

A. H. Buck, Esq., is erecting a new residence on Main Street, near Mr. Stadelmann's.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that court has been adjourned until the 25th inst.

Maj. Wheeler was thrown from the train and severely injured, near Ashland, one day last week.

Married, September 4th, at the residence of Andrew Tatt, by Rev. W. D. Cameron, Mr. E. F. Mills, and Miss Betty Clayton.

We are requested to ask Dr. Renner why he refused to publish the letter written by Wm. Stadelmann, Esq., of this city, for publication in his paper.

Covered wagons continue to arrive from the east. A few more years like the present and there can be no growing that our Constitutional clothes are too large.

L. F. Reed, Esq., of Weeping Water, was in town to-day. He reports everybody in favor of the new constitution, in his locality.

John S. Duke, Esq., brother of R. T. Duke, of this city, arrived from Ohio this morning. He will make this his permanent home hereafter.

The Douglas County Fair takes place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of the present month. Jeremiah Behm, Treas., has our thanks for a complimentary ticket.

We heard a man from Liberty precinct say, recently, that if we had accepted Mr. Joes proposition to build the Trunk Railroad made last winter, we would now have a railroad in running order and he would be able to pay his debts.

That elegant and costly bible which appears upon the altar of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., was presented to the Lodge by P. G. M. Wheeler of this city, and the inscription thereon is the handiwork of P. G. Sec. J. N. Wise.

Mrs. Martindale's school, which we announced a few days since, would commence on Monday, the 4th inst., has been postponed for one week, on account of the school house not being in readiness. The intention now is to have the school commence on Monday, the 11th, without fail.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that H. J. Straight has purchased the interest of W. A. Patterson in the book store and hereafter Mr. Straight will run the business alone. He has a good stock of books, stationery notions, and will always be up with the times.

The Factoryville Mills are again in running order. The dam has been replaced, the mill refitted, and everything in shape to manufacture the very best of flour. Geo. Jennings the proprietor says he will make as good an article as the State affords—and he will.

The B. & M. Railroad sold recently to one party lands in Saline county, near Dorchester station, to the amount of \$25,000. This we believe to be the largest purchase made by one party in the State.—Chronicle.

There is no let up to the stream of immigration to Nebraska. A long string of wagons can be seen at almost every hour of the day, the occupants of which are seeking homes in the garden of the world.

The Great Western Telegraph Co. has completed the line to this city, and an office has been opened in O. F. Johnsons drug store. Plattsmouth is well supplied with telegraphing facilities, having three different lines and as many separate offices.

The Blair Times favors the adoption of the new Constitution, and says it would be folly to vote down this document which is the result of the labors of the best talent in the State, selected, as a general rule, regardless of party feeling, simply because there are some objectionable features to it.

The attendance to the rehearsal of Belshazzars Feast is kept up and the rehearsal is progressing very finely. Many of the best singers of our city are taking much interest, such as will insure that undertaking a success. It is expected to be ready to render before the public about the 1st of October. Meeting for rehearsal in Clark & Planners Hall next Thursday evening, Sept 7th, at 7:30 sharp.

Was ever anything made that suited the Omaha Herald? We remember when the present constitution was submitted, it opposed it and said it would bankrupt the people, and was a miserable makeshift of a constitution, and told more yarns about it than it does about the present one. What caused it to change its mind and think the old constitution is such a perfect document? If it was mistaken then, may not it be mistaken now in its opposition to the new document.

Utah Territory is shipping 3,000 tons of ore and 600 tons of bullion per month. The former is usually worth from \$150 to \$200 per ton, of which perhaps one half is profit.

A gentleman, on getting a soda, was retiring from the store without the usual little ceremony which follows that operation. "Recollect, sir," said the polite proprietor, "if you lose your pocket-book, you don't find it out here."

The New York Tribune gives Iowa a probable population of 1,800,000 in 1880—100,000 more than Massachusetts, which now leads it by 265,562—making it the sixth State in the Union, it being the eleventh now.

THE ORDINANCES.

We have commenced the publication of the ordinances passed for the government of the city of Plattsmouth. Persons wishing a complete and authoritative copy should file the HERALD.

PILE BRIDGE. The City Council has decided to construct a pile bridge over the north fork of Spring creek, where it crosses Main street. An advertisement for proposals will be published as soon as plans and specifications can be completed.

FROM WATERLOO. E. A. Kirkpatrick, Esq., arrived in the city this morning direct from Waterloo, on the Republican river. He reports the town and country in a flourishing condition. He came in on business connected with the affairs of the Town Company, and will return in the course of a few days.

NEW TRIAL. A new trial has been granted by the Supreme Court to Gallant Rakes, under sentence for the killing of Sarah J. Powers. He was brought down from Lincoln last Saturday evening, and will be under charge of Sheriff Johnson until after his trial.

REGISTERS. In the different precincts should not forget that the 19th inst. is the day set for voting on the constitution, and that it is their duty to see that a complete registration is made. See to it.

NEW MEASURES. Two new Sleeping Coaches, the "Omaha" and "Oleander," have recently been placed on the B. & M. line between this city and Burlington, thus doing away with the trouble heretofore often experienced in getting a sleeping berth on this very popular and much crowded train.

JUDGE LAKEN SPEECH. At Omaha last Wednesday evening, in favor of the new constitution, was a clear, logical argument, and had much weight with the people who heard it. Neither of the papers of that city have endeavored to reflect a single argument presented by Judge Laken. He completely exposed the fallacy of the cry of expensive courts, and no one has endeavored to controvert his positions.

GRAIN ELEVATORS. The people, and especially the business men of Nebraska City, should feel especially proud of the new grain elevator but recently completed in their city. We were there last Thursday, and interviewed the elevator and Mr. Newcomb, the gentlemanly manager. The elevator is owned by Messrs. Newsome, Hill, Metcalf, Ashton, and Stevenson, all of the wealthy gentlemen. It cost \$20,000, is four stories high besides the basement, has a 25 horse power engine, has fifteen bins with a capacity for 35,000 bushels of grain. The company will put in a transfer boat this fall or early next spring, and a track from the M. P. Road will be constructed along side the building. The first grain received had just been turned into the receiving hopper before we visited it. The men who have invested their money in this enterprise should receive a liberal dividend—whether or not they will remain to be seen.

SUPPOSED HORSE THIEVES. As our friend Anson would say, there are "Injuns about," and the people of Plattsmouth have heard from them.—Last Saturday evening two men were found asleep in a pasture field close to Mr. Pleasant, with each of them a horse tied in the brush close to them. The man who found them asked them what they were doing there, but got no answer. He went away and returned with assistance, but the birds had flown. A fire had been built, and it was evident the fellows had been there all day. It is the general belief in that neighborhood that they were horse-thieves. An effort was made to find out which way they went, but without resulting in any definite information.

THE CONSUME CASE! The rumor has prevailed in this section, to some extent, that an effort had been made by the friends of Wm. B. Constance to induce Hibbard & Spencer not to appear against him, although we presume no one believed, for a moment, that such efforts would accomplish the desired result. The following letter from the firm speaks for itself:

CHICAGO, Sep. 1st, 1871. H. D. HATHAWAY, Esq. Dear Sir—We are informed by Mr. Snyder, that a report has been circulated in Nebraska, to the effect that we had been influenced by the friends of Wm. B. Constance to abandon the prosecution of a criminal case against the "Superintendent" of our Nebraska Branch. We wish to assure you, and through your excellent paper the good people of Nebraska, that we have never been approached by the friends of Mr. Constance, with a proposition to abandon the prosecution, and that no influence of friends or money could be brought to bear, that would make us recant to our duty in this matter.

Very Respectfully, HUBBARD & SPENCER.

The Lord Chief Justice has very properly decided that a horse race is not a game of chance. The whole thing is a mathematical certainty; the horse that is able to lay his feet down on the artificial start in the shortest time wins the race, if his wind holds out, and he isn't jockeyed. It is pure science.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Is another source of fraud finding by the men who seek to defeat the new Constitution. Let us ask these fault finders how much better off we are under the practical workings of the present Constitution? Have we not had yearly sessions under a biennial clause in our present Constitution? and have we not had two sessions within a single year? The only difference is that under the new Constitution the people's representatives are left free to legislate upon whatever subjects they see fit; while under the present Constitution the Governor can shut them off from legislating upon any subject distasteful to him. In other words, the present document recognizes a one man power in the matter of legislation except once in two years, when the people are allowed to act for themselves. Who favors the one man system? We do not. We are for the people. Who is against them.

NOT ARGUING THE OLD. The Omaha Republican says it is not arguing the old constitution, but the new one. How much of reason or honesty is embraced in that position. As we stated at the outset, the question is not whether the new constitution is a perfect document, and it is just what we all want, but it is which is the best, the old or the new. If the new document is any improvement on the old, then is it the part of wisdom to vote the new one down because it does not meet with our sanction in every respect? The Republican is correct when it says it is not arguing the old constitution. It endeavors to show every weak point in the new constitution, but ignores every good point in it, and also ignores the fact that in very many instances the old constitution is worse than they claim the new one is. Is this a fair way to argue a document of such importance to the people and the future of our State? Look at the church tax law, and others which are attacked by the Republican. How much better is the old than the new constitution? Instead of being better, every man who compares the two must admit that the old document is far more objectionable on the points than any one claims the new one to be. What we find fault with is that the Republican and other opponents refuse to argue the question at all, but simply make one-sided statements. The people begin to understand their mode of warfare.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT. An effort has been made to create capital against the new Constitution in consequence of the clause providing for Legislative appointment. The Constitution says that "the number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred, nor that of Senators thirty-three." The opponents of the Constitution have attacked this clause as if it said the number of representatives should reach one hundred and that of the Senators thirty-three. They seek to misrepresent the document, and again we give the language of the Constitution itself, and ask for it a candid consideration.

Sec. 5. The first house of representatives shall consist of fifty-seven members, and the first senate shall consist of nineteen members. After the first election, the number of members of each house shall be regulated by law, but the number of representatives shall never exceed one hundred, nor that of senators, thirty-three. Until the year 1873, representatives shall be chosen for one year, and thereafter for two years. Senators shall be elected in the year 1871 for one year, and thereafter for two years.

Does any one object to this clause because it gives too great representation? The Omaha Herald admits that fifty-seven Representatives and nineteen Senators are not too many, but thinks that one hundred Representatives, and thirty three Senators would be too great a number. We agree with the Herald, and would oppose increasing for the present, the number designated; but the clause is one of hope and promise, when Nebraska will be one of the leading States of this Union, in point of wealth and population, and then she would require an increase in representation. Is it not wise to make provisions for such increase when needed, without being compelled to amend the constitution?—Then, again, under this new constitution, the number may be diminished, as well as increased, if the people think we have too great representation. The number designated is only for the first session, after which time the number "shall be regulated by law." Are the opponents of the constitution afraid to trust the people with these matters? We are not. The people are the source of all power in a Republic; and we apprehend that the set of politicians who are afraid to trust the people will soon find that the people are afraid to trust them, and will say to them, "stand aside." There is no kind of danger that the number of Senators and Representatives will be increased unless the people demand it; and if they do it is their right and privilege, under the new constitution, to have such increase. Who would deny them the right. Would any set of political demagogues dare do it?

The examination of drug clerks in New York city has brought out the very interesting fact that some of the applicants were quite unable to give the common tests for lead and copper, and that others could not name any method for determining the purity of impure soda water, which is the national summer beverage. The Standard thinks "it is possible not too much to hope that the effect, sooner or later, of enabling us to buy Seidlitz powders without dreading that they contain arsenic, or swallow a glass of soda water without an ultimate application of the stomachic pump.

Boston is the most inhospitable city in the country, if travelers are to be believed. If tyranny and oppression had any virtues, it would be the best place in the country. If a man don't pay his taxes they chuck him in jail. If a man is caught selling liquor they treat him likewise. Mr. Dunbar kept a liquor store, and was assessed \$4,000 for tax. This is like trying a man's legs and telling him to dance. He has offered his liquor, but they won't accept that; it must be a good money or a cell. Liquor, it seems, is a good property to tax, and then throw overboard.

A Berlin letter writer says: "The Berliners are generally polite, and in pursuance do not differ from Americans, but you can always tell an American. No matter how well he speaks German, he always swears in English.

A girl in the interior of this State has a prairie rose bush trailed over the sides of her room, and last week it had 1,000 roses upon it. A bower of roses, truly.

COUNTY COURTS.

Another argument brought against the new constitution is that the county courts are given jurisdiction in civil cases where the sum claimed does not exceed \$500. It seems strange that men who should know better will make these wild and reckless assertions for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the people against the constitution. Again we are compelled to correct an impression which may have obtained in consequence of this reckless assertion, and we shall proceed to do so in the most straightforward manner, that of giving the language of the constitution itself.

Sec. 10. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of the estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and settlement of their accounts; and in matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes, and assessments; and such other jurisdiction as may be given by general law: Provided, That in counties having a population of not less than three thousand, the legislature may confer upon said county jurisdiction in sales of real estate on execution, and by executors, administrators and guardians, but they shall not have jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment may exceed six months imprisonment, or a fine of over five hundred dollars, nor actions in which the title to real estate is sought to be recovered, or may be drawn in question, nor in actions on mortgages or contracts for the conveyance of real estate, nor where the debt or sum claimed, shall exceed five hundred dollars.

Now, will some benighted minds proceed to show us wherein the above section (and it is the only one which says anything on the subject) gives jurisdiction in any sum to county courts, except in those matters enumerated in the first part of the section? It does say, however, "that in counties having a population of not less than three thousand, the legislature MAY confer" certain jurisdiction, saying what it may be; "but they shall not have jurisdiction" in certain other enumerated cases, "nor where the debt or sum claimed, shall exceed five hundred dollars." The above is too plain for argument, even, and we are astonished to find an intelligent man who will assert that this section gives county courts jurisdiction in civil cases where the sum does not exceed \$500; yet this argument is of a piece with nearly every one brought against the new constitution. Under the above section the county courts have no civil jurisdiction, whatever, until it is given them by general law, and then it cannot exceed \$500—that is all there is to it. If any man objects to this, will he please tell us how much better the present constitution is in relation to this matter. It does not limit the jurisdiction that may be given to county courts. The Legislature may, under the present constitution, give county courts jurisdiction in any sum over five times five thousand. Which document is preferable—that's the question.

SEPARATE ARTICLES. The opponents of the constitution, so far as we have observed, are endeavoring to confound the separate articles, submitted to a vote, with the main body of the document. In speaking against those separate propositions they speak of them as a part of the constitution, and endeavor to convey the idea, without expressing it in words, that if the constitution is adopted these separate articles will also be necessarily adopted. Such is not the fact, as any man will see who thinks for a single second upon the question. There are five of these separate articles, submitted separately because they were considered very doubtful whether they would meet the views of a majority of the voters, and because the framers of the constitution did not wish to endanger the adoption of the document by its attaching to it such clauses as would probably be objectionable to a majority of the people. The separate articles are:

Liabilities of Stockholders in Banking Companies, Corporations and Associations to Corporations. Compulsory Education and Reformatory Schools. Inhibition and License. Extension of the Right of Suffrage. Each one of these articles are voted upon separately, and unless a majority of the votes cast are in favor of their adoption they are void and of no effect.—The vote on the constitution is separate from these, and its adoption will in no way effect these articles. Let every man who opposes these articles, either all or any of them, vote against them. But let no one vote against the constitution because he is opposed to any or all of the separate articles. An effort has been made in some localities to prejudice the Germans against the constitution, and induce them to vote against it, because they were opposed to the Inhibition article; and in some instances our German friends have been induced to believe that the easiest way to defeat the Inhibition article was to vote against the Constitution. They never made a greater mistake than this, for the very reason that if they cry "down with the Constitution to defeat the Inhibition," they will engender a feeling with those who favor the Constitution to vote the whole thing in order to carry the Constitution. We believe that reason should rule in this matter, and that each article should rest on its own merits. If the Constitution is, of itself, meritorious or an improvement on the old one, we say adopt it. If the separate articles, or any one or more of them are distasteful, make your warfare on them, and not on the Constitution, and do not confound the Constitution and the separate articles. Vote for the one if it suits, and vote against the other if it is distasteful.

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M. O'DONOGHUE.

The Des Moines Leader says that one of our city men, and one of its clerks, saw them, as did a young lady boarding up stairs. He slipped out of the back door in the "night," and drove them out, and came out of the front door on the same errand, clad all in white; both turned a corner the same instant, and went "pump into each other's arms. There was a servant, from her, a h-e-s-s-h from him, and then all was still as white garments fluttered into the front and rear doorways, and the gentle line were left to ruminate undisturbed.

It is unkind of the papers to keep the paragraph running the rounds that no Democrat will vote for prohibitory liquor law. We have no doubt that they punish liquor upon the same principle that Dr. Holmes punished tobacco.—"You see," said the wise Doctor, "if I let tobacco in, it is an injury to the human race. And just because it is an injury, and to keep as much as possible out of him hurting anyone, I destroy four boxes of cigars a month—by smoking them."

JUDGES SALARIES.

The Omaha papers make much noise about the salaries to be paid the Supreme and District Court Judges under the new Constitution. Now let us see just how much reason there is for all this fuss; and in order that the salary clause may be fresh before every reader, that they may judge of the truth of our position, we will do that which no paper opposed to the Constitution has yet done, or dares to do; we will give the language of the Constitution itself.

Sec. 11. The judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of \$3,500 and the judges of the district court shall each receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law, and after said salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which said judges shall be respectively elected.

Sec. 11. No judge of the supreme or district court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other public duty, of which he receives any salary or other compensation, but he shall receive salaries as above named "until otherwise provided by law, and after said salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished, during the term, etc." Now, does the above clause fix the salaries of the Judges?—Dare any respectable journal, or orator assert that it does?

It only names a sum which they shall receive until the legislature shall designate a salary. The legislature may place those salaries at one half the amount named above, if the people think they are too high. The very first session of the legislature can cut them down, and it will usually be done, if the people demand it. What sense is there in debating the Constitution on this ground? Then look at section 14, and you will see that these judges cannot receive a dollar in any other manner, except as salaries. Under the present constitution the judges, as well as other state officers, can be allowed compensation for alleged services and in that way they may, and in some cases do, receive as much, and even more than they will under the new constitution. This matter of adopting or rejecting the new constitution should not be treated in a belligerent style, as our Omaha friends are inclined to treat it.—It is a matter of grave importance, and should be argued as such. It has faults, but it also has good qualities. "Let us reason together," and decide honestly. Who objects to the constitution on the ground of the high salaries of the judges, when they are only named until the legislature assembles, when they may be placed at any sum desired?

WHILE AT NEBRASKA CITY. While at Nebraska City a few days since we had the pleasure of visiting the above named nursery, situated about a mile west of the city, where we found the most complete arrangements we have ever seen in the west. Maj. J. W. Pearman is proprietor of the grounds, and has about fourteen acres well filled with all the best kinds of apple, pear, peach, cherry and plum trees, grape vines, osage and honey locust hedge plants, ornamental shrubs, evergreens, roses and flowering shrubs. He has over 150,000 fruit trees and vines, and they are certainly the finest lot we have ever seen in any county, considering their age. We advise all Nebraskians to send to Pearman for their nursery stock instead of purchasing anything from the east, at whatever price they may get it. His trees are all hardy, having been propagated in Nebraska soil. His Honey Locust Hedge Plants are certainly bound to revolutionize the hedge business, for they seem far better adapted for the purpose than the Osage, being a native of our soil and climate.—They grow more rapidly, do not winter kill, and no kind of insect will touch it. Everything on the premises bears the impress of neatness and order, and the floral department is under the direct management of Mrs. Pearman, who takes no small degree of pride in that department. Parties interested in Horticulture should not fail to visit Pearman's Nursery when they go to Nebraska City. See his card in another column.

PROHIBITING COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS. Compulsory Education and Reformatory Schools. Inhibition and License. Extension of the Right of Suffrage. Each one of these articles are voted upon separately, and unless a majority of the votes cast are in favor of their adoption they are void and of no effect.—The vote on the constitution is separate from these, and its adoption will in no way effect these articles. Let every man who opposes these articles, either all or any of them, vote against them. But let no one vote against the constitution because he is opposed to any or all of the separate articles. An effort has been made in some localities to prejudice the Germans against the constitution, and induce them to vote against it, because they were opposed to the Inhibition article; and in some instances our German friends have been induced to believe that the easiest way to defeat the Inhibition article was to vote against the Constitution. They never made a greater mistake than this, for the very reason that if they cry "down with the Constitution to defeat the Inhibition," they will engender a feeling with those who favor the Constitution to vote the whole thing in order to carry the Constitution. We believe that reason should rule in this matter, and that each article should rest on its own merits. If the Constitution is, of itself, meritorious or an improvement on the old one, we say adopt it. If the separate articles, or any one or more of them are distasteful, make your warfare on them, and not on the Constitution, and do not confound the Constitution and the separate articles. Vote for the one if it suits, and vote against the other if it is distasteful.

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I propose to discuss the question: By what principles should we be governed in selecting teachers for our common schools? Let us be governed by the idea of relationship and personal favoritism. It is no good an sufficient reason why a young lady should be hired to teach our children that she is the cousin of the school directors, or of some influential man in the district. It is not a sufficient reason that she is good looking and of pleasing manners though both these are desirable. I wouldn't put a cadaverous cross-eyed, ill-favored teacher into the school room if I could get somebody equally well qualified and good looking. There is animation and cheer for children in a pleasant face.—But the face needs something behind it. Because it pleases the district director or the County Superintendent, is no sufficient reason for setting it in the school room.

21. We should not be governed by our feelings of sympathy in selecting our teachers. The fact that a young lady or gentleman is poor or has a dependent mother, or is sickly and infirm, does not establish her or his prior claim to our district school. Other and real qualifications possessed, and I would say most earnestly, give this child of misfortune the coveted opportunity. But a sick, infirm, burdened man or woman, is by so much weakened in effective power.—There must be other high qualities as an offset, to entitle the individual to hold these large responsibilities. This work of educating our children is too great and precious to leave it in weak hands.

22. We should, in selecting our teachers, be governed by the question of mental and moral fitness in them, for their duties. This subject is a very broad one and will require time for its discussion. What should we look for in the teachers of our schools?

1st. Let us seek, so far as practicable, for those who propose to make teaching their business. There are two classes who seek employment in our schools.—First those who resort to teaching as a means of helping themselves while fitting for some other calling; and second, those who choose teaching as their permanent work. Young ladies who expect to be married, and who can see no way to get a respectable wedding outfit, except by teaching; young men getting an education with the law, or medicine, or ministry in view—or young men trying to add a little by a winter school to their farm earnings—these are some of the candidates for the honors and duties of teaching.

Now, it must be obvious to every one that those who enter upon teaching as a permanent work, who train themselves for this work—who have before the mind the motives to fidelity, afforded by this settled purpose—must have a higher fitness for their duties than those who take up teaching as a temporary resort. The one class work for the highest results in their pupils, the other for their own ends. There is the pride of profession which is a powerful stimulant to one class, and which is wholly wanting with the other. The one class are looking for years of continuous work, and therefore lay a broad plan, and adopt a careful system. With the other, if the wedding dress is secured, or the little sum of money is gained, that ends it. No plan and no system are sought. I know some of these temporary teachers do well, and we must resort to them more or less in the country. But in such a city as this there is no necessity of employing them.

THE PATENT KILN. Mr. Edmond.—The patent line kiln which is being built just outside the city limits on the B. & M. R. R., is likely to produce fine in such large quantities, in a short time, and at such little expense that the proprietor, J. L. Lamb, can furnish lime at half the price paid at present to other parties for it; this being so, there is scarcely any reason why the public should not patronize him, as they will save money by so doing. The lime is expected to be of a superior kind. To a superficial observer, the kiln appears to be nothing but an unsmooth heap of stones piled over each other, without any regard to system or artistic design; but on closer examination you have to acknowledge that the inventor must be a man of genius, and that it far surpasses anything of the kind you have ever seen. Mr. George Hensler, the patentee, has several testimonials from parties for whom he superintended the building of similar kilns, and they unanimously agree in saying, they are the best inventions of the kind in existence. This kiln has been constructed in Plattsmouth, will average 500 bushels a day. You can purchase your lime on any day after next Saturday, (9th September).

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The Des Moines Leader says that one of our city men, and one of its clerks, saw them, as did a young lady boarding up stairs. He slipped out of the back door in the "night," and drove them out, and came out of the front door on the same errand, clad all in white; both turned a corner the same instant, and went "pump into each other's arms. There was a servant, from her, a h-e-s-s-h from him, and then all was still as white garments fluttered into the front and rear doorways, and the gentle line were left to ruminate undisturbed.

It is unkind of the papers to keep the paragraph running the rounds that no Democrat will vote for prohibitory liquor law. We have no doubt that they punish liquor upon the same principle that Dr. Holmes punished tobacco.—"You see," said the wise Doctor, "if I let tobacco in, it is an injury to the human race. And just because it is an injury, and to keep as much as possible out of him hurting anyone, I destroy four boxes of cigars a month—by smoking them."

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CATHOLIC SOCIETY AT PLATSMOUTH.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will hold a Sociable at the above Hall on Friday evening, September 8th. They cordially invite all to the many good things which they will have prepared for them. The Johnson Brothers' full Band will be in attendance. Admission 25cts. Dancing \$1.

"The Social Evil." They are having what they call a "social revolution" in Washington. A party of ladies have taken it upon themselves to assume the redemption of fallen women. This has been tried often, under many different circumstances. The Washington Chronicle has a detailed account of interviews by these ladies