes, and with the help of his mother, who was a nurse, was carried in the arms of a nurse. Very luckily for the "baby" the trick was never discovered. This pigmy lived to the age of 90 years, and during the last twenty-five years of his life never went out of doors, being very shy before strangers.

One of the most singular occurrences connected with hilltopians took place in England a few years ago, when a pigmy 17 years of age and barely 25 inches high was actually born to pieces by cats. The mother, who was in charge conceived the idea of establishing a miniature menagerie, with the dwarf as tamer. He accordingly caused a number of cats to be painted to resemble tigers, and, giving the dwarf a whip, he compelled him by threats and kicks to goad them into a furious rage. The consequence was that the poor little fellow, who had always had a great aversion to cats, was attacked by the infuriated animals, and before he could be rescued was literally torn to pieces in the sight of the terrified spectators.

SOME LITTLE LADIES. Among noted dwarfs Mrs. Louisa Shepard, who died in New York some years ago, was one of the most diminutive and interesting. She had been on exhibition in this country about ten years, under the name of "Lulu." At the time of her death, from pneumonia, she was 21 years of age. Although but 31 inches high and weighing but 39 pounds, her form was exquisitely beautiful, and she appeared a perfect woman in miniature. Her mental powers were good, and she was a lively, interesting conversationalist. Unlike many dwarfs, she was never known to be irritable or querulous. Her husband was a man nearly 6 feet in height and of corresponding weight. She was born in Newport, N. Y., where her family had lived for many years, her maiden name being Van Peit. Dolly Dutton was another little woman, and at one time the most noted of American dwarfs. She was born in Natick, Mass., in 1853, and at the time of her birth weighed only 2 1/2 pounds. She was exhibited in a tent in the Public Garden, Boston, when but 6 months old, and was subsequently shown throughout the United States and Canada. In New England, particularly, she was a great favorite. At 15 years of age her weight was only 12 pounds. In 1875 she was married, and had one child, which died in infancy. Being to domestic troubles she became insane, and died about seven years ago—a sad fate for one of the most charming little ladies on record.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To "Waterproof" Hammocks. Hammocks that are allowed to hang out most of the time are soon rotted by the action of the weather. It is said that they may be made "waterproof" by immersing in boiling lard oil and leaving them in it for a day or two. Then with a cloth rub off all the oil possible, and when the wetting is dried it will last much longer than if otherwise would.

STOCKS AND HOT IRONS.

SEVERE LAWS THAT WERE IN FORCE EARLY IN THE CENTURY.

Death Without Benefit of the Clergy. Tongues of Blasphemers Bored—Crimes for Which Slaves Could Be Hanged and Quartered—The Sabbath Laws.

The old Maryland criminal laws, many of which continued in force in the District after the session of the ten legislatures to the Federal government, provided for many curious punishments which would now be considered barbarous. Some of these laws remain unrepaled by congress. These laws are set forth in two old volumes, unfamiliar, at least to laymen, known as Kilby's Digest, published in the beginning of the century. A glance through First Kilby shows that at each successive session of the general assembly provision was made to make the laws more effective by providing fees for informers or by increasing the penalties.

TO PREVENT FALSE SWEARING. In 1822 an act was passed providing that a person convicted of procuring a witness to swear falsely shall forfeit \$40 or suffer imprisonment one whole year and stand in the pillory one hour, and that afterward he shall not be received as a witness. The second section provides that a person convicted of willful perjury shall forfeit \$30, suffer six months in the penitentiary, and if he shall not have the goods to pay the \$30, shall be set in the pillory and have both ears nailed. As in the case of the procurer, he could not afterward be received as a witness. A subsequent act, however, provided that a person so convicted may give evidence against convicted persons.

In 1745 an act was passed providing that justices of the county courts shall have jurisdiction in cases of thieving and stealing when the goods are not over 1,000 pounds of tobacco in value, and have power to impose penalties of fourfold the value of the stolen property, to be returned to the aggrieved party, putting in the pillory and whipping, not exceeding forty stripes. If incapable of returning the fourfold, the convicted person shall receive the corporal punishment and satisfy the claim against him, and the fees for conviction by servitude. A subsequent offense by a party, if the goods are of the value of twelve shillings, is made triable in a provincial court. On conviction he shall pay fourfold, be branded with a hot iron and receive other corporal punishment, as the court shall adjudge. To kill unmarked swine above three months old, or to conceal or disguise a mark on swine, subjected the offender to similar penalties.

THE BLESAPHEMY ACT. The act of 1723, chapter 16, is what is known as the blasphemy act, and provides for the punishment of blasphemers, swearers, drunkards and Sabbath breakers. The first section provides that any person who shall wilfully, maliciously and advisedly, by writing or speaking, blaspheme or curse God, deny the Saviour to be the Son of God, or deny the Trinity, shall for the first offense be whipped through the tongue and fined £20. For the second offense he shall be burned in the forehead with the letter B and fined £40, and in default of payment be imprisoned twelve months. For the third offense the punishment is death without the benefit of clergy.

For profane swearing in the presence of a magistrate, minister, vestryman, warden or constable, a man could be punished by a fine of 2s. for the first and 5s. for each subsequent oath. Any person who should be drunk before any one of the officials or dignitaries mentioned was liable to a fine of five shillings for every glass he drank, and for every glass he received more than thirty-nine lashes or over three hours in the stocks for any one offense. When the fines were not immediately paid and the accused was not a freeholder or respectable person, it was the magistrate's duty to order him whipped or put in the stocks. The magistrate had power to appoint a person as constable for the purpose, who, if he refused to act, was liable to a fine of ten shillings. A like penalty was imposed on the magistrate or other officer guilty themselves of cursing, swearing or drunkenness, or committing to enforce the law. No person was permitted to work on the Sabbath or suffer servants to be engaged in gaming, hunting, fishing or other unlawful pastimes on that day, under a penalty of 500 pounds of tobacco.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR SLAVES.

If the severity of these old laws contributed to making any class an orderly, law-abiding class, it should have become such. An act of 1729, for instance, provided that slaves convicted of petit treason, murder or house burning should be adjudged "to have the right hand cut off, to be hanged in the usual manner, the head severed from the body, the body divided into four quarters, and head and quarters set up in the most public places of the county." The same act provided that as several felons had broken and entered shops, storerooms and warehouses and stolen goods, and it had been doubted whether such were, excluded, by law in force, from the benefit of clergy, it declared if such offender took goods to the value of five shillings, and is convicted thereof, he shall suffer death, without the benefit of clergy. The act of 1731 imposes a penalty of death without the benefit of clergy on any slave who shall break into and steal from any tobacco house, and a like penalty for stealing any box or over seventeen feet and taking it ten miles, or for aiding or assisting another to do so. In 1751 death without the benefit of clergy was imposed upon slaves who advised or attempted to raise an insurrection, who attempted to murder or poison, committed rape upon a white woman, or was convicted of house burning. The same act provided that any slave convicted of giving false testimony should have one ear cut off on the day of conviction, and receive thirty-nine stripes on the bare back, leave the other ear cropped the next day and receive a like number of stripes on the bare back. This act also provided that slaves rambling or going abroad at night, riding horses without leave, or running away, should be subject to whipping, cropping, or branding on the cheek with the letter "R." It also provided that if a slave were killed in the attempt to capture him the person doing the killing should be exempt from prosecution. A subsequent act amended this so as to provide for the trial of the party, and if it appear that the killing was done in the lawful execution of this act, he should not only be acquitted, but the public should pay all costs. A person who enticed a slave to run away had to pay to the owner the value of the slave and suffer one year's imprisonment. If a white servant was guilty of this offense he was liable to four years' servitude.—Washington Star.

Both or Neither.

"Strange," said old Baystate, "the awful cheek of a young man in love. How is it, do you suppose, that a man who doesn't care to ask you for fifty dollars, walks right up to you and asks for your daughter?" "Don't know," said young Sheepshead, "unless it is because he's afraid you won't let him have the fifty."—Bob Burdette.

A SALESMAN WHO IS A WAG.

How He Traded With One of the Toughest Customers of His Firm.

There is a certain clothing salesman who represents one of our largest New York manufacturing concerns. He is one of those methodical men, of quiet and reserved address, whose sincerity and earnestness of manner have attracted many big sales. With an underlying sense of cynicism and a good deal of a wag in a dry sort of way, he may be recognized when described as one of those humorous men who never smile. It was during his first trip of this year that he had invaded the establishment of the most important dealer in ready-made clothing of one of the large interior cities of this state.

This particular merchant is rated one of the toughest cases in the trade to sell a bill goods on which any profit shall be left to the manufacturer. Of course, he would look at the line of goods, "but he really was not quite ready to buy." Then the sincere and earnest salesman, with confidence in his line, got in his finest work, and after a deal of haggling over the prices, he found he had registered on his memorandum book an order of unexpected magnitude.

He had closed his book, and with an air of self-satisfaction clapped it into his inside pocket, when his customer, as if recollecting something unusual which had escaped his mind, exclaimed: "By the way, about terms?" "Oh, regular, I suppose." "No, no; we get seven off all around." "Seven off ten?" "No, indeed, seven off thirty days." "Well, I suppose it's got to go," and the salesman drew forth his memorandum book and made a note to that effect.

"Now, let me see," said the salesman, with an air of frozen imperturbability, as he listed this final concession, and then contemplated the aspect of the order upon his book. "I observe that you have got special prices all through the line; you want four months dating, seven off thirty, and all the rest of the freight charges prepaid. Now I am very anxious to sell you this bill of goods, and I'll tell you how well I'll fix it. We will forward you the goods and invoices and you just send back the discounts."—New York Star.

He Had an Idea. "Show me the editor, please," said a seedy man with a wild eye as he came on the run into the sanctum. "Show me the editor." "Here I am," said the city editor; "what's up?" "Well, I read an editorial in your paper yesterday about the United States in 1890—a pretty funny one, you know. You spoke of the difficulty of depicting the state of things in this country a hundred years hence. Now, I have an idea about that, and I came up here to give it to you."

"Why, thank you, thank you very much. This gentleman is a stenographer. Sit right down, please, and explain your views to him, and he will take them down, and we will print them with great pleasure. Sit right down, please."

"Well, no, I think I won't do it now. I think I will write them up some time and bring them to you," he said, backing toward the door.

"Oh, no," said the city editor, "please do not leave. I can't let any one with an idea get away. Please sit down at once. We would be glad to have anything that you have to say—any idea that occurs to you."

"Thank you," he said, "I guess not. I guess I won't do it today—not today. Thank you, some other time."

"Well, but," said the city editor, "just tell me, in a word, what you think of the matter?" "Well, I think I have an idea that if nothing happens this year will be one of the most flourishing countries there is. But I can't possibly stay now. Good morning."

This is an actual occurrence, and the moral is that some people think they could make a newspaper mighty interesting if they had a chance, who, when they get a chance, find that in all the vasty deep of their empty skulls there is not a single thought.—Chicago Journal.

The Way to Advertise.

Do not have half of your advertisements, blow and the balance bluster. Do not allow two display lines to come together. Have all the sentences short. If anything has been proven over and over again it is that there is no other as efficient a medium for reaching the general public as the newspaper. We do not say that this doubt pervades the ranks of active business men to any great extent. Evidence to the contrary is too plentiful and conclusive. The only proper advertising is news of the store, and that must be gathered and written in the spirit in which the store is managed, but as the first requisite is attention, use all the resources of the pleasing writer—wit, story, incident, current events, philosophy, morals—the morals of the trade. Whatever your topic, be interesting, true and non-morose.

Relief of Constipation.

For the immediate relief of constipation sponges have until recently been the main dependence in the way of medicine for years ago it was discovered that glycerine acted exceedingly well when used in that way, and now it is rapidly displacing the old standby. The quantity of glycerine needed by adults to accomplish the desired purpose is only a teaspoonful, and the most convenient instrument to apply it with is a small glass or rubber syringe holding about that quantity. One-half a teaspoonful is usually quite enough for very young children. It has been recommended that instead of using it with the syringe, the glycerine be made into one drachm suppositories with hard castile soap, in proportion of 50 per cent of the former to 10 per cent of the latter. Just how glycerine acts with such good effect has never been determined. Many theories have been advanced, but nothing definite is known. The remedy is a perfectly safe one, and all needing something of this sort are advised to try it.—Boston Herald.

R. E. WINDHAM, Notary Public. JOHN A. DAVIES, Notary Public. WINDHAM & DAVIES, Attorneys-at-Law. Office over Bank of Cass County, NEBRASKA.

C. F. SMITH, The Boss Tailor. Main St., Over Merges' Shoe Store.

Has the best and most complete stock of samples, both foreign and domestic wools that ever came west of Missouri river. Note these prices: Business suits from \$16 to \$35, dress suits, \$28 to \$45, pants \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 and upwards. Will guarantee a fit.

Prices Defy Competition.

H. C. SCHMIDT, (COUNTY SURVEYOR) Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Draftsman. Plans, Specifications and Estimates, Municipal Work, Maps &c. PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Dr. C. A. Marshall, Resident Dentist. Preservation of the Natural Teeth a Specialty. Aesthetics given for PAINLESS FILLING OR EXTRACTION OF TEETH. Artificial teeth made on Gold, Silver, Rubber or Celluloid Plates, and inserted as soon as teeth are extracted when desired. ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES REASONABLE. FERRIS & CO'S BOOK PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

MIKE SCHNEELBACHER, Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Wagon, Buggy, Machine and Plow REPAIRING.

Horseshoeing. A Specialty. He uses the NEVERSLIP Horseshoe, the Best Horseshoe for the Farmer, or for Fast Driving and City purposes, ever invented. It is made so anyone can put on sharp or flat corks as needed for wet and slippery roads, or smooth dry roads. Call and Examine these Shoes and you will have no other.

J. M. Schnellbacher, 5th St., Plattsmouth, Neb. Lumber Yard. THE OLD RELIABLE. H. A. WATERMAN & SON Wholesale and Retail Dealer in PINE LUMBER! Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors Blinds.

Can supply every demand of the trade. Call and get terms. Fourth street In Rear of Opera House.

Robert Donnelly's Wagon and Blacksmith SHOP. Wagons, Buggies, Machines Quickly Repaired; Plows Sharpened and General Jobbing Done.

Horseshoeing A Specialty. I USE THE NEVERSLIP Horseshoe, which sharpens itself as it wears away, so there is never any danger of your Horse slipping and hurting itself. Call and examine this shoe and you will have no other. Best Shoe made.

ROBERT DONNELLY SIXTH ST. PLATTSMOUTH

Drunkness Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be taken in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. WE GUARANTEE A COMPLETE CURE IN EVERY INSTANCE. 45 page book FREE. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 1265 Race St., Cincinnati, O.