THE DAILY BEE

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C. R. I. & P. R. R., 8:30 a. m., 2:40 p. m.
C. & St. Joe 8:30 a. m.
S. City & P. 8:30 a. m.
U. P. R. R., 12:00 a. m.
O. & N. V. to Lincoln, 10 a. m.
B. & M. R. R., 8:40 a. m.
O. & N. W., 7:30 a. m.

OFFICE

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C. R. & Q., 11 a. m., 9:30 p. m.
C. R. I. & P., 11 a. m., 11 p. m.
C. B. & St. Joe., 11 a. m., 11 p. m.
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AN OLD SUPERSTITION.

ONE THAT MUST BE GOT RID OF TO INSURE GOOD HEALTH.

The greatest part of the disease that afflicts civilized mankind during the winter months is unquestionably due to the fact that all fresh air is carefully excluded during the night hours, and sometimes with the coming of winter the windows are securely fastened and not opened until spring. Many people seem to think the house is sufficiently ventilated if the windows of the sleeping rooms are left open for a few minutes during the day, but almost everybody is convinced that night air is injurious to health. In this connection, Dr. Felix L. Oswald says in the Popular Science Monthly for March:

"Beware of the night wind; be sure and close your windows after dark!" In other words, beware of God's free air; be sure and infect your lungs with the stagnant, azotised, and offensive atmosphere of your bed-room. In other words, beware of the rock spring; stick to sewerage. Is night air injurious? Is there a single tenable pretext for such an idea? Since the day of creation free air has been breathed with impunity by millions of different animals—tender, delicate creatures, some of them—fawns, lambs and young birds. The moist night air of the tropical forests is breathed with impunity by our next relatives, the anthropoid apes—the same apes that soon perish with consumption in the close, though generally well warmed atmosphere of our northern menageries. Thousands of soldiers, hunters and lumbermen sleep every night in tents and open sheds without the least injurious consequences; men in the last stage of consumption have recovered by adopting a semi-savage mode of life, and camping out doors in all but the stormiest nights. Is it the draught that you fear, or the contrast of temperature? Blacksmiths and railroad conductors seem to thrive under such influences. Draught! Have you never seen boys skating in the teeth of a snow storm at the rate of fifteen miles an hour? "They counteract the effect of the cold air by vigorous exercise!" Is there no other way of keeping warm? Does the north wind damage the fine lady sitting motionless in her sleigh, or the pilot and helmsman of a storm-tossed vessel? It cannot be the inclemency of the golden air, for, even in sweltering summer nights, the sweet south wind, blessed by all creatures that draw the breath of life, brings no relief to the victim of acrophobia. There is no doubt that families who have freed themselves from the curse of that superstition can live out and out healthier in the heart of a great city than its slaves on the airiest highland of the southern Apennines.

In a tolerable location the air of a three-room cottage can be kept pure enough without forced ventilation or any other expensive contrivance. Open your windows; in very cold weather air the bed-rooms in daytime and the others at night. In larger houses the kitchen, parlor and dining room should be thoroughly ventilated every night, also in daytime at convenient intervals, during the temporary absence of the occupants. To save fuel air for the sake of its warmth is poor economy; experiments show that the difference in fuel amounts only to a trifle, anyhow.

Ten or twelve pounds of coal in a day ought not to weigh against the direct gain in comfort and the prospective, unspeakable gain in health. Breathing the same air over and over again means to feed the organism on the excretions of our own lungs, on air surcharged with noxious gases and almost depleted of the life sustaining principle. Azotized air affects the lungs as the substitution of excrements for nourishing food would affect our digestive organs; corruption sets in; pulmonary phthisis is, in fact, a process of putrefaction.

No ventilatory contrivance can compare with the simple plan of opening a window; in wet nights a "rain shutter" (a blind with large, overlapping bars) will keep a room both airy and dry. In every bed room one of the upper windows should be kept open night and day, except in storms accompanied with rain or with a degree of cold exceeding 10 degrees Fahrenheit. In warm summer nights open every window in the house and every door connecting the bed room with the adjoining apartments. Create a thorough draft. Before we can hope to fight consumption with any chance of success, we have to get rid of the night air superstition. Like the dread of cold water, raw fruit, etc., it is founded on that mistrust of our instincts which we owe to our anti-natural religion. It is probably the most prolific single cause of impaired health, even among the civilized nations of our enlightened age, though its absurdity rivals the grossest delusions of the witchcraft era. The subjection of holy reason to hearsays could hardly go further.

The Emigrant's Experience.

Burdette.

"There is the honest emigrant," said the tall, thin passenger. "I believe he is going to wash his face."

And really it did seem as if that was the mad man's intention. He had gone to a clear pool of water beside the track, and was apparently getting ready for his ablutions.

"See him peel of his raiment," said the man on the wood-box.

"He hasn't very much to peel off," the fat passenger said.

The immigrant first unwrapped a comforter from his neck and then slowly took off a gray overcoat, with a short waist and long skirts, reaching to his heels. Then he unwound a red woolen comforter from his neck, and then took off a short peajacket of heavy blue cloth. Then he unwrapped a gray comforter from his neck and took off a leather jacket, very tight-fitting and very greasy. He then unwound a long flannel scarf from his neck and took off a black vest and then he released his neck from the folds of a gray woolen comforter, and then he took off a vest and unwound another comforter, and then he took off another vest and a flannel scarf that was tied around his neck, and another vest and another comforter, and another flannel scarf and another vest, and another scarf and another vest, and another comforter and another vest.

"That man has robbed a clothing house," said the cross passenger.

The immigrant calmly unwrapped from his neck a long woolen comforter——

"I wonder," said the fat passenger, "if he got through the custom house that way?"

And then he too off another vest ——

"Why," exclaimed the thin, tall passenger, "he is no larger than I am."

And then he unrolled another comforter from his neck——

"By George!" exclaimed the man in the wood box, "he'll get down to o s bones in two more peels."

And the immigrant calmly unbuttoned another vest——

Suddenly the whistle of the train was heard in the distance, and another of the party of immigrants shrieked to the would-be bather:

"Jarliche Jans Krund Bjorneke Bjornekeesen! Hoflickedienen dgakrominteke thorlick jd sounden de smockerick aches da trainege auseegekcmmek!"

And then the race began. The train came along, waited three minutes, and sped away, and long, long after we left the station we could look back and see that rash immigrant from the land of Njordvaldsen shooting himself into a job lot of parti colored vests, and hauling upon himself an avalanche of comforters, in the vain hope of snowing himself under in time to catch the next train.

"I have often wondered," the jester said, musing, "why the immigrants never bathe from the time they leave Castle Garden until they get to their homesteads in the far west. I understand now. The man, in his laudable desire to wash up, will lose a whole week before he can dress himself. And even then he hadn't got undressed far enough down to wash his neck."

"Wausen!" shouted the brakeman. "Was he on!" querried the fat passenger. "Was he on what? He wasn't on the train by twenty miles, but he was on, to a whole Chatham street bankrupt stock of vests and comforters, and don't you forget it. What was he on, anyhow."

A Fatal Game of "Ghost."

Manistee (Mich.) Times.

Last Thursday the children at public school, No. 3, near Carson's Run, proposed to play ghost, and selected Annie Sicable, a little girl about 11 years of age, as the victim. Without the knowledge of Annie they posted one of their number in the pine, enveloped in a sheet. To this place they led the unsuspecting little girl, and at a given signal the sheeted figure made its appearance. The children who were in the plot ran and hallooed "Ghost!" and with them ran Annie, believing she had seen a real ghost. She reached the school room door, fell insensible and died the same day.

Beet Sugar.

St. Louis Republican.

Notwithstanding the failure of the attempt to make beet sugar in Illinois, and the only partial success of experiment in the same direction in California, there are those who still have faith in the beet as the ultimate source of the sugar supply in this country, and every now and then we hear of a new enterprise for furthering that desirable object. A new company was organized at Schenectady in New York last week, H. O. Havemeyer, a well-known sugar refiner of New York city, and H. B. Blackwell, of Boston, being directors. Mr. Blackwell is treasurer of a beet sugar company in the vicinity of Portland, Maine, which is about to discontinue operations there on account of the demonstrated unfitness of the soil for beets. The originators of the new company in New York believe that the beautiful and rich valley of the Mohawk valley is well adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets. For many years past the Mohawk valley lands have been devoted to broom corn, but they have become too valuable for that kind of farming, and can not compete with the equally rich lands of the west, which are not worth a fourth as much. The proposition to the owners of these valley farms to substitute sugar beets is, therefore, received with favor. Last year about 200 acres were planted in beets, and the result is said to have been entirely satisfactory. In some cases the percentage of saccharine in the beets was 16 per cent.—an extraordinary proportion. The yield in Europe is said to be 10 per cent., and even 6 per cent. is a paying rate.

Our people seem determined either to make their own sugar out of something or another or to demonstrate satisfactorily their inability to do it. The west is subjecting the amber cane sorghum to the test of thorough experiments, with strong hope of final success, and the east is doing the same with beets. The country consumes about $75,000,000 worth of sugar a year—and this is the prize to be striven for.

The Iowa Corn Crop.

Burlington Hawkeye.

We begin to hear rather discouraging news about the corn crop of this state. There was every prospect last fall of a large surplus of corn, and there undoubtedly would have been but for the fact that the long and severe winter has compelled many of the inhabitants of the northern part of the state to use it for fuel, and an increased quantity has been used for feeding, besides an enormous amount of the crop was left standing in the fields unhusked, and the heavy snows have broken down hundreds of acres of it, leaving it to be covered up in the frozen slush, which will undoubtedly prevent a great deal from being merchantable. Of course there is corn left, and so much of it as to leave no danger of a corn famine, but it also diminishes the danger of a corn glut, which was feared by some. It now looks as if there would not be much old corn left in the west by the time the next crop is ready to use, and it may be more scarce six months hence than at the same date in any previous year since the war.

An Indian Boy's Love Letter.

A love-letter picked up on the floor of a school with Hampton's views on co-education need not inevitably shock even pedagogic sensibilites. Written in an unkown tongue, however, with only the names to betray it, a translation by the private interpreter seemed only a proper precaution. If I confide it to the gentle reader, the Indian lovers will be neither the worse nor the wiser, while some others may find in it valuable suggestions for similar correspondence:

NORMAL SCHOOL, Feb. 3, 1880.

Miss——: I said I like you, and I want to give you a letter. Whenever I give you letter, I want you answer to me soon. That's all I want, and I will answer to you soon after. When you give me letter, it raises me up. It makes me heart glad, sister-in-law. When I talk, I am not saying anything foolish. Always my heart very glad. I want you let me know your thought. I always like you and love you. I am honest about what I say, I always keep in mind. I want always we smile at each other when meet. We live happy always. I think that's best way, and you think it is and let me know. And I want to say one thing—don't say anything to Henry. I don't think that's right. And I say again, when I give a letter, keep nicely and not show to any one. If they know it, it not good way. They take us away, and that is the reason don't show it. Hear me, this all I am going to say. I like you, and I love you. I won't say any more. My whole heart is shaking hands with you. I kiss you. Your lover,

Cultivate More Turnips.

We all know the value of the turnip crop to England. It has been asserted that the interest of their immense debt is annually paid by the product of this crop. As to the United States, we do not make half the use of the turnip we might do, by increasing the consumption of the root and improvement in the manner of its cultivation. The great want of our winter food for cattle is succulence. We somewhat obviate this want by using cut food moistened, but as a general thing hay and oats and corn and water form the bulk of cattle food. Carrots, potatoes, rutabagas and turnips are used at times, but to a very limited extent to what they might be.

One reason for this limited use may be in our old enemy, dear labor. In the culture of the carrot, for instance, there is a great amount of hard work. As soon as the seeds are up, the plants must be thinned; and after every hoe-harrowing between the rows, hands must go over again to keep the rank weeds from smothering out the carrot plants. Carrots are excellent horse-feed; but few of us have this hard-labor to spare. It is so much easier to hoe corn in the hills both ways; although we know how nice it is to have carrots with corn, corn alone has to do the work.

Here is the same trouble with the turnip, though in a less degree, to be sure. Every single turnip has to be handled in pulling; and then, after pulling, every one has to be gone over again and handled to take the tops off. If we could manage to do this by machinery, as we do so many other things, so as to get rid of this hand-labor business, no doubt the production would soon be doubled, and use be found for an immense number more than is dreamed of. This may come in time, for Yankee genius is equal to achievement in this direction.

A PROSPECTOR'S FLIGHT.

HOW HIS MINE WAS JUMPED BY THE BELLIGERENTS—A REVIVAL MEETING.

Kansas City Star.

He was on his way from New Mexico. He had on a ragged old summer suit, a bad hat, and he had been taking his meals about thirty hours apart to make his money carry him through.

"Yes, I liked the country out that way," he replied to the querry. "The climate is good, the scenery fine, and some of the people are as honest as needs be. The trouble is in knowing how to take the bad ones."

"I should think that would be easy."

"Yes. It looks that way, but I had some experience. I am the original diskiverer of the richest mine in Lincoln county."

"Yes, sir; I'm the very man, though you wouldn't think it to see these old clothes."

"Then you don't own it now?"

"Not a bit of it. I'll explain:

"I was poking around on the hills and I found signs. I collected some specimens for assay, staked out a claim, and went off to the assayer's. It was two days before he let me know I'd struck the richest ore he ever assayed, and then I hurried back to my claim. Hang my buttons if I hadn't been jumped?"

"How?"

"Why, a gang of sharpers had found the spec and built up a pole shanty and hung out a sign of First Baptist church over the door! Sure as shooting they had; and the law out there is that no miner can sink a shaft within 200 feet of a church building. They saw me coming, and when I got there they were holding a revival. There were six of them, and they got up one after another and told how wicked they had been and how sorry they were, and would you believe they had the cheek to ask me to lead off in the singing! I went to law but they beat me. Three days after the verdict the First Baptist church burned down, and before the ashes were cold the congregation were developing a mine worth over a million dollars! You see, I didn't know how to take 'em."

"Was there any particular way to take 'em?"

"You bet there was! I ought to have opened on that revival with a Winchester rifle and given the corner $50 for a verdict that they came to their deaths from too much religion.

ASTONISHING THE WORLD.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedingly produces a permanent cure as Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For Kidney and Urinary Complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a bottle. (2)

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, } ss.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Fourth Ward, City of Omaha, that I will sit in the store of James Forsyth, northwest corner of 16th and Capitol Avenue, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 28th, 29th and 30th, and Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 1st, 2nd and 4th, 1881, for the purpose of registering the electors of said ward, for election to be held on the 5th day of April, 1881.

Due Notice is hereby given, that, a New List of the electors will have to be made, owing to the changes made in the ward boundary, and the electors will govern themselves accordingly.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand this 18th day of March, "A. D." 1881.

JOHN S. WOOD, Registrar.

m10to a5

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

THIRD WARD.

All voters north of Howard street, east of 15th street and south of Davenport will take notice, I sit as registrar of voters at my office, northeast corner of 14th and Douglas streets (No. 1334) up stairs, on March 21st and March 28th, and April 4th, 1881, for registration and correction of 3rd ward voters. WM. H. RILEY,

m11to a4 Registrar 3rd Ward.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, } ss.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the First Ward, City of Omaha, that I will sit at Bell's Drug Store, 820 South Tenth street, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, and Friday and Saturday, April 1st and 2nd, for the purpose of registering the voters of said ward. A new list will be made, and all voters of said ward are requested to appear personally, that their names may be properly registered.

Witness my hand this 21st day of March, A. D. 1881. F. M. STENBERG, Registrar.

m22 10t

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, } ss.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit at the U. P. Bakery, 16th street, 619, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 24th, 25th and 26th, 1881, for the purpose of registering the electors of the 5th Ward, City of Omaha, Douglas County.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand this 22d day of March, A. D. 1881.

SCHUYLER WAKEFIELD, Registrar of Said Ward.

m22-5t

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQRS. DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT OMAHA, NEB., March 18, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, April 21st, 1881, or at the same hour (allowing for the difference in time), at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at Cheyenne and Ogden, at which places and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of Military Supplies on the following described routes in the Department of the Platte, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1881, and ending June 30th, 1882.

From Kelgen, Nebraska, or western terminus Sioux City and Pacific R. R., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

From Sidney, Nebraska, to Fort Robinson, Neb.

From Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming, Ty., to Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and McKinney, Wyoming Ty.

From Rock Creek Station, U. P. R. R., to Forts Fetterman and McKinney, Wyoming Territory.

From Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming Ty., to Fort Washakie, Wyoming Ty.

From Milford, or Utah, Southern terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad Extension to Fort Cameron, Utah.

Proposals for transportation on any or all of the above named routes will be received.

The government has the right to reject any or all proposals.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, separate for each route, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, ($500,) executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions, and upon the blank form furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them; and that if said proposal is accepted and a contract for the service bid for, awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after being notified of the award (provided such notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned,) accept the same and furnish good and sufficient security, at once, for the faithful performance of the contract.

Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars stating the estimated quantities of supplies to be transported, and giving full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at Cheyenne and Ogden.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Propols for transportation from —to—."

M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster

17-6t

TAKE THE

NO CHANGING CARS
—BETWEEN—
OMAHA AND CHICAGO,
Where Direct connections are Made With
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New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
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THE SHORT LINE
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SOUTHEAST.
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ST. LOUIS,
Where Direct Connections are made in the UNION DEPOT with Through Sleeping Car Lines for all Points
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