

RIGID ECONOMY AND HARD LABOR.
How One Boston Merchant Became Rich
and Influential.

"It would be well for the young men of today to take my recipe for becoming prosperous," said Mr. John Shepard this other day as he sat before his little desk in an upper story of his great dry goods house on Winter street. "I began life at the very bottom rung of the ladder, but with a determination that I would succeed if such a thing were possible with the talent that I possessed. Early in life I came to the conclusion that economy was the first great essential in establishing a fortune, and that labor was the second. I banished from my mind all other considerations when I began to work upon the road that I felt sure would lead to the goal of which I was in search."

"I remember very distinctly going down Marshall street one day and having my attention attracted by a most tempting display in a confectioner's window. I had what is known as a very sweet tooth, and I brought up standing before the sweet collection as if suddenly arrested by some irresistible force. My hand immediately found its way to the pocket that carried my meager holdings, and before I really knew what I was doing I had invested 3 cents in butterscotch. When I got back into the street, I began to have a full realization of what I had done, and it is safe to say that no candy ever entered a boy's mouth that was so little relished as was my butterscotch. I regretted that investment for years, and whenever the temptation again came upon me while passing the store I put it away instantly."

"Keeping close to this line of strict economy, I found myself at last in a position to go into business. Then, however, I commenced to feel that capital alone was powerless in the attainment of success, unless it was seconded by untiring labor. Here also I met all the necessary requirements, frequently devoting 20 hours of the 24 to my business. Gradually I found that I was amassing a fortune, and finally I established the house which now bears my name. After I had accomplished what I started out to do, there came over me an entire change. I had no aspirations to become abnormally wealthy."

"All that I wanted was a safe guarantee against possible disaster in the future. I devoted a portion of my time to the enjoyment of life, believing that I had earned my right to do so. No, sir; there is no use in filling a boy's head with all the new fangled ideas of getting rich, as they are not practical. Economy and labor are the only elements that enter into the great plan of successful business life."—Boston Herald.

Pet Economics.

At a dinner the other evening every one was asked to state truthfully what were his or her pet economies, and the result was very amusing, each person being convicted of some small meanness which contrasted oddly enough with his or her style of living. "I must confess I can never resist hatpins," said one grande dame. "I simply hate to buy them, and I always feel a disposition to take one whenever I see a well garnished pincushion at a friend's house."

"I am so thankful to hear you say so," exclaimed another magnate of society who entertains charmingly in her lovely house on Murray hill, "for I am a veritable kleptomaniac about rubber bands. Whenever I attend one of my charitable meetings I always feel an almost irresistible temptation to put several more than I need around my papers for home use."

"I think the only thing I am really stingy about," admitted a rich bachelor who is renowned for his hospitalities, "are matches. I always light over an old match if possible, and invariably row the servants if they buy too many."—New York Tribune.

Effect of Music on Animals.

At the zoo the zebra, wild ass, deer and ostrich went into paroxysm of rage at the sound of the piccolo, although they had manifested various signs of pleasure over the violin and flute. The tiger was asleep, and refused to be awakened by the fiddler and flutist. But when the man with the piccolo began to play the animal sprang furiously to its feet and rushed angrily up and down the cage, lashing its tail. So extreme was the beast's anguish that the piccolo man speedily gave place to the flutist. The difference in effect was at once apparent. The tiger stopped, listened, lay down and purred like a kitten in its enjoyment of the grateful sounds, and presently fell asleep in luxuriant repose.—London Spectator.

The Daily Dinner In Some Houses.

In no way has the spirit of the times brought more change than in the dinner hour and costume. The grandfathers of the present generation thought 6 o'clock a late hour to dine, but now 7:30 is considered early. The master should also don his dress suit, although the Tuxedo coat in one's own house is allowable. The mistress dresses as though for a ball, the only difference being in the material, which is plainer, and the sleeves, which are worn long. The same formality must be observed in serving the dinner as obtains when a number of guests are present.—Vogue.

A New Game In Paris.

There is in Paris a game called drawing room confidences, which consists in the presentation to each guest of a little album containing a series of questions on one's personal character, tastes and predilections, to be answered in writing. The game is certainly not new. It used to be very familiar in London and the provinces some years ago, and perhaps still lingers here and there in certain English drawing rooms.—London Letter.

How Gluck Composed.

Of Gluck it is said that when he felt himself in a humor to compose he had his pianoforte carried into a beautiful meadow, where, with bottle of champagne on either side of him, he was able to do justice to his muse.—Harper's Bazaar.

GROUNDLESS JEALOUSY.

My wife is jealous of such small trifles as wearing in new clothes, And every day I've paid for them she abhors a vase.

And though strength gives I have forgotten, For these fair nothingnesses the ladies, Impulsive fits to visit,

One little master's A's and B's, Should set her heart at rest, But no, "would you like her best?" If she but dimly guessed.

These words I have no sooner said, Should go unheeded of when, For every one is just herself, Called to another name.

R. L. Hendrick in Harper's Bazaar.

Manners at a Tea Drinking.

On a point at least we may exonerate ourselves, and that is on the improvement in tea-table manners. Some old fashioned folk used to signalize the conclusion of their tea drinking by turning the cup upside down in the saucer. In other circles the recognized sign of a discrimination for more tea was the placing of the spoon in the cup instead of in the saucer. When the queen's first prime minister, Lord Melbourne, was a lad, residing at Glasgow in the house of one of the university professors—about the end of the last century—he wrote to his mother an account of the Glasgow table manners.

"We drink healths at dinner," he writes, "hand round the cake at tea and put our spoons into our cups when the case is called, or for special reasons the court shall order otherwise. Default cases will be set for the morning hour."

8th. The business each day will commence at 9:00 a.m.

9th. The morning hour will be from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

The morning hour will be devoted to list motions, demurrers, and default cases set for that day, 2nd. To motions, demurrers, and default cases which have previously passed on its regular day and transferred on the calendar to this day.

10th. After a case, a motion or a demurrer has passed the time for which it is set, it cannot be called up until a motion is filed and docketed by leave of the court, and such notice to the opposite party as the court may order at the time leave is given to file the motion.

11th. Business set for a certain time, cannot be transferred to another day or hour, unless the transfer order is made at the hour the matter is set for hearing, except under Rule 10.

12th. Each day at 9:00 a.m. the business of the hour will be called.

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COUNTY COURT RULES.

JANUARY TERM, 1893.

Notice of Incorporation.

Sheriff's Warrant of the incorporation of a corporation under the general laws of Nebraska.

The name of the corporation is "City Furniture Works," and has Omaha, Nebraska, as the principal place of carrying on its business.

The general business of the corporation is the manufacturing, finishing and distribution of upholstered furniture and all kinds of articles, and also has the power to buy, sell, rent and manufacture such real estate, and handle such personal belongings and other securities as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

The amount of capital stock of the corporation is \$100,000, of which was subscribed and fully paid at the time of organization, leaving the balance due in shares of stock of \$1000 each.

All cases will be set for hearing within the term, unless for special reason, otherwise ordered.

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