OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

State Directory.

C. H. VAN WYCK, U. S. Senator, Neb. City.
ALVIN SAUNDERS, U. S. Senator, Omaha.
E. K. VALENTINE, Representative, West Point.
JAMES W. DAWES, Governor, Lincoln.
E. P. ROGERS, Secretary of State.
JOHN WALLICH, Auditor, Lincoln.
P. D. STURDEVANT, Treasurer, Lincoln.
W. W. JONES, Supt. Public Instruction.
A. G. ROSDALL, Land Commissioner.
ISAAC POWERS, JR., Attorney General.
C. J. NORES, Warden, of Penitentiary
DR. H. P. MATTHEWSON, Supt. Hospital for the Insane.

Supreme Court.

MAXWELL, Chief Justice, Fremont.
GEO. B. LAKE, Omaha.
AMASA COBB, Lincoln.

Second Judicial District

S. B. POUND, Judge, Lincoln.
J. B. STRODE, Prosecuting-Att'y.
W. C. SHOWALTER, Clerk District Court, Plattsmouth.

City Directory.

JOSEPH V. WECKBACH, Mayor.
WILLIAM H. CUSHING, Treasurer.
J. D. SIMPSON, City Clerk.
WILLETT POTTENGER, Police Judge.
M. A. HARTIGAN, City Attorney.
F. KROEHLER, Chief of Police.
F. KROEHLER, Overseer of Streets.
C. KOEHNKE, Chief of Fire Dept.
JOSEPH H. HALL, Ch'n Board of Health.

COUNCILMEN.

1st Ward—J. M. Sinnebacher, Wm. Herold.
2nd ward—Jerry Hartman, J. M. Patterson.
3rd Ward—Alva Drew, M. B. Murphy.
4th Ward—C. S. Dawson, F. D. Lehnhoff.

SCHOOL BOARD.

JESSE B. STRODE, J. W. BARNES,
V. V. LEONARD, Wm. WINTERSTEEN,
ED. GRUESEL, ISAAC WILES,
Postmaster—JNO. W. MARSHALL.

County Directory.

W. H. NEWELL, County Treasurer.
J. W. JENNINGS, County Clerk.
J. W. JOHNSON, County Judge.
E. W. HYERS, Sheriff.
CYRUS ALLEN, Sup't of Pub. Instruction.
G. W. FAIRFIELD, County Surveyor.
P. P. GANS, Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES CRAWFORD, South Bend Precinct.
SAM'L RICHARDSON, Mt. Pleasant Precinct.
A. B. TODD, Plattsmouth
Parties having business with the County Commissioners, will find them in session the First Monday and Tuesday of each month.

BOARD OF TRADE.

FRANK CARRUTH, President.
J. A. CONNOR, HENRY BECK, Vice-Presidents
WM. S. WISE, Secretary.
FRED. GORDER, Treasurer.
Regular meetings of the Board at the Court House, the first Tuesday evening of each month.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTSMOUTH MAILS.

ARRIVES.		DEPARTS.
7.00 p. m.	EASTERN.	9.00 a. m.
9.00 a. m.		3.00 p. m.
7.00 p. m.	WESTERN.	9.00 a. m.
3.00 p. m.		6.55 p. m.
10.00 a m	NORTHERN.	4.25 p. m
7.00 p. m.	SOUTHERN.	9.00 a. m
9 a m.	OMAHA	8.25 a. m.
7.00 p. m.		4.25 p. m.
1.40 p. m.	WEEPING WATER.	8.00 a. m
11.00 a m.	FACTORYVILLE.	1.00 p. m

Dec. 17, 1881.

RATES CHARGED FOR MONEY ORDERS.

On orders not exceeding $15 - - - 10 cents
Over $15 and not exceeding $30 - - - 15 cents
" $30 " " $40 - - - 20 cents
" $40 " " $50 - - - 25 cents

A single Money Order may include any amount from one cent to fifty dollars, but must not contain a fractional part of a cent.

RATES FOR POSTAGE.

1st class matter (letters) 3 cents per ½ ounce.
2d " " (Publisher's rates) 2 cts per lb.
3d " " (Transient Newspapers and books come under this class) 1 cent per each 2 ounces.
4th class (merchandise) 1 cent per ounce.

J. W. MARSHALL P. M.

B. & M. R. R. Time Table.

Taking Effect July, 2 1881.

FOR OMAHA FROM PLATTSMOUTH.

Leaves 7:45 a. m.	Arrives 6:00 a. m.
" 1:25 p. m.	" 5:45 p. m.
" 8:25 a. m.	" 9:30 a. m.
K. C. AND ST. JOE.	
" 6:35 a. m.	" 9:30 a. m.
" 6:20 p. m.	" 8:55 p. m.

FROM OMAHA FOR PLATTSMOUTH.

Leaves 8:15 a. m.	Arrives 9:35 a. m.
" 7:00 p. m.	" 9:10 p. m.
" 6:35 p. m.	" 7:35 p. m.
K. C. AND ST. JOE.	
" 8:25 a. m.	" 9:20 a. m.
" 7:15 p. m.	" 8:50 p. m.

FOR THE WEST.

Leaves Plattsmouth 9:00 a. m. Arrives Lincoln, 11:45 a. m.; Hastings 4:30 p. m.; McCook 10:05 p. m.; Denver 8:50 a. m.
Leaves 6:55 p. m.; arrives Lincoln 9:50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Leaves at 9:35 a. m.; Arrives Lincoln 4:10pm
Leaves at 8:10 p. m.; Arrives at Lincoln 2:00 p. m.; Hastings 5:30 a. m.
Leaves at 2:00 p. m.; Arrives at Lincoln 6:30 p. m.; Hastings 2:30 a. m.; McCook 4:50 a. m.; Denver 1:00 p. m.

FROM THE WEST.

Leaves Denver at 3:05 p. m.; Arrives at McCook 4:50 a. m.; Hastings 12:05 a. m.; Lincoln 2:00 p. m.; Plattsmouth 3:00 p. m.
Leaves Lincoln 7 a. m; arrives Plattsmouth 9:00 a. m.

FREIGHT

Leaves Lincoln at 11:45 a. m; Arrives 5:30pm
Leaves Hastings 7:15 p. m.; Arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m.; Plattsmouth 2:50 a. m.
Leaves Denver 6:00 a. m.; Arrives McCook 5:35 a.m.; Hastings 9:30 p. m.; Lincoln 6:45 a. m.; Plattsmouth 11:30 a. m.

GOING EAST.

Passenger trains leave Plattsmouth at 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 5:10 p. m. and arrive at Pacific Junction at 7:25 a. m., 9:20 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

K. C. AND ST. JOE.

Leave at 9:20 a. m. and 8:55 p. m.; Arrive at Pacific Junction at 9:35 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.

FROM THE EAST.

Passenger trains leave Pacific Junction at 8:15 a. m., 6:20 p. m., 10 a. m. and arrive at Plattsmouth at 8:40 a. m., 6:40 p. m. and 10:30 a. m.

K. C. AND ST. JOE.

Leave Pacific Junction at 6:10 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.; Arrive 6:25 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

TIME TABLE
Missouri Pacific Railroad.

	Express leaves going SOUTH.	Express leaves going SOUTH.	Freight leaves going SOUTH.
Omaha	7.40 p m	8.00 a.m.	12.50 a. m.
Papillion	8.17 "	8.37 "	2.00 p. m.
Springfield	8.42 "	9.00 "	3.05 "
Louisville	8.59 "	9.15 "	3.50 "
Weeping Water	9.24 "	9.40 "	5.00 "
Avoca	9.37 "	9.53 "	5.45 "
Dunbar	10.07 "	10.21 "	6.45 "
Kansas City	6.37 a m	7.07 p.m.	
St. Louis	5.52 p.m	6.22 a.m.	
	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.	Going NORTH.
St. Louis	8.52 a.m	8.32 p.m.	
Kansas City	8.38 p.m	7.57 a.m.	
Dunbar	5.10 a.m	4.24 p.m.	1.01 p. m.
Avoca	5.45 "	4.54 "	2.10 "
Weeping Water	6.03 "	5.08 "	2.45 "
Louisville	6.32 "	5.33 "	3.50 "
Springfield	6.51 "	5.48 "	4.25 "
Papillion	7.20 "	6.15 "	5.25 "
Omaha arrive	8.00 "	6.55 "	7.00 "

The above is Jefferson City time, which is 14 minutes faster than Omaha time.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to

DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
164 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
49y1

MILK.

J. F. BAUMEISTER
Furnishes Fresh, Pure Milk
DELIVERED DAILY.
Special calls attended to, and Fresh Milk from same cow furnished when wanted. 4ly

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

SMITH & REESON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all the Courts in the state. Office over First National Bank. 49y1
PLATTSMOUTH - NEBRASKA.

DR. A. SALISBURY,
DENTIST.
Office over Smith, Black & Co's. Drug Store. First class dentistry at reasonable prices. 23ly

H. MEADE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office on Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side. Office open day and night
COUNTY PHYSICIAN.
Special attention given to diseases of women and children. 21tf

M. O'DONOHOE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fitzgerald's Block.
PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA.
Agent for Steamship lines to and from Europe. d12w52y

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
OFFICE HOURS, from 10 a. m., to 2 p. m.—Examining Surgeon for U. S. Pension.

DR. S. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Can be found by calling at his office, corner 7th and Main Streets, in J. H. Waterman's house.
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

JAS. S. MATHEWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Baker & Atwood's store, south side of Main between 5th and 6th streets. 21tf

J. B. STRODE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in all the Courts in the State.
District Attorney and Notary Public.

WILL S. WISE,
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Real Estate, Fire Insurance and Collection Agency. Office—Union block, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. 22m3

D. H. WHEELER & CO.
LAW OFFICE, Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Collectors, tax-payers. Have a complete abstract of titles. Buy and sell real estate, negotiate plans, &c. 15y1

JAMES E. MORRISON,
Notary Public.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in Cass and adjoining Counties; gives special attention to collections and abstracts of title. Office in Fitzgerald Block, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. 1y1

J. C. NEWBERRY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Has his office in the front part of his residence on Chicago Avenue, where he may be found in readiness to attend to the duties of the office. d.w.

ROBERT B. WINDHAM,
Notary Public.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Carruth's Jewelry Store.
Plattsmouth, - - - - Nebraska.

M. A. HARTIGAN,
LAWYER.
FITZGERALD'S BLOCK, PLATTSMOUTH NEB
Prompt and careful attention to a general law Practice.

A. N. SULLIVAN. E. H. WOOLEY
SULLIVAN & WOOLEY,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.
OFFICE In the Union Block, front rooms, second story, south. Prompt attention given to all business. mar25

PARLOR BARBER SHOP
a quiet place for a
CLEAN SHAVE
All work GUARANTEED first class.
REMEMBER
the place, up stairs, south side of Main street, opposite Post Merges.
46ty J. C. BOONE, Prop'r.

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
C. HEISEL, - Proprietor.
Flour, Corn Meal & Feed
Always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. The highest prices paid for Wheat and Corn. Particular attention given custom work.

SAGE'S ADDITION
—TO THE—
CITY of PLATTSMOUTH
Valuable outlots for residence purposes.
Sage's addition lies south-west of the city, and all lots are very easy of access, and high and sightly.
For particulars call on
E. SAGE, Prop'r,
—AT—
SAGE'S HARDWARE STORE,
Plattsmouth, Neb.

Consumption
POSITIVELY CURED.
All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powder's. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box.
We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.
Price, for large Box, $3.00, or 4 Boxes for $10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address
ASH & ROBBINS,
309 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 28th, 1882—41ly.

AT JOE McVEY'S
Sample Rooms
You will find the Finest Imported French Brandy, Champaign, and other Fine Wines, Pure Kentucky Whiskies, several of the best and most popular brands of BOTTLE BEER, Fresh Beer always on draught, and Fine Cigars. 26tf.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

How the Great River has Developed Through the Ages.

Futility of the Attempts to Prevent Its Inundations.

Frank Wilkeson in New York Sun.

NEW ORLEANS.—Ages ago an arm of the gulf of Mexico extended northward probably to where Cairo now stands. This water varied in width from ten to sixteen miles. Stretching for one thousand miles northward, and from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains was, and still is, the land that drained its surplus waters into this arm of the sea. Nature sought to fill up this deep triangular trough, the apex of which touched the present waters of the Ohio. The work was an extensive one. The granite flanks of the Rocky mountains, the shales of the Alleghanies, the tertiary formation of the plains, were all ploughed by rivers, and the material was pulverized by the action of strong waters, ground in the batteries of nature, until they were an impalpable dust, capable of being held in suspension by flowing water. In the workshop of nature, on the plains and in the mountains, this process ceaselessly continued. The melting snow and heavy rains, causing the rivers to rise, carried the pulp to Cairo. There the salt water of the gulf was met; and the flow of the river checked, unable longer to hold the pulp in suspension, it was precipitated, forming a delta. Slowly this delta was pushed southward. Mountains were cut to the level of the plains; the flanks of mighty ranges were deeply furrowed to supply the demand the river made to fill the trough below Cairo and render it fit for the habitation of man. The north was devastated to answer the call. For ages the waters of the north and west poured into the trough. For ages the process of shoaling the salt waters slowly continued. After the land appeared above the surface of the river the annual overflow added to its height.

It is probable that if the settlement of America had been delayed for a few hundred years there would never have been any trouble of overflowed lands in the Mississippi valley.

But before the process of reclaiming or building these lands was completed by nature, men, Saxon men, poured into the valley and claimed the land for cotton fields. From that day there has been trouble in the valley. The river has destroyed thousands of acres of plantations. Farms, houses, towns have been swept away. A curious condition of affairs has arisen. As the land formed, and was gradually compressed by the weight of new land, the lower portion of the deposit became hard and comparatively solid. To-day the bed of the river is harder than its banks, and where the river is now confined by levees it, when in flood, does not scour its bottom and thus deepen the channel, last naturally attacks the weaker portion of the works opposing its onward course, and seeks to relieve itself by devouring the banks, they being softer, and so create a wider or a new channel for its surplus water.

The planters have tampered with the river, the government engineers have toyed with it, and the river has promptly resented all interference with its well being. Its work was not done when the country was occupied, and nature, conscious of the fact, strives to finish it. Behind the river is another power and the stream blindly obeys the laws laid down for its government. Men have mastered many of the problems of nature. The laws that regulate the flowing of water are pretty well understood; but who among all the men who have devoted their lives to the study of the Mississippi can truthfully say that they understand the workings of the river? Not one of them. The works that the government engineers erected, confidently erected, last fall and winter, have, if the telegraphic despatches and private letters received from the valley are reliable, sunk beneath the yellow waters, and with them millions of public money.

Under the disguise of a scheme to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, there is to-day in the lower valley an intense purpose to obtain government aid to reclaim the lands of the Yazoo, Tensas, and Atchafalaya basins. Few southern men who are acquainted with the river believe that its navigation can be improved. I have yet to see a pilot who does not sneer at the childish attempts made by the engineers to control the water. Almost without exception the pilots assert that the river cannot be controlled, and that its navigation cannot be improved. But all southern men who live on the alluvial lands believe that it is preferable to have national money, meaning northern money, expended on the building of levees, than it is to have the money of riparian owners sink into the water during floods.

The sentiment of the south is that the north destroyed their property during the war, and now, the southern planters being unable to build protecting works, it would be but just for the north to rebuild such works as were destroyed, and to replace the levees that have slipped into the river. Conscious that the northern people would not submit to the contemplated appropriation of public moneys to protect private property, the scheme of improving the navigation of the Mississippi, a national highway, was brought forward. The arguments advanced in support of this measure are the supposed fact that the promoters of the scheme supposed were current in the western agricultural states. The truth is that the western farmers have long since ceased to talk about the Mississippi as an avenue of trade. They know that it runs at right angles to the channels of trade, and they also know that the transportation charges on freight carried on a river steamer are higher than on well-managed railroads.

Below the mouth of the Red river the Mississippi needs no improvement, the water being of great depth. In the face of this fact the larger portion of the $1,350,000 appropriated to the repairing of levees to improve the navigation of the stream was expended below the mouth of the Red river. This sum was appropriated by the commission under the advice of interested local proprietors. The fact that national money was to be expended for the improvement of navigation was heralded throughout the valley, and, unable to restrain their greediness, the planters flocked to the points where the commission sat, and eagerly set forth their views on the method of improvement that should be adopted. The only practical method of improving the navigation of the Mississippi, according to the statements of these planters, is to protect each and every cotton field that abuts on the river.

Among other schemes that our southern brothers now talk about and advocate is one to have the government build high and wide levees, in long tangent lines, on both sides of the river. This extensive work is planned to cost at least $300,000,000. The merry southern people propose to have these levees built some distance back from the river front, so as to have them comparatively safe from being undermined. When the government has completed these costly works it is expected to turn them over to a southern company to be used as roadbeds for railroads. The railroad companies are to agree to keep the levees in repair. The proposition, of course, is absurd; but numbers of intelligent southerners advocate it. They utterly ignore the fact that when they express a desire to lay a railroad track on a levee, built to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, they acknowledge that steamboats cannot compete with railroads. They wisely avoid, too, the subject of the drainage of the lands that might lie between the proposed levee and the river. The drainage of all the alluvial lands in the valley is away from the river. The land slopes back toward the hills. The building of levees in long tangent lines would cut off the bends and and much of the land lying immediately on the river from their natural drainage, and render the lands worthless. Claims for damages would arise and the total damages that would be claimed would probably exceed the cost of the works. If the government intends to attempt to improve the navigation of the Mississippi by levees, it must build along the edges of the river; and then the title of the bill should be changed to read, "A bill to reclaim the alluvial lands of the Mississippi valley free of expenses to the owners."

A Vast Credit Mobilier.

"Gath" in The Enquirer.

The United States has become a vast credit mobilier for the construction of everything, without the least regard to permanance of ownership or control. The new telegraph company which Jim Keene put out as a construction company, leased the right of building the telegraph at $300 per mile, whereas it costs only $100 per mile to put up poles and wires at the outset. On the other hand Keene's supporters say that Jay Gould's different railroads and other enterprises cost him only $50,000,000, and he now has them capitalized at $500,000,000, putting at par stocks which he bought at 2 cents on the dollar.

"IN THE SWIM."

The Extraordinary Career of Judah P. Benjamin, in England.

What Success and Failure Mean in that Country.

London Letter.

You will have heard that Mr. Benjamin has finally retired from his profession. He has gone to Paris to live out what remains to him of life. His career is so remarkable that it may, without extravagance of speech, be called unique. He was born seventy years ago; was a great lawyer in New Orleans, a senator, a Confederate, an outlaw. As an outlaw he came to England, joined the English bar, and in six years was its leader. No lawyer in all English history has left such a mark of learning and authority upon legal proceedings and records. His arguments are quoted with the authority of judges. He came to England penniless; in seventeen years he has accumulated a fortune. His fees in one case reached $50,000. Litigants often marked his brief with a fee of $20,000. His success began at once. He soon became the busiest lawyer in all the kingdom. He was too busy for society. His family has been in Paris much of the time, Mr. Benjamin has lived in London. He dined at his club, usually as late as 8 o'clock in the evening, and lived in chambers. He is much esteemed in London society, and might have been a social lion. His health has somewhat given way, but he and his medical advisers hope for speedy convalescence now that he has given up all the work and worry of his profession.

Mr. Benjamin was in the swim. "In the swim" in England means wealth and society. Lord Beaconsfield had as a medical man a physician who was a cross between an old school and a new school, and now his practice is enormous. Sir William Jenner and Sir William Gull are attendants upon the royal family, and therefore every other family to whom they can snatch time to minister in sickness. Their incomes are preposterously large.

Be the fashion in England and your fortune is made. Millais paints a picture. London admires Millais' picture, and Millais' fortune is made. Canon Wilkinson was the fashionable West-end clergyman, and now he is made bishop of Truro. Hatmaker, shirtmaker, artist, doctor, lawyer, or what not, only get into "the swim" in England and your fortune is made. Success in England covers up all sins. In America we often regret the seeming scandal to which our press gives circulation. We do open the sewers of social life into our drawing rooms, but one cannot long live in England without feeling that this publicity given to personal character and movements in American society has a very wholesome side to it.

In England if a man is successful the rule is that it atones for all sorts of moral delinquencies and nastiness. A Church of England clergyman said to the present writer a few weeks ago that it was perfectly well known that a member of the present ministry, who is an unmarried man, keeps up a family establishment. No paper in all England would venture to state the fact—if it be one. Yet were it universally known to be a fact it would not in the least affect his social standing. A hungry lad of 14 is sentenced to a year's imprisonment for stealing—or taking—a turnip from a rich man's kitchen-garden by one of these bloated lay magistrates in England! But were he the son of a rich man it would be deemed only a "lark."

If you fail—get out of England. This is no place for people who fail. Your old friends cut you and you are not understood. Your character depends upon your success. The archbishop will dine with the successful man—with the cabinet minister—though he is known to be immoral. The archbishop knows nothing else; never heard he was not to do it. This country is the earthly hell of poor devils and unsuccessful people.

A Smile Photographed.

Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A giddy friend of mine has had her smile photographed. She got the idea from those pictures which, in a progressive series, showed the gait of a trotting horse; but the rise, progress and fall of her grin exhibits none of the surprising outlandishness that is to be seen in the stepping of the horse. It is pretty all the way through, and well she knew it, or she wouldn't have given the camera a show. She is not an actress who did it to exhibit her skill in grimacing, but a society belle, vain of her lovely and expressive face, and anxious to put its most charming aspect into an imperishable form.

"I shall be old by and by," she said, "and then it will be so interesting to see how I smiled when I was a girl."

Her real incentive, however, was not in futurity, but was about as I have already stated it. The fashionable folly of the moment takes the direction of nicety in facial expression. Smiles, pouts, saucy frowns and other expressions deemed individually bewitching are carefully practiced and studied before the glass. By the way, an actress at Daly's theatre, named Ada Rehan, has made a hit by mimicking the current manners of the New York girl of apex society. She reproduces the characteristic merging of disingenuousness into bright artfulness, the well-pretended ignorance of every thing gross or bad, the giggling impulsiveness, the obliviousness of their own clothes—in short, she is precisely the society girl, with all her bewitching nonsense. I suppose Ada must be the thirty years old, but somehow she manages to get down into the teens for stage purposes. Other actresses attempt the giggles of the Fifth avenue parlor with less success.

Money and Fame.

Washington Corres. Cleveland Leader.

"No, I don't want the governorship," said a leading Ohio congressman this week. "There is not money enough in it. Thirty-five hundred a year and board yourself. Great God! It don't pay. I have had enough of the thank you business in politics, and I am now inclined to take Iago's advice and put money in my purse. The glory of fame is an empty thing, and I would rather leave my children the legacy of a good education and a comfortable competence than that they should sleep under the shadow of the finest monument ever erected by the adulation of mankind. What have the wife and family of a great statesman after he has died a pauper? What would Mrs. Garfield have to-day had she not been favored by peculiar circumstances? What is Garfield's glory to-day? I tell you the world is forgetting him already, and the funds for his monument are growing very slowly. The day after he was dead I could have raised a sum of $50,000 to make a statue in his honor in my native city; to-day I could not raise $1,000. It is so with the glory of fame. The great man dies; the world stops a second, and then rushes madly on. In a short time he is forgotten, and often, if he dies poor, the people say, 'yes, he was a great man, but he never laid up anything. He worked all his life and left his family poor.' And soon the praise at the time of his death is turned into blame, and sometimes into calumny."

Death Rate in Spain.

New York Sun.

At the recent medical Congress in Seville it was stated that the excessive death rate in Spain is owing to poor alimentation and uncleanly habits. Thousands of Spaniards, said the speaker, have never washed since they were born.

A Strange Death.

A young widow, Mrs. Caroline Niethamer, of Philadelphia, met her death under strange circumstances. For more than a month she had been suffering from malarial fever. Her physician saw her on Thursday last about noon, according to his daily usage, and left; but an hour later he was hastily summoned back to the house, to find his patient unconscious and in convulsions. Although the physician used every available means to revive the woman, all efforts were fruitless, and she breathed her last ten minutes after his arrival. Just as Mrs. Niethamer was expiring her mother noticed that a suction plate for two artificial teeth worn by the sufferer was missing, and then the fact dawned upon those at the bedside that the patient was strangling to death. It was too late then to open the windpipe. A post mortem examination resulted in the discovery of the plate and teeth tightly wedged in the dead woman's throat.

Idleness, Ignorance and Hysteria.

According to Dr. Tuke, the English hygienist, idleness and ignorance are much more prolific causes of disease among women than overwork. They are the main causes of hysteria, and of many other evils, including insanity. The break down from overstrain does occasionally take place, and the first important symptom is sleeplessness; when that sets in there is cause for alarm.

ELECTRIC POWER.

The Force of Niagara Falls May Be Transmitted by Wire to New York City.

New York Journal.

News comes from France that M. Deprez, a well known electrician, has discovered a means of transmitting power by electricity. At a recent public trial of his system he sent six-horse power to a point twelve miles distant and ten-horse power to another twenty-one miles distant, over an ordinary iron wire. The loss of power while on route was in each case fifty per cent. or, in other words, one-half the power applied at one end was recovered at the other.

The future possibilities of this discovery can not be overestimated. By its application the power developed by a running stream or waterfall may be gathered and brought by telegraph to the heart of a populous city where fuel is dear and used to turn the shafting of factories and to light streets and dwellings. Power generated by steam at the coal mines, where fuel is cheap, may be sent to distant points which, being off the line of the railroad, have hitherto been supplied with coal only at exorbitant rates. A large manufacturer in New York could utilize the power of a waterfall in the Catskill mountains for the purpose of turning the shafting of his mills. Prof. Siemens after visiting this country made an address before the Glasgow university upon this subject. Speaking of America and her water-courses, he said that the day was not far distant when the power of Niagara Falls, far greater than that of all the mills in this state, would be distributed from city to city by means of electricity, and the great force at present running to waste would take the place of the steam now generated by the daily combustion of hundreds of thousands of tons of coal. His idea was that the power generated by the fall of the Niagara river should be made to turn turbine wheels, and these be connected with large electric generators. The electricity thus developed should be gathered and sent down through the middle of the state by means of a great cable, or more properly speaking, an electric main. Thus the entire power required to run all the factories in the state might be taken off by tapping this main at various points.

ANOTHER "SELF-MADE" MAN.

Tabor's Trip From Small Store Up to Senate--and Down Again.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Five years ago this spring, Senator Tabor was a poor man keeping a small store in a gulch near Leadville. Two acquaintances, one of them a shoemaker, persuaded him to a mining partnership. Tabor was to furnish the "grub stake," that is, a few tools and provisions, and the two other men were to do the digging. The shoemaker and his friend went up the hill a little way and began work. Tabor thought the spot selected for operation unpromising, and threatened to withdraw from the combination; but his partners had the tools and provisions, and kept on digging. They very soon found ore, and Tabor bought them out. In six months he had sold between $300,000 and $400,000 worth of ore. The mine thus opened is known as Little Pittsburg, and was the basis of Tabor's fortune, which is said to amount to $10,000,000. In 1879-'80, he served as lieutenant governor of Colorado, which was his first political honor. Then he became ambitious to go to the United States senate as the successor of Henry M. Teller, who went into the cabinet, but the prize eluded him on account of the scandal which was caused by the suit for maintenance brought by his deserted wife to him during the twenty-five years they spent in humble circumstances. The court, it is pleasant to know, decreed that she should be supported in a manner suited to her husband's wealth. Tabor finally got into the senate for the term of one month as the successor of Secretary Teller's successor. Miss Lizzie McCourt, to whom he has been twice married, is the daughter of a custom tailor living in Oshkosh, Wis. She married Harvey Doe, the son of a wealthy lumberman. They went to Denver to live, where her husband lost all he had in an unfortunate mining speculation. It is said to have been for this reason that his wife sought a divorce within a year after their marriage. In the meantime she had become acquainted with Tabor. Since she captured him her parents have moved from their humble home in Oshkosh, and are now in the enjoyment of a $1,000 brownstone set.

Cristobal Colon's Tomb.

Youth's Companion.

Columbus—or Cristobal Colon, as we must say at Havana if we wish to be understood—died at Santo Domingo, but his remains were subsequently removed to Havana and interred in the cathedral, where they now repose beneath a pillar within the altar. And properly proud are the Havanese Spanish families of their great fellow-countryman by adoption whose last resting place is with them.

Beneath a rather doubtful bust of the great discoverer is a marble tablet set in the pillar, and inscribed with the following characteristic Spanish epitaph in the old-time tongue of Castile:

"O, Restos y ymagen del
Grande Colon! Mil siglos
durand guardado en la urna
y en la remembranza de nuestra nacion."

O, remains and likeness of great Columbus! Let a thousand centuries hold thee, guarded sacredly in thy urn and in the memory of our nation.

More correct to life, it is assorted, is the statue of Columbus in the patio of the captain-general's palace a few squares below the cathedral. This statue is also of marble, life size, with the right hand pointing to a globe set by the left foot—that globe which he was persecuted for believing to be round and not flat—and a chart. The head and face are those of a man forty-five or fifty years of age; and the countenance indicates a certain pathetic faith and purpose, half-buried and struggling beneath tides on tides of trouble.

No one can for a moment look upon that face and believe that the life of this man was a happy one. Such a face is a silent and lasting reproach to the age which it looked upon.

Stopping Engines by Electricity.

Scientific American.

An electric apparatus for closing the valve of an engine and thereby stopping it, is now in some of the large mills at Dundee, in Scotland. In describing the apparatus at work, The Dundee Advertiser says: "The huge engine in Manhattan works (Col. Sandeman's) working at from six hundred to seven hundred horse power, and driving a fly wheel of about thirty-five tons weight, formerly took two minutes to come to rest after the steam had been taken off. This apparatus has been fitted to it, and the ponderous engine is now brought up in thirty seconds. To see this powerful, majestic piece of machinery, the developer of power for a large range of works, almost immediately brought to a standstill by the mere touching of a button at the far end of the building is an impressive illustration of the easy control of enormous force by wisely ordered arrangements. To mill owners the utility of the apparatus will be evident."

No Type-Writing for Him.

Ithaca Journal.

The Autophone company conduct all of their correspondence by means of a type-writer. The company had occasion to send four or five letters to an agent way out in Wisconsin, and they were amused a few days ago to receive one from him closing with these words. "You needn't print any more letters that you send me, for I want you to understand that I can read writing."

Among the men seeking election to the French legislature at the hands of Gambetta's old Belleville constituency is one Berezowski, a "Labor" candidate. He is thus recommended by Felix Pyat: "Workmen, Berezowski is a workman! Republicans, he is a regicide! Citizens, he is a convict! Assert, then for him, by him, in him, the right to work, the right of the republic! Rehabilitate duty! Honor the pistol!"

A Word for Ireland.

A writer in The London Truth says: "Having for centuries treated Ireland as an English navvy treats his wife—kicked her almost to death—we are amazed that at the moment we desist she rises, not to her knees, to thank us for mercy, but to her feet, to demand a separation."

DR. FISHBLATT

OF THE

DES MOINES AND OMAHA MEDICAL DISPENSARYS,

ON ACCOUNT OF HIS

Immense Practice in Plattsmouth, Nebraska,

WILL MAKE HIS NEXT VISIT ON

Saturday, May 19, 1883,

AND WILL REMAIN ONE DAY,

AT THE

PERKINs HOUSE,

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED ON THE

Ear & Eye, Throat & Lungs, Catarrh, Kidneys

Bladder and Female Diseases as Well as All Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

DR. FISHBLATT

Has discovered the greatest cure in the world for weakness of the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, langour, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach or bowels—these terrible disorders, arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices more fatal to the victim than the songs of Syrens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most radient hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible.

Those that are suffering from the evil practice, which destroy their mental and physical system, causing,

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The symptoms of which are a dull distressed mind, which unfit them for performing their business and social duties, makes happy marriages impossible, distresses the action of the heart depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fears, dreams, restless nights, dizziness, forgetfulness, unnatural discharges, pain in the back and hips, short breathing, melancholy, tire easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, seminal weakness, lost manhood, white bone deposit in the urine, nervousness, trembling confusion of thought, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult me immediately and be restored to perfect health.

YOUNG MEN

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect who might otherwise entrance listening senators with the thunders of their eloquence or waken to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons or young men contemplating marriage beware of physical weakness. Loss of procreative power, impotency or any other disqualification speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Fishblatt may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANAL WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affection, which renders life a burden and marriage impossible, is the penalty payed by the victim for improper indulgence. Young men are apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now who that understands this subject will deny that procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offsprings, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both mind and body arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental powers weaken. Lost procreative powers, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, constitutional debility, wasting of the frame, cough consumption and death.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders who keeps them trifling month after month taking poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately.

DR. FISHBLATT,

graduated at one of the most eminent colleges in the United states, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at certain sounds, with frequent blushings, attended sometimes with derangement of the mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICUAR NOTICE.

Dr. F. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage. There are some