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YESTERDAY was George Washington's birthday and was observed by all of the merchants.

THE republicans of Kansas have come out on top, they are strong enough and determined enough to save the reputation of Kansas yet. It is a pretty hard job but they are equal to it.

CLEVELAND is bound to have Boies of Iowa in his cabinet and has again offered him his choice of either the navy or attorney-generalship and it is believed he will accept one or the other of these positions.

DEMOCRATIC newspapers kindly omit all the old caitiism about "the billion-dollar Congress." The present Congress in its appropriations, has gone far beyond it. The total appropriations of the present Congress will reach $1,08,000,000. But it is a big country, and its demands every year are increasing.

To all Democrats: Dear Brethren The republican party may have ruined the United States, but what have you got to say about the price of hogs? Or how do eggs suit you? And better—what have you to say in response to 40 cents for butter? Butter was cheaper than axle grease under free trade. Potatoes—can you peal potatoes at all at $1 per bushel? Apples are as high as oranges were under free trade. This is the last end of a republican administration, and a days work never brought so much money, nor was labor ever so independent. Dear descendents of James Buchanan and Roger B. Taney, we will see you all later. Capital.

"HOKE SMITH, who is going in Cleveland's cabinet has a record for a young man," said Gale Ward of Atlanta Ga., to a Globe-Democrat reporter. "Smith is only 37 years old, and since he passed his 25th birthday has made a fortune for himself that isn't far half a million. He is not only a young man in years, but naturally a young fellow He was born in North Carolina, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in that state. Then he moved to Atlanta. He is a bright quick, sledge-hammer speaker, and he soon made his way to the top. In personal appearance he is very much like the late Henry W. Grady, and is very like him, too, in his ideas. He married a niece of Howell E. Cobb, who was a member of Buchanan's cabinet. He bought the Atlanta Journal when it was in a pretty shaky condition, and he struck it just right. The Journal is to day one of the best paying newspaper properties in the south. The last time I saw Hoke Smith was at a New Years' eve masquerade party, at a fashionable residence on Peachtree street, Atlanta He came in black mask and domino, and was the youngest and merriest man in the party. What sort of a cabinet officer he will make remains to be seen but he is a good fellow and a good lawyer.'.

ACCORDING to the advance statement from the bureau of statistic the total value of exports of breadstuffs during January this year was $13,567,068 against $30,247,281 during the same month last year, a decreasing of about 55½ per cent. For the seven months ending with January the total was $118,192,646 against $180,236,474, a decrease of over 46½ per cent. Owing to reduced prices the decrease in value was greater the decrease in quantity, though in the case of wheat the decrease in quantity was about 32 per cent. The decrease in wheat flour was from 1,544,767 barrels in January, 1895 to 1,134,419 barrels in January this year, or about 26 per cent while the decrease in value was nearly 34 per cent. The corn exports show a decrease from 14,133,019 bushels to 1,032,636, or nearly 82 per cent while the value fell off a little over 81 per cent. A large falling off in exports of oats, rye and barley is also shown by the report. The great decrease in the foreign demand for American breadstuffs which these figures show is a sufficient explanation of the surplus now stored which is much larger than it ought to be at this season of the year. The European demand that has been promised is very slow in manifesting itself, though a slight increase in flour exports has lately been noted. If Europe's crops are short this year and ours are even fair, we shall be able to send a large quantity of grain and flour across the sea to make up for the present stagnation.

THE QUARANTINE LAW.

The bill just passed by congress to establish a quarantine system is not as strong and comprehensive as was generally desired, but the honest and vigorous enforcement of its provisions will insure a reasonable degree of protection. It gives the secretary of the treasury power to controle the matter of all the ports of the country, in co-operation with local boards of health, or independently of them when they fail to make proper rules and regulations to prevent the introduction of any contagious or infections disease. The supervising surgeon general of the Marine Hospital service directed to make an immediate examination of all local quarantine precautions, and to report in what respect, if any, they are defective. When such precautions are considered sufficient, the federal government will accept and help to maintain them; but when they are found to be inadequate, the secretary of the treasury will add others "which shall operate uniformly and in no manner discriminate against any port or place." In places where there is no quarantine it is to be established under federal authority. The whole thing, in short, is practically placed in the hands of the president and his secretary of the treasury, and they will be responsible for the effective and successful execution of the law, with a fund to draw upon for all necessary expenses.

It is also provided that ever vessel clearing for this country from any foreign port shall obtain from the American consular office a complete bill of health; and the President is authorized, whenever he shall be convinced that the public health repuires it, "to prohibit, in whole or in part, the interduction of persons or property from such countries as he shall designate, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary." These provisions, taken with those which relate to domestic quarantine regulations cover all the main features of the case, But they do not in any measure lessen the necessity for municipal activity in the cleaning of streets, the cleansing of the water supply, and the removal of sources of danger to the public health. A visitation of cholera is not certain, of course, but the part of wisdom is to prepare for it the same as if it were confidently expected. If it does not come, there will be nothing lost by such precautions. The sanitary condition of all of our cities can be and ought to be improved, regardless of any special peril. There is culpable negligence in that respect by the municiple authorities everywhere, and the only way to stimulate them to suitable action is to bring public sentiment to bear upon them in a positive and impertive way. It is the duty of all good citizens to act together in a matter of importance and to insist that practical and systematic steps shall be taken to abate all known causes of disease and protect the community as far as possible against cholera and every other epidemic.—Globe Democrat.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Grover Cleveland has announced all of his cabinet officers but two—secretary of the navy and attorney general—and it is safe to say that Boies of Iowa will fill one of these. In looking them over we find that Grover Cleveland proposes to have everything his own way and the free silver men must take a back seat, and the last one made public—J. Sterling Morton is a death blow to Billy Bryan for Mr. Bryan last fall in his canvass made the bold assertion that he would fight the administration for free coinage of silver, but since Mr. Morton is in the cabinet Mr. Bryan will quietly take a back seat and will not be heard of any more.

THE Sun is in the field for democratic consistency. As to the drug trade protest against an internal internal revenue tax on distilled liquors, it says:

A new democratic president comes in on the 4th of March, and a new congress with him, which, as it now seems, will be democratic in both branches. Both the president and the congress are bound by the democratic platform to remove and abolish all protective duties and to frame a new system of taxation which shall look toward revenue only and utterly eschew every form and degree of protectionism.

Protection is unconstitutional, says the platform. Let the party, when in power, act on that declaration and theory. That work we promised to do if the people would give it to us. They have done so, and let us make a fair fight of it, says the Sun.

THE populists of Kansas have concluded that monkeying with the republican buzz saw is poor business.

SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Cleveland has made an excellent selection for portfolio of agriculture. J. Sterling Morton has been a farmer for over thirty years, and at the same time a man of public affairs. As a speaker and a writer he has taken an intelligent and broad-gauge interest in the agricultural development of the west. We doubt if there could be found in the democratic party another man suitable for the place.

In politics Mr. Morton is a Bourbon of the Bourbons. His democracy is of the old fashioned kind that stands for principles, and caused him last fall to refuse to fuse with the populists in Nebraska and to run for governor on a straightout democratic ticket. According to some of the modern politicans that was poor politics, but it was illustrative of a man's character. As a member of the cabinet he will surely advise against all compromises. When the tariff question comes up he will be for the carrying out in good faith of the extreme free-trade pledge of the Chicago convention. He will have no sympathy with any evasion. So far as his voice goes free-trade doctrine will be applied to practical legislation regardless of consequences.

But when it comes to free silver Mr. Morton will oppose it with all his force.

FAITH IN PAPA.

There was once upon a time a man who earned a living for his wife and child by writing biographies of noted railway men. The paper paid him stingily for the sketches, and the managers each presented him, as a compliment, with a pass. Being too poor to afford to travel, even with a pass in his pocket, but being possessed of a keen sense of the ridiculous, the poor fellow was wont to make merry in his little household over his "wasted opportunities," as he called the passes. "Now," he would remark, humorously, "my dear, I will write up Director So-and-so, and get a pass to New Orleans," or whatever place it chanced to be. One day he fell sick unto death. The wife was weeping when the minister who had been called came from the sick room, and, pausing, said with a sanctimonious drawl: "Alas! I fear your husband has no pass to heaven!" When instantly the sick man's child jumped up, and, running to her mother exclaimed with great earnestness, "Oh, mamma, mamma! Don't you 'pose papa could write up God?"—Ella Higginson in The New Petersen.

THE legislature of New York has under consideration at the present a bill designed to encourage the widening wagon tires provision to bring this about:

Every person who during the year ending June first, eighteen hundred and ninety three, and each succeeding year thereafter, uses on the public highways of this state only lumber wagons with tire not less than (1) three inches in width for huling loads exceeding eight hundred pounds in weight; (2) three and one-half inches in width for huling loads exceeding twelve hundred pounds in weight; (3) four inches in width for hauling loads exceeding sixteen hundred pounds in weight, shall receive a rebate of one-fourth one-third and one-half respectively of his assessed highway tax for each such year. Upon making an affidavit showing that he has complied with the provisions of this section during any such period he shall be credited by the overseer of highways of the road district in which he resides with such rebate.

THE Chautauqua course for '93–4 will be devoted largely to the study of Roman and Medieval history, literature, and art. The four books relating to this subject will include "Rome and the Making of Modern Europe," the Classic Latin Course in English, with selections from the famous works of Virgil, Livy, Horace, and other authors of that period, a finely illustrated book on Roman and Medieval Art, and a book of selections of Medieval poetry edited by Paofessor McClintock, of the University of Chicago. These four books will give to the student an admirable idea of the history and literature of the Middle Ages, forming an excellent foundation for the study of England and the 19th century in the following year

NOTES FROM EXCHANGES.

From the Echo.

All of H. H. Carrol's children are down with the measles, and Mrs. C. is having a pretty hard time of it with them as Mr. Carrol is away from home.

On ordinary occasions Gird Eells wears an adult smile and a pleasant look. When he came to town Tuesday he didn't recognize his best friends and hardly recognized his father. "Yes, yes, it's a girl" and this was all he could say.

From the Courier-Journal

Thursday evening as W. A. Johnson was crossing the Missouri Pacific railroad on Second street with a double seated carriage, a freight train backed against the vehicle and upset it, smashing the two hind wheels and throwing Mr. Johnson violently to the ground. He luckily escaped with little or no injuries.

A MATTER OF HEALTH.

St. Louis Authorities Examine the Baking Powders—Their Report.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

At the request of Health Commissioner Beuman, the city chemist has collected samples of the various baking powders sold in St. Louis and subjected them to analysis for the purpose of obtaining for the public benefit information as to their composition and character, whether wholesome or otherwise.

Owing to the fact that alum baking powders are produced at the cost of less than four cents a pound while in appearance they are hardly distinguishable from a pure cream of tartar powder costing from eight to ten times as much to manufacture there have been many of them put upon the market, and great efforts made to substitute them for the more wholesome cream of tartar compounds.

Of course, such powders afford wide margins of profit to the manufactures and dealers and it is not unusual to find them for this reason recommended and urged upon customers who would not knowing their true character, use them under any consideration.

City Chemist Sullivan's report shows one pure cream of tartar powder only (the Royal); one cream of tartar powder containing free tartaric acid; one phosphate powder containing sulphate of lime, and that all the other brands are made from alum. The samples ranged in strength from 13.47 per cent of leavening (carbonic acid) gas found in the Royal, to 6.08 per cent found in an alum powder.

The general usefullness of a baking powder depends largely upon the quality of leavening gas it gives off. A powder containing thirteen per cent, of gas will go more than twice as far—that is, one pound of each powder will raise more than twice as much flour as one that evolves but six per cent. The economy thus shown however, is not the greatest consideration. The low strength powders have a large residum in the food, being of alum in its various forms, renders the food positively unwholesome.

Upon this point, and in describing the character of the baking powder found of highest strength, the city chemist says: "A high leavening powder is requisite. Pure ingerdients in proper combination quicken and increase the prodution of carbonic acid gas. In this the highest in strength, in fabrique a faultless arrangement of agents, pure and wholesome, free from adulteration with lime, ammonia or alum."

The result of these tests will be read with interest and will prove of great benefit to housekeepers by enabling them to distinguish the pure from the numerous impure and unwholesome powders found in the market.

Cass County Institute.

Office of County Superintendent
Plattsmouth Neb. Feb. 20th, 1893.

To the teachers and patrons of public schools. The annual institute of Cass county will be held in Weeping Water March 20th to April 1st. All district and town schools under the supervision of this office will be closed, and the teachers allowed to attend.

The work will be interesting and practical. Competent instructors have been engaged, who will exert themselves to make the meeting the best ever held in the county.

No word need be said in favor of the time. The teachers voted almost unanimously for this date. The time is most convenient, the expense least. Those who wish to travel, engage in business, or attend the World's Fair, will have an uninterrupted summer vacation. The spring institute affords an opportunity of testing new ideas in the term immediately following.

All who are unacquainted and wish help in securing board, address Supt. A. H. Waterhouse of Weeping Water at once. All officers and patrons of the schools are especially invited to attend as much as possible. All who contemplate teaching the next school year, should write to the undersigned for circular letter regarding the institute. Very truly,

G. W. NOBLE, Co. Supt.

Try the "Crown" cough cure. Brown & Barret guarantee it.

ORIGIN OF A SLANG PHRASE.

A Politician Tells How "To Eat Crow" Passed Into the Language.

The origin of the expression "to eat crow" caused some dispute in an up town clubhouse one evening recently, and one white headed old politican accounted for it in this way:

"Years ago," he said, "a soldier stationed on Governor's island wandered up into the city and out upon the pasture lands just north of Chambers street to have some fun. There he spied a crow hopping about among the cows, and he instantly aimed his gun at it and shot it dead. As he did so a ragged little boy, who had been watching him dashed off with a wild yell in the direction of a distant house. The soldier laughed at what he thought to be the boy's terror at the report of the gun, and laying it down carefully at the foot of the tree he went to pick up the crow.

"After that something else attracted his attention, and he did not think of his gun again till he heard an angry voice behind him, and turning around he found himself gazing straight down the barrel. A furious Dutchman was at the other end of the gun. The soldier had shot the Dutchman's pet crow, the boy had borne testimony to the deed, and now for the penalty

"Sparing you the recital of the heated conversation which followed, the result was that the Dutchman spared the soldier's life only on condition that he would straightway eat the crow he had shot. The soldier argued vehemently, but to no purpose. He finally secured permission to pluck the crow and cook it a little over a fire made with a few chips. Then he began to eat, but before he had eaten more than half of the carrion bird he became so sick that he swore he would rather be shot than finish it.

"The Dutchman's wrath seemed to be appeased by this time, however, and he restored the soldier his gun and bade him begone. The soldier took the gun, but instead of begonning he instantly took aim at the Dutchman's head and vowed to blow his grains out if he did not at once eat the other half of the crow. The Dutchman was compelled by fear of death to swallow the rest of the loath some flesh, and then the soldier departed, leaving the injured Dutchman ready to burst with rage and chagrin.

"The latter swore vengeance, and next day appeared on Governor's island and made complaint to the commandant that one of the soldiers had wantonly shot his tame crow. The commandant told the Dutchman to pick out the offender and he should be punished. The Dutchman pointed to a soldier not far away and identified him.

"Calling the soldier to him, the commandant said sternly, 'Did you ever see this man before?' pointing to the Dutchman.

"'Yes, sir,' replied the soldier, with a laugh in his eye, 'I dined with him yesterday.'

"This answer so amused the Dutchman, besides reminding him of how all his friends would laugh at him should the story get out, that he refused to push the complaint against the soldier, and 'to eat crow,' meaning to suffer anything mortifying or humiliating, passed into a proverb from that day."—New York Tribune.

The Literature of Old Shoes.

Miss Gray has collected some interesting literature on the subject of old shoes for the use of students. It includes some quaint advertisements clipped from old newspapers in the first part of the present century and toward the end of the last by Mr. Henry M. Brooks of Salem, the scholarly antiquarian and secretary of the Essex institute. Mr. Brooks has also made for the purpose a number of notes from "Felt's Annals."

Among the information thus given we find that the highest price of men's shoes in 1670 was 5 shillings, for those of women 3s. 8d. In 1672 a committee of Boston, considering that people in low circumstances "will wear no other boots or shoes generally but of the newest fashion and highest price," proposed that a law be passed that no shoemakers should sell to any inhabitants shoes of 11 or 12 sizes above 5 shillings a pair, and so in proportion as to other sizes. —Boston Herald.

Undemonstrative Americans.

How many American boys over 15 kiss their parents? They've outgrown such "soft" demonstrations, and all because they have not been held to the pretty custom.

Anyhow we Americans are curiously undemonstrative among ourselves. I have seen men—brothers—parting who were thrilled by the strongest motives toward each other, and somehow they seemed as helpless as dumb animals in expressing it. Each knew how the other felt, of course, but only because he knew what he felt himself. He couldn't do anything, he couldn't say anything, because he was a man and an Anglo-Saxon.—Washington Post.

Couldn't Spare Him.

Mrs. Witherby—Is it necessary, dear, for you to attend the directors' meeting as often as once a week?

Mr. Witherby—Yes, darling; they might get along without some of the others, but I have such a good financial head that I have to act as banker. —Clothier and Furnisher.

Notice.

John C. Cummins and
Charles D. Cummins
Composing the firm of
J. C. Cummins & Son,
Plaintiffs

vs.

Amos Worl, et al.,
Defendants

To Calvin C. Snow, George Dyer, Justice Conad, Francis C. Simpson, Jerome Smith, R. W. Stafford, first name unknown Mary Jonnson, Lyle S. White, John Glass, Stanley D. Green, Alexander Gable, James Longnecy, Absom Sarsin, James Gillette, John Reiner, Samuel R. Johnson, L. S. Spencin, first name unknown James Spratlin, B. H. Patterson, first name unknown Robert A. Chandler, John Chandler, Unknown heirs of Rose Ann Decker, deceased, Fred Patterson, Unknown heirs of Thomas Patterson, deceased, non-resident defendants in the above entitled cause, impleaded with Amos Worl and others: You are hereby notified that on the 11th day of February, 1893, the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause filed their petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, praying for the foreclosure of a mechanics lien against Amos Worl for lumber and material furnished in a building constructed on the following described property, against which the said lien is now in force, viz.: All of blocks, 3 north 6 west, 3 north 7 west, 4 north 6 west, 4 north 7 west, 4 north 8 west 5 north 6 west, 5 north 7 west, 5 north 8 west 6 north 6 west, 6 north 7 west, 6 north 8 west, 6 north 7 west, 7 north 8 west, 8 north 7 west, 8 north 8 west, 9 north 7 west, 9 north 8 west 10 north 7 west, 10 north 8 west, 11 north 7 west and 11 north 8 west, as per recorded plat of the town of Rock Bluffs, Cass county, Nebraska; the plaintiffs petition alleges that you and each of you claim some right, title or interest in said property described, but that whatever interest you may have, has been barred by the statutes of limitation, the defendant, Amos Worl, and the grantors under whom he holds, having had open and adverse possession, of all of said property, under color of title, for a period of more than ten years.

Wherefore the plaintiffs prays judgment against the said Amos Worl for the sum of $129.73 with 10 per cent interest from the 8th day of February, 1891, and that the premises may be sold to satisfy the same, and that you the non-resident defendants herein named be adjudged barred of any interest in said property, and that the title be quieted in the said Amos Worl, so that if the property should be sold, under a decree of foreclosure of the mechanics lien, a clear and perfect title would be received by the purchaser. You are notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 27th day of March, 1893.

R. B. WINDHAM,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by W. H. Dearing, clerk of the district court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 13th day of March A. D. 1893 at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day at the south door of the court house in the city of Plattsmouth in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate to wit:

The undivided one half (½) interest in the middle one third (⅓) of lot number two (2) in block number sixty-nine (69) in Weeping Water Cass County Nebraska, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Reed Bros. Company, incorporated Harry D. Reed and Nettie Reed defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by The Regnier & Sharp Crockery Company plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth Neb., Feb. 8, A. D. 1893.

WILLIAM TIGHE, sheriff.

R. B. Windham, Att'y for Pltiffs.

Stockholders Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. company in Nebraska will be held at the office of the company in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on Thursday, the 23d day of February, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m. The meeting is held for the election of nine directors of the company to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

Signed. W. J. LADD,
Secretary.