Furnishing Goods

At Low Prices.

CALL IN AND SEE US. STORES AT

1017-1019 O St., LINCOLN, NEB.

Beatrice, Neb.

Falls City, Neb.

Weeping Water, Neb.

and

Wilber, Neb.

Herman Bros.

A. M. DAVIS & SON, * Spring Carpets And Draperies

1112 0 St. Telephone 219.



100 Engraved Callng Cards

And Copper Plate, for \$2.50.

If you have a Plate, we will furnish 100 Cards from same, at \$1.50.

WESSEL PRINTING CO.

Courier Office.

Telephone 253.

DISLIKES HOUSEWORK.

A YOUNG GIRL WHO PREFERS TO READ AND IMPROVE HERSELF.

Some Considerations Upon the Attitude of the Educated Young Woman of Today Toward Work to Be Done in the House Mental Duties Dignified.

The following letter has been received at

this office:

"I wish to state my case to you. Two
years ago I was graduated at a school for
girls. Since that time I have lived at home with my parents. I like to read and study. but my mother thinks I should keep myself busy for the greater part of the day about housework and sewing. Now, I do not like housework and I do like to study, and furthermore, it seems to me that should be doing wrong to give so much time to housework when I might be im-proving myself. Now will you tell me candidly just what you think about it, and

oblige yours truly, OLIVI."

Just what we think about what, Olive? You should be a little more definite in stating your needs in a case so desperate as this appears to be. What do we think about your having to do housework when you would prefer to study? We think your preference is not first to be consulted. The need for your doing it is the first question to be answered, and you should have given us some indication of this.

A GRAVE PROBLEM. But let us begin at the beginning. The problem you state is a grave one, and one that is every now and then coming up to be decided. With women entering into the broad fields of the higher education and sipping the sweets of a constantly widening culture, while the sphere specially designated as "woman's" still claims so much of their thought and attention, it is pertinent to ask and to discuss what shall be the attitude of the educated young woman of today toward the undignified and unpleasant details of housework.

The pervading opinion in the minds of men-yes and of women, too-in regard to these things is that the instinct for household duties is innate in the truly womanly heart. This much is true: The love of home and family is inborn in the heart of every woman. Household duties she tolerates because she loves these others. But no woman feels a hidden longing for the companionship of pots and pans, or feels her whole soul go out in yearning toward sauces and salads, or recognizes the cooking range as next of kin. No woman loves

these things. Nor should she. That she does them is of grace and not of nature. This proposition may be laid down at the outset as broad enough to cover all the ground. A woman ought to do just as much of the housework in a house as actual necessity lays upon her in securing the comfort and welfare of the home. To do less than this is unworthy; to do more, mercly for the sake of work, is undignified. And here is where you failed to be explicit, Olive. How necessary is it that this work should be done by the women members of your family? If your father is able to supply the means wherewith strong hands that have no other accomplishment may be secured to do this work for you, and if you should then elect to be your own hewer of wood and drawer of water, you would be lacking in a proper sense of personal dignity and of the fitness of things. You could, as you suggest, use your time to much better advantage.

GIRLS, DON'T MOUNT TOO HIGH.

But on the other hand, don't mount too
high a horse, Olive. Don't feel too keenly the value of your time and the duty of improving yourself. Just try to be a wise, healthy minded, sensible girl, and the self improvement may be taken for granted. It appears altogether probable from your letter that there is some necessity for your doing your share of the household work. If it be so, if in any way the burden of home cares is the heavier for your mother or for others because of your withdrawal from them, then you ought to be ashamed of yourself if you are unwilling to drop book or essay or brush and bare your own young strong arm and bring your own

active brain to the rescue. The dignity is in the worker, not in the work; and if you meet the dullest, meanest, most uncongenial detail of household life bravely and cheerfully, and discharge it just as well as you possibly can, you will find the whole round of menial duties becoming dignified and efinobled. So they will minister quite as much to your happiness and to the improvement of your mind and to your spiritual growth as the best books you can read in the greatest numbers.—New York Evening Sun.

College Girls.

The fact that the number of Wellesley and Harvard annex graduates from Boston is much smaller than one would naturally suppose it to be recalls the remark made not long ago by a woman much interested in the education of girls belonging to fashionable society. "A society girl," this lady said, "loses caste by going to college. There can be but little doubt that the daughters of the four bundred do not go to college. Advanced education is not a badge of the caste to which they belong. There is a present analogy which touches this case. Philipa Fawcett could not be a wrangler-the law of the university was against that-and so her genius created for her a grade higher still, and she came out of the contest "above senior wrangler." The society girl may lose her caste by going to college, but she gets into a caste above the caste. - Boston Transcript.

Women's Head Dress.

Little women should wear small hats and simple hair dress. One often hears a tall woman say when trying on a large hat: "Oh, I could not think of wearing this hat; why, it adds at least six inches to my height, and I think I am tall enough And she forthwith proceeds to buy a little bit of a hat scarcely distinguishable from her Psyche knot. But if she wore a large hat the head would appear larger and in better proportion to the body.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is cruel to put black stockings that crock on little children and then use a stiff flesh brush or sapolio to remove the dye from the tender feet and limbs. If mothers cannot afford to pay \$1.25, an exorbi tant price, by the way, for fast dye black 1134 N Street bosiery, in the name of humanity let them wear brown, gray or even glaring white.

> Blue soap, rendering the employment of bluing in laundry work unnecessary, is made by incorporating with ordinary soap a solution of aniline green in strong acetic acid. By the action of the alkali of the soap the green is converted into bine, uniformly coloring the mass.

Keep a box of powdered borax near the kitchen sink. A small quantity in the water in which dish towers are washed in Brooklyn is just such a city, as to size, as helpful in the matter of cleansing.

TO THE CRICKET.

Didst thou not tease and fret me to and fre, Sweet spirit of this summer circled field, With that quiet voice of thine, that would not

Its meaning, though I mused and sought it sof flut now I am content to let it go, To lie at length and watch the swallows pass, As blithe and restful as the quiet grass,

Content only to listen, and to know That years shall turn and summers And I shall lie beneath these swaying trees, Still listening thus; haply at last to seize

And render in some happier verse divine
That friendly, homely, haunting speech of thine,
That perfect utterance of content and case.

—A. Lampman in Scribner's.

New York's Potter's Field.

The Potter's field was different from what I expected. It had nothing revolting about it, but was peaceful and even a pretty place, with plenty of grass and trees and birds around it. The process of burial is to dig a grave fifty feet long by fifteen wide, which will contain successive layers of coffins (white pine "shells" twenty-two inches wide at the chest lying end to end and numbered from one to twenty-five and then back from twenty-five to fifty. The numbers are cut deep into the lid of each shell and then carefully marked in a book of record with descriptions, etc., appended. In this way it is easy to identify and dis-inter a buried body, and the overseer told me that he had last week dug up a body that had been buried eleven years, and not only could identify it readily, but that the printing on the card nailed against the head of the box was almost as plain as when buried. Very nearly 70,000 persons have been buried in the Hart's Island Potter's field, and of this number nearly three fourths were children under 7 years of age. This tells its own sad story of the neglect and misery that are the inheritance of the children of the poor .- New York Cor. Philadelphia Record.

Newspaper Routes Are Valuable.

The fact that you regularly receive and pay for your paper is worth to the carrier, in the form of good will, \$2 if you live in Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville, or St. Paul; \$3 if in Pittsburg, San Francisco, or St. Louis, and \$5 if in New York, Philadelphia, or Washington. Even your circumstances are taken into account-wealth, age, disposition-as affecting your likelihood to continue a subscriber. A route owner, who regularly receives from a subscriber twelve cents per week for The Philadel-phia Public Ledger, holds the name of that subscriber, when he sells his route, at a stiff \$4 to \$5-the highest, if its list be taken as a whole, of any journal in America, Carriers deliver 60,000 copies of The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Newspaper routes are worth from \$200 to \$2,000 in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Milwaukee, and New Orleans; from \$400 to \$3,000 in Cleveland Minneapolis and Pittsburg, and from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington.—Eugene M. Camp in Century.

Habits of the Horse.

The schoolboy who wrote that the horse was a noble animal was right. He might have added that the horse knows his business. A horse knows all about himself, and if he had some of the faculties which men have the horse could cure his own ailments. There are some horses that never get off their feet. I have known horses that would stand for months. Standing seems to be the natural attitude of the horse. He sleeps in that position; it is a very rare thing to find a horse sleeping in any other position. A horse that is sickly seldom if ever lies down, particularly if his disease is in the lungs. So you see that the babits of the horse, in some respects at bed or couch; you don't stand up. The horse, as I said before, does. When you are sick you go to bed, but the horse remains standing.-Interview in Chicago Tribune.

How the Peanut Grows.

The peanut vine is a plant similar to the sweet potato. The most remarkable feature is that when the flower falls the stalk supporting the small undeveloped fruit length-ens, and bending toward the ground pushes the fruit into the ground, when it begins to enlarge and ripen. The peanut may be cultivated in northern gardens by those who wish to witness the strange habit of pushing the pod under the ground to ripen, but the fruit will not come to perfection, as it requires a long, warm summer in which to develop. The peanut is planted in the early part of May in ground pre-pared as for wheat or corn, the kernels being placed about two feet apart. The crop matures in the latter part of October, when it is gathered and put through a sweat for about a month. The nuts are then picked from the stems or main vine by hand and are sent to the various cleaning establishments to be cleaned and graded.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Women in Business. Women are intolerant of one another in business and intensely jealous in society. Mistress and servant are not the only classes between whom dignity of demeanor is set aside. And then the unkindness!--it makes a generous spirit shudder. Said a poor washerwoman, who has a family of seven to support: "The gentlemen I wash for give me old clothes enough for my three little boys, but I have never had five cents' worth from one of the ladies. They give me old dresses and cloaks and some times a hat, but for each I have done two or three weeks' washing in payment. That isn't all. They are all the time accusing me of stealing their handkerchiefs."-New York World.

Royal Merchants.

In the Thirteenth century the Venetians were masters of the sea, and some of their wealthy merchants, as the Samidos, the Justiniani, the Grimaldi and others, erected rincipalities in divers places of the archielago, which their descendants enjoyed for many centuries. These self created princes were called "royal merchants."-Dry Goods Chronicle

"Coming Events," Etc. Mande-Just wait one minute: Clara is

oming. Harry-Indeed? I don't see her. Maude-You stupid! There's the front of her new swell hat coming around the corner. She'll be here presently.—Pitts-

burg Bulletin. The agricultural college professors have figured it out that two little sparrows in ten years will produce an ancestry of 275, 716,983,698 birds. Well, that isn't more than a bird or two out of the way at most.

Ancient Rome was never so populous as New York. In the zenith of her fame she Brooklyn is just such a city, as to size, as she was in her giery.

It has been recorded that pollen does not lose its vitality at once on being discharged from the anther, but if kept dry is capable of fertilizing for some time afterward. This fact has been found useful in discussing theories of cross fertilization. Some flow ers, as many composite, mature the stamen before the pistil, which pushes up, carry-ing the pollen with it, and not having its stigma in "receptive condition" for several days after in many instances. The pollen on the stigma would be of no avail if it lost the power of doing good as soon as it left the anther cell. In that case new pollen from other flowers would bring about cross fertilization. If its own pollen pre-served its vital power it would be on hand for its work the moment the stigma became mature.

Thus the question became one of considerable importance, and the fact ascertained, as noted, that pollen did retain power for some time, had an unusual interest. Attention being thus called to it, varied experiments have been made, and it is now ascertained that pollen, like other things endowed with life, has a varied period of existence. Mr. Rittinghaus, of Bonn, has recently published an account of some interesting experiments. He finds the average duration of life in pollen to be from thifty to forty days. The narcissus took sixty-six days before it finally lost the power of emitting pollen tubes; the peony, fifty-eight; camellia, fifty-one; azaela, forty-

Of all those he experimented with, the cyclamen pollen had the lightest hold on life, becoming dead pollen when seventeen days old. These discoveries will be of great practical use, enabling the hybridizer to get pollen from long distances for his experi ments.—Christian Union.

Statistics of Indian Children.

The aborigines of America now residing in the bounds of the United States have 36,000 children between 6 and 16 years of age, excluding the five civilized tribes and the New York Indians. For eight years from 1876 the annual average increase in the Indian education fund was 75 per cent. Then came a check, and in 1887 there was a decrease of 2.6 per cent. at a time when by the passage of the severalty act, open-ing the door to citizenship, an enlarge-

ment of the fund was needed.

Congress should either support the Indian schools with some approach to ade-quacy or it should abandon all efforts and invite the return to savagery of the young persons already partly educated. Indeed, some members of congress advocate this policy on the ground that the educated girls and boys who go back to the plain and forest relapse into barbarism because they have no moral support among the tribes to which they belong.

But official figures show the fallacy of this contention. Of the 293 total returned students from the school at Hampton, Va., the record on Jan. 1, 1890, shows that 61 were pronounced "excellent," 175 "good," 32 "fair" and only 25 "unsatisfactory." Is there a white school having a better record? Of the whole number 12 are regular teachers, 63 own and work farms, 18 work at trades, 42 girls are well married, 35 boys and girls are pupils at other schools and many of the residue are profitably employed. The record of the Carlisle school is not at hand in full, but in 1886 there had gone back to 45 tribes 438 pupils. Of these 34 were teachers, 56 attending other schools, 42 at government work, 27 farming for themselves, 63 were dead and only 41 of the living were doing nothing.-Washington

The Music of the Chinese.

Have the Chinese ever exerted any influence on the progress of music? At first sight it would seem to be impossible for a nation delighting in a series of what seems least, are entirely different from the habits to us to be dissonances to have had any connection with an art so harmonious as rest by stretching yourself at length on a our own. But this is a rather seeming difference than a real one. If music be the art of exciting the emotions by combinations of sound, then the Chinese discords must also be ranked as music, for they certainly do arouse the deepest emo tions in the Celestials.

The ancient Chinese knew far more of the principles of music than the civilized Greeks or Romans even, but as usual with the discoveries of this self isolated race. the founding of a system of musical laws did not benefit the world any more than themselves. Thus it was with printing, with the compass and many other of the ancient Chinese inventions and discoveries Yet it is probable that the Chinese were the first nation to adopt and formulate a system of notation.—Boston Musical Herald.

Clams as Medicine.

Few seem to know of the great medicinal qualities possessed by clams. It would seem as if nature in this bivalve had provided a sure remedy for the dyspepsia which is so prevalent in the United States, especially among the over hurried and over worried inhabitants of our large eastern cities.

It is not too much to say that by the judicious use of clams, both of the hard and soft shell varieties, persons can keep themselves in excellent condition without the use of any other medicines, which as is known usually leave the stomach in a weaker condition than it was before the said medicines were used; and after a severe course of drastics, which only temporarily relieve the digestive organs, such a condition often results that continued use of purgatives becomes necessary. - Philadelphia Ledger.

Teeth at \$3,650 Each.

A whole page could be filled with state ents of fabulous prices paid by the relic worshipers. The hat worn by Napoleon at Eylan was sold in Paris in 1835 for \$400. The coat worn by Charles XII at the battle of Pultowa brought over \$100,000, A wig that once belonged to Sterne, the great English writer, was sold at public auction in London a few years ago for \$1,050. In 1816 a tooth of Sir Isaac Newton was purchased by a nobleman for \$3,650. The buyer had a costly diamond removed from his favorite ring and the tooth set in its place. - St. Louis Republic.

Difference Between Sand.

There is little difference between the and of the sea and that of the desert. There is none in formation, for both are composed of quartz. The sand of the sea is due to the transport of the material by rivers and grinding by the waves on the seashore. In the Sahara and other African York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. regions, as well as in Central Asia, the faily range of temperature is very great -

It is reported that P. T. Barnum while England carried on very secret negotiaions with the view of buying the Shakespeare homestead for the purpose of pulling down and exhibiting it around the country. He bid as high as £2,700 for it, but when he thought he had secured the precious relic the English government bid £380 more, and the negotiations were declared at an end.

NOWS' THE TIME

TO PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR

House Decorations!

Where they will receive prompt attention and skillful workmanship. Call on

S. E. MOORE,

and see his line of Fine Paper Hangings.

1134 O STREET

-Sole Agency for-

The Sherwin-Williams Co.'s Paint.

Roberts & Co.

212 North 11th Street,

Undertakers and Embalmers.



Open Day and Nignt.

E. T. ROBERTS, Manager.

WESTERFIELDS Palace Bath - Shaving PARLORS.

Ladies - and - Children's - Hair - Cutting

ASPECIALTY.

COR. 12 & O STS., NEW BURR BL'K

Unprecedented Attraction!



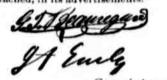
Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y.
Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational ind Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present state constitution in 1879 by an overwhelming popular vote, and

To continue until January 1st, 1895.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi - Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes,

Prompt Payment of Prizes,
Attested as follows:
"We do hereby certify that we supervise
the arrangements for all the Monthly and
Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana
State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves,
and that the same are conducted with honcity fairness, and in good faith toward all
parties, and we authorize the Company to use
this certificate, with fac-similies of our signaures attached, in its advertisements."



We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries, which may be presented at

our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National B'k
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nati Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank

Crand Monthly Drawing,
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, August 12, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 10,000 Tickets at \$20 each; Halves \$10; Quar-

ij	ter. \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.	
	LIST OF PRIZES.	
	1 PRIZE OF \$500,000 is 1 PRIZE OF \$100,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 100 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	300,00 100,00 50,00 25,00 25,00 25,00 50,00
	290 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,00 100,00
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
	100 Prizes of \$500 are	30,00
	7ERMINAL PRIZES, 966 Prizes of \$100 are	99,90 99,90
	3,134 Prizes amounting to \$1,05	4,800

Note-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes. AGENTS WANTED

For Club Rates or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT!

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of the Prizes is guaranteed by Four National Banks of New Orleans, and the ticke is are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

REMEMBER that the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louislaim State Lottery Co. bas a CONTRACT with the State of Louislain, which DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JAN-UARY 1st, 1866.