

A recent number of the Lincoln Journal says 'The Republics and Herald are settling the question as to which builds the most railroads. We suggest that the Plattsmouth paper beats them both, and the Fremont Tribune can swallow all three.'

The fellow who sends the specials to the Missouri Democrat from Omaha must have been slightly mystified when he sent the following, which is found in that journal of the 20th:

OMAHA, November 19.—The subscription of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the new hotel fund is completed.

To day work will be commenced on the Omaha and Southwestern railway. On Monday Thanksgiving will be generally observed in this city, and nearly all business suspended.

He forgot to state that it was the trial work which was commenced on the 19th, and that actual hostilities on the road was not commenced until Sunday morning. He appears to have forgotten what day was appointed for Thanksgiving, and that it has already passed before the date of his dispatch.

We met a gentleman this morning who has been engaged in business at Omaha for several years, but who is just opening in this city. During our conversation about business in the two places he remarked that there was more business done in Omaha every day than there was in Plattsmouth, and that he would sell out what he had in Omaha he would put every dollar into business in this city.—Plattsmouth Herald.

We have no doubt our neighborly city of Plattsmouth is doing a thriving business—we believe, moreover, that her business is rapidly increasing—and we trust and believe that it will be largely augmented in the future. We rejoice at her prosperity, and would not assist a jot, if we could—so far from it, we would gladly accelerate it;—but we must nevertheless be permitted to suggest to the Plattsmouth Herald, the Nebraska City papers, and our neighbors of Fremont and Blair, that if their business bears anything like the comparison with the trade of Omaha which they claim for it, that they are cheating the Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue.—By the figures show that Omaha pays a larger tax on salaries than all other towns and cities in Nebraska combined.—Omaha Republican.

Thank you, Bro. Taylor, for your kind wishes for Plattsmouth, and allow us to suggest that we have not time this evening to hunt up the figures, consequently we take your statement as correct. We are perfectly willing your men should pay the taxes while ours do the business.—We will pay a little more next year, probably.

THE LAST APPEAL. The last appeal to the property holders, merchants, capitalists, and men of moderate means, will be made this day by the committee. Their report to the meeting to-night decides the question whether Omaha is to be the great commercial metropolis of the northwest, and, possibly, the capital of the United States, or whether she is to windle down into an insignificant village, playing second fiddle to Blair City, Nebraska City and Fremont. The names of many of our prominent citizens are freely mentioned in our streets who refuse to aid this important enterprise.—Omaha Herald.

Mr. James Wormal has left at our office, an apple of the "None Such," which weighs one pound and two ounces. We wonder if our Decatur friend can beat this.—Cynthia (Ky) News.

If your Decatur friend cannot beat it, our Columbia friend, Mr. W. C. Stephenson, near Burlington, in this county, brings us two monster apples, "Fall Pippins," one of which weighs one pound eight ounces and a half, and measures fifteen inches in circumference.—Missouri Statesman.

Well done for "Old Boone!" We doubt not that Macon could also beat it, if he would bear fruit grows only respond. What can they say? Can they not beat Kentucky and Missouri both, on the apple question as above represented? Let us hear from you, friends of Macon.—Decatur Magnet.

"Share gentlemen!" We can beat all such apples, in the good old Democratic county of McDonough! H. W. Johnson of Tennessee, has laid on our table two monster Pippins which weigh upwards of three pounds.—Macon (Ill.) Eagle.

When we read the first three paragraphs we felt inclined to do some bragging about Iowa apples, but after reading that last paragraph, we gave it up. We might be induced to stretch a little on the brag, but to go over a three pound apple would certainly raise a suspicion against our veracity. Mr. Eagle man, you can wear the honors in the apple trade.—Kokuk Constitution.

Catch napping, Mr. Constitution! No body has said anything about an apple weighing three pounds. The Macon Eagle mentioned two apples which weighed three pounds, which is very probable, and just about equal to the Davis county apple left at the Hawk Eye office a few days ago measuring fifteen inches in circumference, and weighing twenty three ounces, honest weight.—Burlington Hawk Eye.

The above bragging probably does very well for Iowa, but it is nowhere when you get west of the Missouri river. The Editor of the Herald placed one on exhibition at the Nebraska State Fair, which weighed twenty-nine ounces, honest weight, and measuring 16 1/2 inches in circumference. The apple was raised by Perry Walker, at this place, and he has a dozen others on the same tree, which would weigh a pound and a half each.—The News says "Hell is supposed to be a peirie country." We know of no newspaper editor in the West who has a better opportunity of knowing than Morton. People generally make close enquiry about the diameter of the country they expect to emigrate to.

SOMETIMES MISTAKEN. Even reporters for the Associated Press are sometimes mistaken, as the following dispatch illustrates. On Nov. 24th, it showed: "No further facts have been developed in the Fremont county lynching case, where a mob of citizens lynched a man named Sam Murdock, a noted desperado, on the supposition that he had murdered Henry Johnson, who has since turned up alive. There is much excitement over the affair, and every effort will be made to bring the guilty parties to trial."

Murdock was not "supposed" to be the murderer of Johnson, "who has since turned up alive," but was known to have shot Johnson through the cheek and neck and Johnson was never supposed to have died yet. The above telegram would indicate that Murdock was hanged on suspicion only, and the "turning up alive" of Johnson had established Murdock's innocence.

RAILROAD ITEMS. We clip the following items in relation to the B. & M. R. R., from the Burlington Hawk Eye:

The Directors of the Nebraska Extension of the B. & M. Road, recently elected, held their first meeting at the office of J. W. Denison, Boston, Mass., last Thursday. The company are pushing matters west of the Missouri River, a rapidly that astonishes and rejoices the Nebraskians. The old territorial capital of Iowa, now the great railway center of the State, will at no distant day, send greeting to the capital of young Nebraska, via the B. & M., and its extension.

A temporary bridge over the Missouri, will be built at Plattsmouth, at once, and it is now probable that the first permanent bridge will be erected at that point, by the same company. The B. & M. is now built to Walnut creek, Montgomery Co. Only twelve miles of road, remain, before the cars will run through to the Missouri River. Holmsted is the name of the new town laid out by the B. & M. Railroad Company, eight miles east of Red Oak, on the Parkia. The station house is completed and several houses are being built at that place.

The freight train on the B. & M. R. R., due at 1:15 p. m., Thursday, did not arrive until 3 p. m. The detention, was occasioned by the very heavy freight trains going west in the morning, which could not get on as well as usual on account of the slippery condition of the track. The 4:40 a. m. train consisted of thirty-six cars. Along the line of the B. & M. R. the country is rapidly developing with a rapidly almost beyond belief. The best efforts of the railroad are necessary to supply the demands arising from this development, and when in a few weeks the road shall reach the Missouri river, these demands will increase largely. When this road shall form its connection with the Union Pacific R. R. and become a part of the short line from Chicago to St. Francis, it will be one of the most important in the West.

A Ratification in Final. The New York Herald expresses the opinion that the newly-elected Legislature of New York, being Copperhead, may rescind the vote of ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment already made by that State. A rescinding resolution would not be worth the paper on which it was written. When a State once ratifies an amendment to the constitution submitted by Congress, the act is final so far as that State is concerned. A State may withhold her assent to the act, or she may decline to vote at all. So long as the States withhold their consent, the proposed amendment is adopted. A Legislature is not bound to act on an amendment. It may vote to ratify, or it may decline to vote at all. So long as the States withhold their consent, the proposed amendment is adopted. A Legislature is not bound to act on an amendment. It may vote to ratify, or it may decline to vote at all. So long as the States withhold their consent, the proposed amendment is adopted.

The power of the State over the question is exhausted, when its assent has been given to the mode prescribed by the constitution. The formal ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the State of New York has been certified to the State Department by the Governor, and that certifies the matter, so far as the State is concerned. Amendments to the Constitution are not like footholds, to be kicked backwards and forwards between Congress and the State Legislatures, but are solemn, irrevocable acts of law-making powers of the National and State Governments, and each step is complete in itself. Congress cannot rescind an amendment after it has been submitted to the States, any more than a State can rescind its assent after it has agreed to the amendment.

For New York to rescind her ratification would be to commit an outrage and a flagrant violation of the Constitution. States which have ratified the amendment, and on the remaining States which intend doing so. Playing fast and loose in that way is something not contemplated or permitted by the Constitution, which points out how a State may consent to an amendment, but prescribes no mode of undoing the act. Let those who claim that a State may rescind its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, point out how a State may consent to an amendment, but prescribes no mode of undoing the act. Let those who claim that a State may rescind its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, point out how a State may consent to an amendment, but prescribes no mode of undoing the act.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!! We learn from citizens living on Wilson Creek, 9 miles west from Nebraska City, that that sturdy old pioneer—J. Duran—has succeeded in discovering and opening a vein of coal on his premises fourteen inches in thickness. From appearances the vein is very extensive. Mr. Duran is confident that he will be able to supply our people with a good article of coal at a price not to exceed fifty cents per bushel.—Chronicle.

The Brownville Advertiser of the 25th contains the following items: Last Sabbath, as Mrs. Hinton was returning from the M. E. Church in this city, she fell from the steps leading from the street to the church, breaking her arm.

We learn from D. Y. Culbertson, that young Farnam, so lately mentioned by a separate two weeks since, is improving under treatment of Dr. Collins, and that the hopes of his recovery are now confidently entertained.

A female has pronounced a threat that she will horse-whip the city editor of the Herald, "on sight." It may be a nut or of interest to this bellious horse-whipper to know that our worthy corner Jacob Gish, keeps on hand ready-made coffins, of all sizes, and that he can furnish a "fit" at the shortest notice. Give him a call.—Omaha Herald.

There, now, if that don't "speak" that female woman we advise the city editor of the Herald to try pacification.

OUR IOWA CITY LETTER.

SOME IDEAS ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Some Scraps of History Bearing Upon the Subject.

IOWA CITY, Nov. 25th, 1869. DEAR HERALD:—As the question of removing the National Capitol from its present location to a point somewhere in the Mississippi Valley—St. Louis, for instance—is being somewhat discussed throughout the country at the present time, I have concluded to submit a few facts relative to the same, which I glean from history and other sources, and which may not be altogether uninteresting to your many readers.

As the events of the Revolutionary war, and the many causes which led to the same, are still fresh in the memories of us all, it will only be necessary to refer the reader no further back than to the time that the treaty was made between the two governments, at Paris:

On the 30th of November, 1782, a preliminary treaty was signed at Paris by Commissioners from the two governments, those from the United States being John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens.

On the 19th of April, 1783, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American Army; and on the 3d of September following a definite treaty was signed at Paris. By the terms of the treaty, Great Britain acknowledged the Independence of the United States.

On the 31 of November, 1783, the army was disbanded by order of Congress; and Washington repaired to Annapolis, and there, on the 23d of December, 1783, in a simple and impressive address, resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief.

A National Convention was held at Philadelphia, with Washington as President, and after four months deliberation, the Constitution was adopted, September 17th, 1787. After being ratified by the requisite number of States, though not without great opposition, it went into operation on the 4th day of March, 1789.

The first election for President of the United States resulted in the choice of George Washington, who received the whole number of electoral votes. New York was then the Capital; and, in that city Washington appeared before the first Constitutional Congress, and was inaugurated on the 30th of April 1789.

In 1793 a law was passed establishing the seat of government at Philadelphia for ten years, and afterwards locating it permanently on the Potomac.

Washington having declined a nomination for a third term, John Adams was elected to succeed him; and the new President was inaugurated at Philadelphia, on the 4th of March, 1797.

Washington died at Mt. Vernon on the 14th of December, 1799. During the following year, the city of Washington was made the nation's capital.

On the 4th of March, 1801, the inauguration of Jefferson took place in the new Capitol at Washington. Now you will observe by this, Mr. Editor, that this is the first mention we have of the Capitol at the seat of government; and that Thomas Jefferson had the honor of filling the first presidential terms that were filled in that now world-renowned edifice.

Of the dimensions or importance of it at that time I have no knowledge, but judge it to have been only a mere temporary structure. From this one might infer that the erection of the Capitol was commenced sometime in the year 1800.

In the message of John Q. Adams, communicated to Congress, on Tuesday, December 6, 1825, we have the following relative to it: "On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, at the city of Washington; that the effigy of the General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only in the remarks that the work at the Capitol are approaching to completion, &c."

We also have the following from John Adams, in his message delivered on Tuesday, December 3, 1799, relative to both: "The Act of Congress relative to the seat of government of the United States requiring that, on the first Monday of December next, it should be transferred from Philadelphia to the District chosen for its permanent seat, it is proper for me to inform you that the commissioners appointed to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and of the public offices of the Government, have made a report of the state of the buildings designed for those purposes in the city of Washington; from which they conclude, that the removal of the seat of government to that place, will be practicable, and the accommodation satisfactory."

Now, from the above we may justly conclude that the reason for removing the Capitol from New York to Philadelphia, or from Philadelphia to the District of Columbia, was because it was more practicable and the accommodation more satisfactory to the country at that time. But this is surely no reason why we should think that it was the intention of the President and of those commissioners to make Washington City the seat of government for all future time. That Washington City was the most appropriate place for the Capitol then, no one will deny; but since almost a century of years has passed, and scattered emigration far and wide over the United States, does it look reasonable that our seat of government should not be more central? The reason why Indiana removed her capital from Corydon to Indianapolis was because the former place was in the extreme southern portion of the State, and the latter near the center, hence its in-convenience for public offices and the welfare of the State generally. The same may be said of Iowa, Nebraska and other States. If the principle works to the welfare of one State, why should it not of the United States? WILLIAM J. WISE.

TOOTIE, HANNA & CLARK, BANKERS. DEALERS IN Gold and Silver Coin, EXCHANGE, U.S. and other Stocks.

DEPOSITS DRAWN ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

FURS! A. HUBERMANN, Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Furs and Robes, 138 Farnham Street.

P. M. GREEN, Auction & Commission MERCHANT, South Side Main Street, Between Third and Fourth, Plattsmouth, Neb.

J. & H. J. Streight, Dealers in Fruits, Confectioneries, Toys, NOTIONS, BOOKS, STATIONERY & C.

NEW STORE! Weeping Water, Neb. HORTON & JENKS, Dealers in General Merchandise, SUCH AS DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, &c. PINE AND COTTONWOOD LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH.

JOSEPH SCHLATER, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Violin Strings and Fancy Goods.

SENT FREE! SEED CATALOGUE, And Guide to the FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN, FOR 1870.

FURNITURE! Thos. W. Shryock, Cabinet Maker, And dealer in all kinds of Furniture and Chairs, Third Street, (near Main) Plattsmouth - - - Neb.

EMPIRE BAKERY! Third Street, South of Main, Plattsmouth, Neb.

CONFECTIONERIES, Pies, Cakes, Cheese and Sweet Crackers, REFRESHMENTS, kept on hand at all times.

MUSIC! GUTHMAN & HUBERTY, Music Music! PIANOS, ORGAN, MELODEONS!

WHAT CUYLER SCHOLFAK Says of Weeping Water. Extract from Letter to Mrs. Grundy.

REED BROS. store and hitching my mule by the ears to a large freight wagon loaded with goods for the Plattsmouth retail trade. I entered, Judge of my surprise when I was promptly met and offered a complete outfit, from a pair of studded boots to a good-quality toothbrush, for the paltry sum of nine dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents, the 25 cents being the profit on the miscellaneous line, call on them, and if you don't see what you want ask for it. I would remark here that they are generous, liberal, good looking and truthful to a fault.

REMEMBER THE PLACE REED BROS., Weeping Water.

DRY LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, &c. Constantly on hand. Keshaw & Vaughn, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

NEW TOBACCO STORE! on Main street, opposite Court House, PLATTS MOUTH, NEB., We have on hand a large assortment of CIGARS & TOBACCO, Consisting of the best qualities of CIGARS, FINE-OUT, PLUG AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

WAYMAN & CURTIS, Plattsmouth, Neb., Repairers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills.

Brass Engine Fittings, furnished on short notice. FARMING MACHINERY, Repaired on short notice.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! William Stedmann, Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Truss, Valises and NOTIONS.

South Side Main Street, Plattsmouth, Neb. \$20,000 Worth of Property FOR SALE, Consisting of farms, with timber adjoining city of Plattsmouth, property in Plattsmouth city, horses, cattle, wagons, &c.

WOOLWORTH & CO., BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, Binders and Paper Dealers, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

BOOTS & SHOES! Having removed my Shop two and a half miles south of Plattsmouth, on the road leading to Kearney, I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line on the shortest notice. If you want a pair of No. 1 BOOTS, SHOES OR SLIPPERS give me a call. All kinds of produce taken in part payment. Thankful for past patronage I hope to merit the continuance of the same.

Y. W. FERREE, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, April 24, 1868.

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NEW GOODS! Greater Inducements than Ever!

DOOM, BRO. & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Queens and Glass Ware, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, & C. MAIN STREET, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Feel confident that they can satisfy the closest and most critical buyers in Excellence, Variety of Stocks and Low Prices.

RUSSELL & DOOM, Dealers in FARM IMPLEMENTS, AND GRAIN. Agents for Birdsall's Threshers, Buffalo Pitts Threshers, Geiser Threshers.

REAPERS AND MOWERS: New Yorker, Buckeye, John P. Manny's, Climax. FLOWS:—Industrial, Dixon, Grand Detour, Skinner, Iron Beam, Rod & Mould Board Breaker.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS: Sulky Rakes, Revolving Hay Rakes. Little Giant Fan Mills, Johnson's Corn Shellers, Wier's Walking Corn Plows, Van Brunt Broad Cast Seeder, Buckeye Drill & Broad Cast Seeder, Union Corn Planters, Sorgo Cane Mills, Bells, &c. Every Implement Warrented.

SIMPSON, MICKELWAIT & CO., Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, DOORS, SASH, & C.

Have removed their Lumber Yard to the corner of MAIN AND SIXTH STREETS, PLATTSMOUTH, and have on hand and are receiving Lumber in sufficient quantities to fill all orders, and at price to suit purchasers. We have also on hand and for sale at low figures:

50 Barrels of Cement, 50 " Lime, 500 " Coal, 20 Barrels of Plaster Paris.

250 Bushels Plastering Hair, 250 " Coal, 20 Barrels of Plaster Paris.

WHITE & BUTTERY, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, all kinds, Perfumery, and Fancy Toilet Articles, Toys, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Grass and Garden Seeds.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, For medicinal purposes. Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs, Stationary, Carbon Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Glass and Putty, also.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, GREEN AND CANNED FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, & C. WHITE & BUTTERY.

Having been engaged in selling Drugs and Groceries in this city for the past seven years, we know the wants of the people in our line of trade, and are prepared with a large stock of goods of the best quality to supply those wants at very low prices.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, April 24, 1868.

Henry Boeck, FURNITURE Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Safes, BEDSTEADS.

Of all descriptions and at all prices.

Metallic Burial Cases, of all sizes.

WOODEN COFFINS, Ready made, and sold cheap for cash.

With many thanks for past patronage. I wish all to call and examine my large stock of Furniture and Groceries.

Three reasons for boarding with GEORGE W. COLVIN, Old Street, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

Two blocks northwest of brick School House. He has a BATH HOUSE, free, for patronage. Rooms are well ventilated, and his prices are reasonable.

SEWING MACHINES, F. P. TODD, AGENT, PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA. A good assortment of Machines on hand. I also keep Thread, Oil, Needles, &c.

Advertisements from J. C. JONES, Jr. Adv. Importer to BOTH SEXES. There exists a false delusion and pride amounting almost to insanity, in regard to the health of the human race, which is daily increasing. It is a medical faculty recognize it, and are daily thinking of it, and endeavoring to cure it, and the truth of it, and endeavor to cure it, and the truth of it, and endeavor to cure it.

Hundreds of lives are lost every year by disease, and yet their attendants, who are ignorant of the nature of the disease, and the proper mode of treatment, are daily increasing. It is a medical faculty recognize it, and are daily thinking of it, and endeavoring to cure it, and the truth of it, and endeavor to cure it.

With young women there seems some cause, and yet their attendants, who are ignorant of the nature of the disease, and the proper mode of treatment, are daily increasing. It is a medical faculty recognize it, and are daily thinking of it, and endeavoring to cure it, and the truth of it, and endeavor to cure it.

Many of these young women have responded to advertisement of "Marian's Remedy" and are daily increasing. It is a medical faculty recognize it, and are daily thinking of it, and endeavoring to cure it, and the truth of it, and endeavor to cure it.

DR. STODDARD, 52 1/2 North Street (Up Stairs, Rooms No. 1 and 2) between 1st and 2nd Streets, Plattsmouth, Neb., P. O. Glass Box 10.

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, Corner Farnham and 12th streets, Entrance on Thirteenth Street, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. A Permanent Institution, Established exclusively for the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES.

In all their different stages. Cases warranted. The physician in charge of this Institution has had many years experience in the treatment of all the diseases of the human body, and is a graduate of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan.

TO THE LADIES. The Doctor would state that he devotes his personal attention to all classes of Female Diseases. His great Female Remedy for the cure of all the diseases of the female sex, is a most valuable preparation, and is sold by all the druggists of the country.

Young, Lock Box 27, Omaha, Nebraska, and by all the druggists of the country.

Having been engaged in selling Drugs and Groceries in this city for the past seven years, we know the wants of the people in our line of trade, and are prepared with a large stock of goods of the best quality to supply those wants at very low prices.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, April 24, 1868.