#### Supreme Court. MAXWELL, Chief Justice, Fremont JEO, B. LAKE, Omaha. AMASA COBB, Lincoln.

Second Judicial District S. B. POUND, Judge, Lincoln. J. B. STRODE, Prosecuting-Atty, W. C. SHOWALTER, Clerk District Court, Plattsmouth

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F. KROEH. ER. Overseer of treets.
C. KCHNUE, Chief of Fire Dept.
JOSEPH I. HALL, Ch'n Board of Health.

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R. W. HYE G., Sherff.

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#### BRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

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ABRIVES.			DEPA	
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1. if p. m.			8.00	
Dec 17. 1	SACTORVVI	LLR.	1.00	p. 1
BATES	CHARGED	FOR	MON	103

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

Taking Effect July, 2 1881. FOR OWARD FROM PLATTSMOUTH. Arrives 6:00 a. m. 8 :20 a. m. 8 :20 a. m. K. C. AND ST. JOE. 9 :30 a. m.

PROM OMARIA FOR PLATTSMOUTH. 7 :00 p. m. 7 :00 p. m. 6 :25 p. m. K. C. AND ST, JOE. 9 :20 a. m. 8 :59 p. m. Arrives 3:35 a. m. Lettves 8:15 a. m. FOR THE WEST.

Leaves Platismouth 9:00 a.m. Arrives Lincoln, 11:16 a.m.; Hastings 4:30 p.m.; McCook 10:05 p.m.! Cenver 8:20 a.m.
Leaves d 50 p. 61; Arrives Lincoln 9:30 p.m.
Leaves at 2:30 a.m.; Arrives Lincoln 4:10 pm
Leaves at 2:30 p.m.; Arrives at Lincoln 2:30 p.m.; Hastings 5:30 a.m.
Leaves at 2:30 p.m.; Arrives at Lincoln 6:30 p.m.; Hastings 5:30 a.m.; McCook 4:50 a.m.;
Denver 1:30 p.m.;

Leaves Donver at \$ 35 p. of. ; Afrives at Mo-Cook 4 150 a. m. ; Hastings to 25 a. m.; Gresola 2 500 p. m.; Par smouth 5 50 p. m. Leaves Lincoln 7 a. m.; Arrives Plattemouth FREIGHT

Leaves Lincoln at 11 :45 a. m; Arrives 5 :30pm Leaves Hastings 7 :45 p. m.; Arrives Lincoln 9 :30 p. m.; Plattsmonti 2 :5- a. m. Leaves Denver 6 :00 a. m.; Arrives McCook 5 :26 a.m. ; Hastings 9 :30 p. m. ; Lincola 6 ;45 a. m. ; Plattsmouth :1 :50 a. m.

Passenger trains leave Plattemouth at 7 00 a m., 9 ee a. m., 5 to p m. and arrive at Pacific Junction at 7 25 a. m., 8 20 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. Leave at 9;30 a. or and 8; 5 p. or.; Arrive at acide function at 9:35 a. in. and 9:15 p. in. FROM THE EAST.

Passer ger t ains leave Pacific Junction at 8 15 a. in.,6 :20 p. in., 10 a. in. and arrive at l'latts-mouth at 8 40 a. in., 6 et p. in. and 10 30 a. in. K. C. AND ST. 10E.

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 Papilhou Springfield Louisville Weeping Water Avoca Dunbar Kansas City St, Louis	7ater 9.24 9.37 10.07 9.40 9.37 9.37 9.37 9.37 9.37 9.37 9.37 9.37	8.00 a.m. 8.37 · 9.00 · 9.15 · 9.40 · 9.53 · 10.21 · 7.67 p.m. 6.22 a.m	12.50 a. m. 2.00 p. h. 3.65 3.50 5.00 5.45 6.45	
W.1. BEL 91	Going Got		Going NORTH.	
St. Lonis  Kansas City  Dunbar  Avoca  Weeping Water  Louisville  Springfield  Papilition  Omaha arrive	5.45 " 6.03 " 6.32 " 6.51 " 7.20 "	7.57 a.m.		

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

The above is Jefferson City time, which is 14

An old physician, rerired 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 Computation, Espachitis Cutarrh Ashma, and all though and his garections also a positive and radical cure if received Debility, and all across complaints after having incroagily tested its wonderful carative powers in reasonable of cases for is it his duty to make a known to his feelows. The recipe, with full partonars, dipetimes for preparation and ase, and all merca, eygelvine and lustructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by an resolug with stamp or stamped self-addressed caveloge in 1971.

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You will find the Finest Imported tea if he would take one or two lumps of sugar in his cup, answered, "No sugar, no cream, one Fine Wines, Pure Kentucky Whiskies, several of the best and most popular brands of BOTTLE BEER, Fresh Beer always on draught, and Fine Cition same cow furnished when wanted. Gy gars.

#### MIXED RACES.

Intermarriage of Indians, Negroes and Whites.

How Many White Men Get a Wife

and a Farm Too. Cor. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. TAHLEQUAH, Ind. Ter. -The Cherokees have 4,478 adopted whites, who have married Cherokee women and have all the rights of a citizen of their nation. An Indian maiden will choose a white man for a husband every time, for he makes a better provider than an Indian. By marriage she thinks she confers a great honor on him in thus elevating him to citizenship in her nation, and conferring upon him free lands, no taxation, office in the tribal government, and other emoluments. Many of these half-breed Cherokee women are cultivated in mind, beautiful in person, industrious in habit, and will compare well with the more favored women in the north and east. They have magniticent heads of hair, long and black, all their own, and with jet black eyes and pearl teeth, dressed in that fashionable attire in which they all love to appear, they would not be recognized in eastern drawing-rooms as that part of the original inhabitants of our country known as squaws, a name long since repudiated here. Let it be known, then, that white men of worth and character are popular among the beauties of this territory, and four out of five who come to make a home among them, marry these dusky maidens, get a citizenship, surround themselves with ample acres and the comforts of life, participate in the affairs of government and become the most active and wealthy citizens of the territory. A chief trait in the character of many white men both in this country and out of it is to get possession of its productive lands. By committing matrimony, they can kill two birds with one stone—get a wife and farm too. It is expected, therefore, that mercenary motives lie at the foundation of matrimonial movements. The Chero-kees are proud of their blood, and every white man who has a drop of Cherokee blood in his veins will appear at court and prove it and become legally recognized as a Cherokee. It sometimes appears that a man learns that one of his ancestors married a Cherokee in Georgia or Alabama, and that he has a little Indinan blood in him. He then forthwith makes out application and files affidavit in proof of the fact. Hence we have many who are called Cherokees who are as white as the whitest man in New York or New England. Of such applications 265 have been accepted and 521 rejected. This shows that the Indians are particular to preserve their tribes from extinction, and yet be just to every man entitled to citizenship. In the Cherokee astion there are 5,352 white men who are not citizens. They include various trades and professions. Some of them keep great herds of cattle and make large amounts of money from these splendid pasture lands. There are from 8,000 to 10,000 colored people in the entire ter-ritory, and from 10,000 to 12,000 whites all told. The human countenances present among us a brilliant rainbow of colors, from the deepest jet of Africa to the purest white of Caucassia. This is a land of mixtures, of the intermarriage of races. Indians are married to negroes, and whites are married to Indiaus, and to negroes also. Wherever the white blood is intermingled brough marriage with either Indian or negro blood the white principle prevails in the child-ren. Honce it is that we have so many white Indians and white negroes. One might visit whole villages along the Missouri Pacific rail-road without the least suspicion from the appearance of the inhabitants that he was in an

ian country. If the intermarrying goes of in the future as it has in the past every particle of Indian and negro physiogomy and color will disappear from the people of this land. As the English language is up-coting and banishat-Law. ing Indian dialect, so white will in time extir-pate both black and copper color. Wherever the white blood prevails in an Indian the elements of a white man's character prevail. The whiter he gets the more he cultivales agriculture and commerce; liberty and law, learning and letters. "The Indian problem," as it is called, is being solved by the blending of the blood of both whites and Indians in their off-

Glass Shingles.

A manufacturing firm in Pittsburg, says The Brick, Tile, and Material Review, has made a new departure in the use of glass, a patent having recently been granted to them for the manufacture of glass shingles. It is claimed for this material that it is more durable, stronger, and more impervious to rain than slate or any other substance now used. The manufacture of these shingles will also be comparatively inexpensive, and they can be placed in position by any ordinary workman. They can be used for weather-boarding or siding houses, and will be found especially eerviceable for conservatories or hot-houses, as they can be made of transparent as well as of opaque or transparent glass. These shingles have the advantage of slate in several particulars. In consequence of their shape they lie solid on the roof, and so can be used on comparatively flat roofs, and they will admit of persons walking on them without danger of fracture, a quality which slate does not possess. They are interlocked so as to leave the interstices between them, and one rivet holds each pair of shingles, so that they cannot be forced from their places by wind cr other atmospheric disturbances. They are also made so as to have very little waste material. It takes 300 slates, each eight by material. It takes 300 slates, each eight by twelve inches to cover what is technically known as a "square" of roof (a space measuring ten feet each way), but 150 of these shingles will suffice for the same space. Slates lap on the ends in the roofing, but the shingles lap on the sides. It has been proved by experiment that of two advances to the space of the same space with adjacent houses one covered with state the other with translucent glass, and the heat of a room near the roof in the former building will exceed that of one similarly situated in the latter, during summer, by thirteen degrees; glass roofs are also warm in winter Glass is likewise a non-conductor of electricity and houses with these roofs will need no light ning conductors. Although the kind of glas intended to be used in these shingles is non-transparent, yet spaces for skylights may be filled with transparent glass. The exposed parts of the shingles are corrugated to increase the strength and carry off the water. The firm will construct the shingles in handsome dis-mond shapes, and they can be supplied in any color required, or of no color if preferred. A roof with colored border and opalescent body is said to very handsome.

The First Horse Killed.

Col. W. F. Butler in Fortnightly Review. The 24th of August was memorable as being the first occasion since the Crimcan war upon which a British force had been exposed to a heavy and trained artillery fire; it was also remarkable for witnessing the Household caviry in action for the first time in sixty-seven years. A shell bursting in the midst of one of the squadrons knocked over a troop-horse, but scarcely had the "burst" ceased ere a voice was heard calling out for a "cheer for the first charger of her majesty's Life guards killed since Waterloo." It was the rider of the slain troop-horse who was thus celebrating the event as he was disentangling himself from the ruins of his fallen war-horse.

Musical Craziness.

Wagner is dead, Von Bulow is in an insane sylum, and poor Liszt, the oldest and most enthusiastic of the great trio of apostles of the music of the future, is lying at his home in physical decay. Liszt had a daughter who married Von Bulow and eloped with Wagner, but afterward was divorced from the former and married the latter, without disturbing the friendly harmony of the coterie in the least.

Got the Weather by the Throat.

The funny man now has the weather man by the throat. When the weather man meets the funny man he always says: "lt's Chili." "I Bolivia," replies the funny man, and the weather man goes off and kills himself. Carefulness of Detail.

The young secretary of the Chinese Miniser in Washington, being asked at an afternoon The Roots of the Tongue.

CAPTAIN OTTINGER'S CAR.

The Terrible Night When the Life-Car Obtained its Baptism.

New York Star. Last winter, in Washington, the habitues of the capitol became very familiar with a figure that hamted its corridors—a figure alert and erect in spite of the snowthatch time had laid on its head, and possessed of the manner and dignity that go with the title of "old school." It was Captain Douglass Ottinger, of the revenue marine, and he was asking, in his 87th year, to be retired on full pay, in consideration of services rendered. His name is known only to the marine authorities of the world, the service and his friends; but there are thousands of people who owe their lives to him-for he is the inventor of the life-car, the ball and

line, and the famous sand-wheel. The life-car is his first-born and dearest invention. He spent his freshest enthesiasm on it, and carried his faith in the floating capacity of its corrugated iron form to the point of being shut up in it and drawn through the East River. He toiled and struggled until he got it introduced into the wreaking stations, and then went to California in command of the first vessel that carried the '49ers round the Horn to

the El Dorado of their hopes and dreams. The life-car lay in the stations, scorned by the wreckers, derided as a madman's dream, and condemned as useless, until the wreck of the Ayrshire, which chanced on Christmas Eve, off the coast of Brigantine Beach, N. J. It had been a hard season, and, as the 24th wore on, the weather grew thicker and nastier every moment. The wind woke and squalled over the sea until the surface as far as the eye could reach was yard-thick with the foam. The gale bore dead on shore, and the waves hurried be-fore it so rapidly that they could hardly curl and break before they were torn by the storm and break before they were torn by the storm and trampled down by the "whita horses" behind them. The sand flew along the beach, whipping and stinging whatever it met; and the air was filled with the roar of the tempest. The coast guard kept watch with an anxiety which was born not altogether of humanity in the abstract, and at eleven o'clock concluded. they might turn in. They had hardly reached this decision when a sound came up from the sea that was neither the breaking surf nor the wind; and they knew a ship was running to wreck, and was crying for help through the iron mouths of her guns.

They limbered up the wagon, mounted the life boat and were on the shore in fewer minutes than a landman would think possible. The clouds were driving faster than the water; the snow and sleet fell like arrows; the sea had grown wilder, and, outlined against the scud and drift, they could make out a large brig. She was plunging and rearing, as if she knew allee shore sang for her bones; and yet, strug-gle as she might, she came nearer with every

As the gale swept by it brought the sound of voices shouting, and once the shrill, high cry The men looked at each other, as white as the storm, then shook hands quietly all around,

and then got into the boat. The waves tore the oars away and threw the boat high on the beach. Again they launched her, and again they were pitched back, bruised, half-drowned, and one with his right hand smashed.

smashed.

But the cry of the woman's voice knelled over the water, and, in their extremity, they thought of the life-car. Any thing was better than inaction, even "Ottinger's folly;" and they hurried back to the station as if they were part of the storm. The car, the mortar, the arrows and the ball and line were soon on the beach. The charge was rammed home; the instructions, in German, Freech and English, fastened to the line; and then the mortar fastened to the line; and then the mortar

Burnt a hole in the night hip, meantime, had dri death ran under her keel; and the piping wail of children mingled with the other noises of

The captain of the vessel told me, years after, that he should never forget that night. They had fired all the dry powder they had—for the whole place awash—and had got never a sound from beyond the breakers. Suddenly a puff of flame appeared, and in a few seconds something whizzed down his face and fell at his feet. It was a line scarce larger than his forefinger—but it came from shore! He did what his sea-training impelled him to—began to haul the rope home. Something struck his hands; the binnacle-light showed him a slip of wood covered with letters. He read, and then hauled away cheerfully. A hawser slipped over the side, and after that came a sharp black nose of iron; and then the life-car. One of the men volunteered to go aloft and rig the rope over a block; and did it, too—brave fellow! The captain of the vessel told me, years af-

Then came the question of who should enter the strange craft, for it is shaped like two cones set base to base, with the air-chamber on top. A little opening admits the ship-wrecked, and shuts them in hermetically. A ring is at each apex, to which the shore and ship lines ar eattached. A belt of cork as thick as a child's body surrounds it, and hand-ropes depend from its sides. "Women first," sailors rule for wos or weal, and yet the women were afraid, and a few minutes of curious stillness tell on the crowd grouped about the car. But the waves played a death-reel en the ship's side, and the wind shricked a miserere, and—There was a mother on board with four little Then came the question of who should enter There was a mother on board with four little children. She was the one who went first, and in her strange prison-house passed from death

to life.

The car went back and forth all night, and by day-dawn seventy people were sheltered in the station and about the neighborhood. "Ottinger's folly" had become Ottinger's fame, and the timbers of the Ayrshire lay scattered for miles along the shore Of this car he made a free gift to our government, and to those of all the maritime nations of the world—refusing compensation for it, as it was "not personal gain, but to save life."

Ups and Downs of the Tariff Policy. Springfield Republican.

For the third time in the history of our protective policy, the nation has begun to reduce the rate of the tariff. If we start with the manufactures created by the war of 1812, and the consequent exclusion of imports, and count the tariff of 1816 as the beginning we can easily grasp the ups and downs of our policy by the

Tariff of 1816, 4 years, 21 per cent.
Tariff of 1820, 4 years, 36 per cent.
Tariff of 1824, 4 years, 38 per cent.
Tariff of 1848, 4 years, 42 per cent.
Tariff of 1848, 4 years, 42 per cent.
Compromise tariff, 1832, with aliding scale for
10 years, reducing 2 per cent. a year 42 to 20 per cent. Tariff of 1842, for 4 years, 33 per cent

Tariff of 1842, for 4 years, 35 per cent.
Tariff of 1846, for 11 years, 24 per cent.
Tariff of 1857, for 4 years, 19 per cent.
Morrill tariff of 1851, decreased in 1872, increased in 1875, amounting upon the dutiable imports from 48 (1867) to 43 (1882) per cent.

Commission tariff of 1883, 33 per cent. It should be added that whereas the value of articles imported upon the free list fifteen years ago was less than 5 per cent of the whole, it was 30 per cent of the whole in 1882, and will probably be fully one-third under the

A Chicago drummer fell through a bridge at Des Moines and broke his leg while trying to flirt with a calico dress hang on a clothes-line. Even the masher has his hour for sorrow.

She (of a literary turn); "Doesn't this remind you of a lawn fete under Louis XIV?" He (matter-of-fact): "Beg pardon, that was rather before my time, you know."

Oliver Wendell Holmes: So it is that a great, silent, moving misery puts a new stamp on us in an hour or in a moment, as sharp an impression as if it had taken half a lifetime to ngrave it.

Arkansaw Traveler: "Remember young man," said Uncle Moses, "dat de best frien' yer's got on dis earth is a better frien' ter him-self den he is ter you."

Medical Women in India.

Harper's Bazar. A proposal by some native gentleman of Bombay to provide a guarantee fund by means of which qualified medical women may begin practice in India has been approved by Victoria in spite of her dislike of the female practitioner in Great Britain.

Stimulating, Not Nourishing. Mr. John B. Gough, in a lecture in England referring to the question whether alcohol was heard of the roots of the tongue, and although he has taught anatomy for thirty-five years, he has navar been able to find them.

-[Carlotta Perry.] They stood upon the wide verands, and
Before he left her side I saw him turn
And take for her, from out the vine-hung urn.
A crimson rose, and with a deferent hand
He placed it in the soft hair's silky strand.
Then in my soul did a fierce longing burn,
And a new madness, swift, and keen, and

Arose and held me in its strong command.

And then—O blessed then!—I saw her take A white rose from the white breast where it alept, And, with a proud but timid courage, lift It to her lips. For joy I could have wept— For joy hath tears. The white rose was my

Russia's Greatness and Power. Rev. Dr. John Hall's Lecture.

One of the first lessons that I learned in Russia was humility. I confess to have been guilty often of boasting of the magnitude of the United States; but when we think of the extent of Russia, we have to drop our swagger From east to west Russia is 6,000 miles across, and from north to south 3,000, or, in round numbers, Russia has double the extent of territory possessed by the United States. Then there are 85,000,000 people under the autocratic sway of the czar of Russia, made up of a mixture or races greatly in excess of the mixture here. The dress, habit, manner, custom, and even language among us is nearly the same; while in Russia there widely marked differences. Many millions of the czar's subjects cannot read the Russian tongue. In the matter of unoccupied land, too, Russia is our superior. In some parts the population is only two persons to the square mile, and the average for the entire country is only ten to the square mile. It is easy to see, therefore, the enormous facilities Russia has for producing cereals, and you can imagine the mighty power in the public policies of the world possessed by this peo-

ple. [Applause.]
The physical surroundings in Russia are not dissimilar to those in New Jersey. The land is only partly cultivated; it is mostly flat, in many places marshy and in others covered many places marshy and in others covered with a growth of inferior wood. Imagine New Jersey magnified by 10,000 and you can form a picture of Russia. [Laughter.] The temperature in July and August is very like that experienced by the people in New Jersey in May or June. Any of you will be surprised to learn that Siberia, about which we have heard such terrible stories, is the best and richest province in Russia. Several of the exiles have become rich and prosperous. Something akin become rich and prosperous. Something akin to the development of Australia, which was first used by England as a place for the trans-portation of convicts, has occurred with regard

I have hope for Russia. We have known how slowly 5,000,000 off freedmen have frisen, surrounded as they have been by every favorable circumstance. The process is necessarily slow. Men in masses go down easily, but it is not so easy to lift them up. We must re-member that it was only in 1860 that 40,000,000 member that it was only in 1860 that 40,000,000 of Russian serfs were set free. But schools have become more plantiful; trade is becoming a factor; the sense of freedom among the people is growing; the power to read and the demand for books are increasing; and the process of raising is surely going on. Russia looks out upon Europe through the eye of St. Petersburg; but Europe looks in through that eye; and I am one of those that believe that a government at once limited and liberal for Russia is within a measurable distance of realtussia is within a measurable distance of realization.

The Mate of the Mark Twain,

The first mate of the vessel, he of the fur cap, was a character. It was appropriate to him in the Mark Twain. He was bald

long-gravity. My name figures promiently in history. I've been in 439 newspapers and one almanac. I've been blown up by steamboats in twenty-two states and several territories. On most occasions everybody on board por-ished except myself. Pieces of my skull is layin' round loose all up and down this river and numerous of its tributarrys. Awful? Yes, Once I was aboard the Obiona. I knew we were goin' to bust that afternoon, for it was about bustin' time with me, and bust we did. about bustin' time with me, and bust we did. When I come down I couldn't find nothin'. Everything had blowed to dust, or gone so fur that nothin' was within visible distance. But, bless you!—that's nothin'. Minor catasterfies? Oh, yes. Once we smashed a wheel against a snag. Of coursed when we progressed we went round and round, and so went round and round all the way down to New Orleans, describin' circles the whole time. We all got orful headaches owin' to the centripetal tendency of the periphery.

Patagonian Slingers.

The natives of Paiagonia are singularly expert in the use of the sling, which consists of two round stones, each weighing above a pound, covered with leather, and fastened to the two ends of a string, about eight feet long. When they want to use it one stone is left in the hand and the other whirled around the head until it is supposed to have acquired sufhead until it is supposed to have acquired sufficient force, and then it is discharged at the object. The Patagonians are so expert in the management of this double-headed shot that they will hit a mark the size of a shilling with both the stones at a distance of fifteen yards. It is not their custom to strike the guanaco or the ostrich in the chase; but they discharge them so that the cord comes against the legs of the ostrich, or two of the legs of the guanaco, and is twisted around them by the force and swing of the balls, so that the animal, being unable to run, becomes an easy prey to the hunter.

Old Whisky in Bond.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. The quantity of old whiskies in bond is etimated at 80,000,000 gallons. This is not what is called the whisky of commerce. It is expected to be used as a beverage. The average number of drinks in a gallon of whisky is placed at sixty-four. The number of drinks, therefore, in bond, is 5,120,000,000, or 102 drinks for every man, woman and child in the United States. How long this whisky would last depends on the number of people who drink it, and this is a bit of information not supplied by the United States census. Females are not drinkers, as a rule; nor are children. Probably not more than ten million of the population drink, and not all of these are steady drinkers, and there is still a large proportion who do not drink bourbon whisky. The calculation is, therefore, probably correct that there is enough of this class of whisky now on hand to meet the demand for five years.

Bismarck's Moods.

Bismarch is subject to fits of dejection. when he declars that his life has been a failure; that he has never made any one happy. neither himself, his family, nor the nation at | VINE AND FOURTH STS. large. "If it were not for me," he once said, when in a despondent mood, "the world would have seen three great wars less, and 80,000 who died in their bloom might have lived, and how many parents, brother, sisters, widows would have been spared their grief and tears:"

The "Good Deacon's" Paragraph. Cincinnati Commercial Gazetta. There is some complaint because the motio "In God we trust" is omitted on the new nickel. But why thus inscribe a cash transaction, in which there is no trusting?

F. D. Huntington: Conduct is the great profession. Behavior is the perpetual revesions of us. What a man does tells us what he is. 'ine proper caper for the power now when he meets a lady is to lift his hat from his head turn it forward until the plane of the rim is vertical, and while in this position bring it down so that the front just escapes the wearer's nose; then look into it while you count three; quickly elevate it in the same a sition, place it on the head, smile serenely, and when one rod beyond the point of passage to look back and observe the effects of the operation. The clow should be kept close to the side during the above salutation. Half an hours's practice will make an apt learner quite proficient in the new code. proficient in the new code.

What Papa Does. A mother noticing her little daughter wips r mouth with her dress sleeve, asked her what her handkerchief was for. Said the little one: "It's to shake at the ladies on the street. That's what papa does with his."

## DR. FISHBLATT

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Those that are suffering from the evil practice, which destroy their mental and physical system, causing 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 hights, dizziness, fergetininess, 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 exact the living lyre, may call with confidence.

ORGANAL WEAKNESS Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affection, which renders life a burfind him in the Mark Twain. He was bald and looked very old, but declared he was thirty.

"Ef you had been through what I hev my travelin' stranger," quoth he, "you too would look like an example of the longest kind of long-grayity. My name figures promiently in

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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. These are some of the sad, meloncholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz. Weakness of the back and limbs, palus in the head and dimness of sight, loss of muscular powers, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, no ryous irritability, derangement of digestive functions, debility, consumption, etc.

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