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 WALLICHS, Auditor, Lincoln.
P. D. STUDEVANT, Treasurer, Lincoln.
W. W. JONES, Supt. Public Instruction.
A. G. RYNDALL, Land Commissioner.
ISAAC POWERS, Jr., Attorney General.
C. J. NORRIS, 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. STROUD, 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. KOENKE, Chief of Fire Dept.
JOSEPH P. HALL, Ch'n Board of Health.

COUNCILMEN.

1st Ward—J. M. Schlaebacher, 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. GREUSEL, ISAAC WILES,
Postmaster—JNO. W. MARSHALL.

County Directory.

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

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES CRAWFORD, South Bend Precinct.
SAM'L RICHARDSON, Mt. Pleasant Precinct.
A. B. TOLD, 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.
7.30 p. m.	EASTERN.	9.00 a. m.
7.30 a. m.		3.00 p. m.
9.00 a. m.	WESTERN.	9.00 a. m.
7.30 p. m.		6.55 p. m.
11.30 a m	NORTHERN.	4.25 p. m
7.00 p. m.	SOUTHERN.	9.00 a. m
11.30 a. m.	OMAHA	8.25 a. m.
		4.25 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	WEEPING WATER.	8.00 a. m
11.30 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 3:45 a. m.	Arrives 6:00 a. m.
4:25 p. m.	" 5:45 p. m.
8:25 a. m.	" 9:40 a. m.
K. C. AND ST. JOE.	
6:35 a. m.	" 9:20 a. m.
6:40 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.
" 7:45 p. m.	" 8:30 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 8:20 a. m.
Leaves 6:55 p. m.; arrives Lincoln 9:30 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 8:05 p. m.; Arrives at McCook 4:50 a. m.; Hastings 10:20 a. m.; Lincoln 2:00 p. m.; Plattsmouth 5:00 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 7:45 a. m.; Arrives Lincoln 9:30 p. m.; Plattsmouth 2:50 a. m.
Leaves Denver 6:00 p. m.; Arrives McCook 5:25 a.m.; Hastings 9:30 p. m.; Lincoln 6:45 a. m.; Plattsmouth 11:50 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 5:50 p. m.
K. C. AND ST. JOE.
Leave at 9:20 a. m. and 8:55 p. m.; Arrive at Pacific Junction at 9:55 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	7.37 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 arrives	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 positive and radical cure for Nervous 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. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERMAN, 149 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y. 26y1

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all the Courts in the state. Office over First National Bank. 49y1
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Office over Smith, Black & Co's. Drug Store. First class dentistry at reasonable prices. 23ly

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Special attention given to diseases of women and children. 21tf

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Agent for Steamship lines to and from Europe. d12w52ly

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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.

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

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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. 47tf.

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.

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

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PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
C. HEISEL, - Proprietor.
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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,
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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, $2.00, or 4 Boxes for $10. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, on receipt of price. Address
ASH & ROBBINS,
360 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 28th, 1882—41ly.

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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.

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Furnishes Fresh, Pure Milk
DELIVERED DAILY.
Special calls attended to, and Fresh Milk from same furnished when wanted. 4ty

YANKEE LAND.

Its Phenomenal Growth in Manufactures, Mechanism and Culture.

A Land Where Every Stranger With a New Idea Finds Audience,

And the Beautiful and Ornamental Are Combined With the Useful.

George Alfred Townsend.

The United States is rapidly assuming new business conditions, and the extent of our manufactures, and the failure in some respects of the internal resources of the country, will soon compel attention to the foreign markets. The surplus of food and produce for export is not increasing relative to the population. The growth of wheat, and even corn, in the eastern and several western states has passed its prime, and the manufacturing towns are consumers of the food supplies very far to the west, while the butcheries in Chicago and farther on find that they must have holiday seasons. The export of beef to Europe is said to be less than it was a year or two ago.

The tendency of tariff protection is toward the consumption of the home supply. It is true that our grass exports, especially of grain, are still formidable; but nothing increases in the country like population—not only from the loins of the native people, but from an immigration such as no land ever had. The tendency to move to America exists farther east than Europe itself. Not only are we drawing from Hungary, Russia and the Slavonian provinces of Turkey, from Portugal and Canada, from Cuba and the tropical states, but to some extent from the Mohammedan countries. The effect of shutting out the Chinese and not the Hindoos begins to be seen in small arrivals here of eastern merchants with rugs, and even eastern tramps, including a considerable number of gypsies.

Our manufacturers already gorge our markets periodically. A few years ago no other than ingrain carpets were made here, and already the supplies of tapestry and fine carpets glut the markets, as is shown by the prices. Carpets are frequently seen as low as forty cents a yard, even on Broadway, which formerly commanded $2 to $3 a yard here. Labor-saving machinery, of which the Americans have great acuteness, immediately attends the introduction of any manufacture. It was but a few years ago that silk was first woven in Patterson, N. J., and I am told that the increase of improvements in the weaving machinery far surpasses the increase of the manufacture itself, so that the machinery is rapidly thrown out and new devices adopted. The attention of a large part of the world is given to inventions. Inventors are far more common here than in any other country of the world at any period, and it has become a large business among men of capital to stimulate patent rights.

I made a trip recently through a very small street in the money portion of the city, and found three buildings crammed with pattern makers, most of them working for men with offices in the vicinity of Wall street. The latest agony in patents is the storing of electricity in small piles of metal, covered, it is said, with a red oxide of lead. In this way electricity is collected, just as gas for burning purposes is stored in the gasometer; and thus terrific power, either for lighting or heating or mechanics, is contained in these small warehouses.

The sources of the mechanical talent of this country are not only native, but foreign. Inventors like a society which adopts new suggestions and articles readily, and the tendency of democratic institutions here is to open every man's office to a stranger with a new idea. The very necessaries of life are with difficulty forced upon old communities. I have seen men in Liverpool who were two or three years introducing American starch, farina, and the products of corn, because trade does not relax, nor do the people yearn for novelties in old settled societies, where economy must be the law of life. Here novelties are rather preferred to old standards, and consequently the mechanical talent of all countries, France perhaps excepted, looks toward America. The average German mechanic, who never opened his mouth in the old world, gets an audience with a new idea here.

The effort of our manufacturers under the double stimulation of the tariff and machinery must be toward a re-opening of our foreign commerce. Large interests in the interior of the country have ceased to be reliable. The mines in Nevada, for instance, poured out for twenty years or more a supply of gold and silver that had no parallel; but every effort made to discover similar deposits has been unsuccessful. The lumber interests in this country, though still large, begins to be a source of annoyance to us from its decline; and the time is close at hand when manufacturers must replace wood as house-building material. This is shown in the rapid growth of the tile interest.

I was given in Ohio recently a package of samples of encaustic tile, and the factory in which they are made employs 150 hands, has plenty of orders coming from as far east as New York and Boston, is about to be extended, and is said to be one of the most perfect shops of its kind. The large buildings in New York are using American tiles for their floors to replace wood, and the British tile-makers have been compelled to rent expensive offices in different parts of the city to display their wares and meet the competition. The growth of the aesthetic craze here is shown in the enormous consumption of pottery from both Asia and Europe, and the corresponding activity of the American pottery works is inevitably attended with an increase of tariff rates, as happened but the other day. The best market in the world for British, French and German china and other wares has been the United States; but the tariff was aimed at this trade last week, and the result must be the importation of superior mechanics from abroad, and the final glutting of our markets with home china.

Manufactures are already advancing beyond the Mississippi river, and the census figures as to the relative increase of city population over country people is a proof of the manufacturing tendency. Men do not only throng to the towns for comfort, but for occupation, and city life multiplies the manufacture of luxuries and of artistic things. America has passed beyond the cruder manufactures, such as iron, glass and woolen goods, and taken up the smaller specialties, such as brass work, bronze work, rugs, lamps and whatever ornaments private homes and public resorts. Within the past two or three years our wealthy men have been making large purchases of paintings in Europe, and immediately the alert manufacturing interest claps the tariff higher on, and the result ought to be, if not an improvement in American art, the importation of foreigners to paint here.

The modern world of manufactures is regulated by a lower class socially than in other years. The element that once had no position and was not a consumer of any versatilities is now in the consuming class. The growth of taste has extended with wages to the furthest isles and provinces, and the Americans have a great advantage in such markets by their thoroughly democratic education. The designs on calicos, for instance, introduced here through the various small schools of design in the country, were found in India to be immediately acceptable to the improved grade of labor, while the old standards of design, unchanged from year to year in England, were rejected.

The whole world has had a social revolution. We see in our shores to-day a deputation from Madagascar. We behold the king of Belgium in a mercantile enterprise, committed to an American explorer, having for its object the growth of trade, the getting of raw materials, and the return of manufactures for them. Such trips as Jay Gould is about to make in a yacht around the world illustrate the tendency in this country to look elsewhere for business and openings. When the foremost speculator in the country goes around the world, it may be inferred that he is looking for other worlds to conquer. The jealousy of the mechanical class in this country of foreign competition on our soil is another proof that these frequent glutts in the manufacturing business are seeking outlet and correction. Europe, as a vistu to look at, is antiquated with a large portion of the traveling public, who are now directing their attention to other countries—as India, Africa and Asia.

The tariff in America will yield more to the necessity for equitable trade conditions with other countries than to the demands of consumers here. For some little while to come we shall still have too good a thing to surrender our market to distant competition; but when we want to break into another zone our ultra protective system will irritate the manufacturers here as much as it once did the spinners of Manchester and the cutlers of Sheffield. New England gives this country very little trouble about the protective duties at present, finding that the west is shutting her off from former markets. Distance is in itself a great protection in America, and this is why Ohio and Indiana are able to compete with New England, having food supplies on the spot and distance in their favor.

Necessity is only one part of the manufactures. Improvement and taste are enormous stimulators. Through public information, reading and social intercourse the northern belt of the United states has been transformed within the past ten years, and the simple square parlors of old times, with a few stiff portraits will no longer do. The cultivation of home has become general, and design is in request even more than literature. A bookseller lately told me that what is called Americana—or old books on American subjects—had been a drug in the market for several years; and, now said he, it is the dearest thing in the country. Men aspire to own something indicative of taste, and go into specialties for recreation and self-dignity; while the women, who have more and better homes in this country than elsewhere, have learned to ornament them and this taste for ornamentation has gone into the clubs, and even into the barrooms. But few houses are built in our time without fancy tiling, wainscoting, something embossed in the ceiling, while art in connection with mechanics is looking up.

GEN. CHEATHAM.

His Story of the Bloody Battle of Franklin, Tenn.

The Most Desperate Hand to Hand Contest of the War.

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer recently visited the battle field of Franklin, Tennessee, in company with Gen. Cheatham, who commanded a Confederate corps in the action of the 30th of November, 1864. Gen. Cheatham said:

"I had the largest corps in that army—something less than nine thousand men. Hood's disposition of his forces for that fight was: The corps I was directing on the left and center, Stewart's corps on my right, and Stephen D. Lee's corps in reserve. My disposition was: Gen. Bate on the extreme left, Gen. John C. Brown with my old division on the left of the Columbia pike, with his right resting on that road, Cleburne on the right of the same pike, with his left resting on it. As Gen. Bate had a long road around to the left, I waited some time after he started before giving the order to advance. Finally the line moved forward. Brown and Cleburne were to stop as they reached the open fields at the foot of Winstead's hill. I rode forward to its summit as they moved, and established my headquarters there, and waited for the troops to pass over."

"It was the grandest sight I ever saw when our army marched over the hill and reached the open field at its base. Each division unfolded itself into a single line of battle with as much steadiness as if forming for dress parade," said ex-Governor Porter, who was in those days General Cheatham's chief of staff. He was looking over the hill from Winstead's Hill as he spoke, and seemed to recall the events of the day, and again pass them in review before his mind's eye. "As I look over this field to-day," he continued, "it seems as though I can almost witness the pageant over again. The men were tired, hungry, footsore, ragged, and many of them barefooted, but their spirit was admirable. Bear in mind that it was the first time the two divisions of Cheatham's corps—Cleburne's and Brown's—had met side by side in full view of each other in an open field, with the advantages for desperate work equally balanced between them. For years each had contended for the right to wear the name of the crack division of that army, and the faces of both men and officers seemed to say: 'Here is the field upon which the right shall be decided.'"

"Yes," broke in General Cheatham, "fight was in not only those two divisions, but in the whole army that day. Don't you remember, Porter, that as they wheeled into line of battle, in full view of the enemy, their precision and military bearing was as beautiful a sight as was ever witnessed in war? I could see that the Federal line was short and curved, and I knew we could easily cover it by going forward in line of battle by brigades. So this information was made before the time to charge came."

"Before moving our troops from Winstead's Hill I had arranged with both Cleburne and Brown, the two divisions under my eye, to give them the word with a flag when to move. When their lines swung into position they corrected their alignment and then faced toward me, waiting for the signal to advance. A moment of suspense to see that every thing was ready, then the flag dropped, and the line moved forward as steady as a clock. It was two miles and a quarter from the starting point to the main Federal line, and our advancing column was in full view from Gen. Schofield's position and from the intrenched line of the Union troops at the Carter house nearly every foot of the way. My twenty-four pieces of artillery followed the advancing troops, and occasionally dropped a shell into the Federal lines. There was no halt from the time our force started until it struck the Federal breastworks. A regiment was thrown out as skirmishers in advance of each of my divisions. They struck Wagner's two brigades posted a half mile in advance of the main position, and as they gave way our main line followed them right in, on to the Federal breastworks. I lost hardly a man until within fifty yards of the Federal intrenchments. The fleeing men from the two brigades posted in their front kept the fire off from our troops until after their men got behind the main line. Our line of battle followed them in. The Federals could not fire upon it until it was within very close range. Our advancing line must have been visible, not only to the Federal commanders, but to all of their troops in the fortifications for nearly an hour before it struck Wagner. Had it not been for the protection the two brigades that were in advance gave our men Cox would have mowed my line with artillery from the moment I started until I reached his main works. As it was, our troops marched for an hour in full view of the enemy without any molestation to speak of, except a little harmless artillery-fire from the fort where Schofield had his head-quarters. The same may be said of Stewart's corps that was on my right, and also in full view. I followed and watched the line very closely, and then took up my headquarters on Merrill's hill, a sharp knob within musket range of the fight. Hood was just back of me on the pike.

"It would be impossible to describe the operations on this field after the men got together. It was the bloodiest battle of the war. I lost six general officers killed and two wounded. Cleburne was our greatest loss. He was a capital soldier. He had some unpleasantness about Spring Hill with Hood, and I think was a little more daring than usual that day. It was reported to me that he had some words with the commander of the army just before going into battle. The charge of the two divisions of my corps, my old division commanded by Gen. J. C. Brown and Cleburne's commanded by himself, was one of the most desperate and gallant of all the war. Arms were trailed until time to give the steel came, when the order to charge was given simultaneously by Cleburne and Brown. The men marched to the terrible work with perfect precision and great spirit and determination. Cleburne's horse was killed under him just after the charge began. With sword in hand he sprang to the front of his men, encouraging them with his words and example. Just before he reached the Federal works he was shot dead. Poor fellow, he never reached the enemy's earthworks toward which he was leading his men. He fell right here," said the old general, as he pointed to a spot not far from the old gin-house. "Here one of the best soldiers that ever drew a sword gave up his life." The veteran's eyes moistened as he looked at the place in the open field where his friend was slain, but Mr. Carter, who own the farm, has marked the spot, as every one who visits this field asks: Where did Pat Cleburne die? It is now observed by the footprints of peace. After a moment Gen. Cheatham turned from the field toward the road, and running his eye along the line said:

"A little further to the right, looking toward Franklin and around on the other side of the gin-house, Gen. John Adams, of Stewart's corps, was killed on his horse astride the Federal breastworks. Scott of the same corps, was also shot near there. Gen. Cockrell, now United States senator from Missouri and Gen. Quarles were also wounded there. Stewart's corps did desperate work that day, and fully divided the honors with my own troops. Brown who commanded my old division, was wounded early in the fight, after Cleburne was killed; and of my brigade commanders Gordon was captured, Granberry, Gist, Strahl and Carter were killed—a greater mortality of general officers than was ever known during one war when an equal number of troops were engaged? The corps I commanded lost eight generals, killed and wounded, and Stewart lost five. About dark Ed John's division of Stephen D. Lee's corps, that was in reserve, was sent to the support of Brown and did some hard fighting. Gen. Manigault, of that division, was wounded. Gen. Bate, who went to the left, had a long and rough road to travel to reach his position, but he went into battle on the left just about dark and had a sharp engagement.

"Artillery played but a small part in this battle. We had very little chance to use ours, except during the advance, and the Federals had very little chance to use theirs. The artillery in the fort on the opposite bank of the river did a little damage to Stewart, but that was about all.

"It would be impossible to describe this battle, for it was fought in such close quarters, and the work was so exacting upon both armies, that there was not a second for hesitation and thought. From the moment Wagner's two brigades got behind the main line, so that they could shoot without killing their own men, the Union troops poured a most destructive fire into our ranks. Gen. Brown, on the left of the pike, from the direction in which we were advancing, carried a portion of the first line of earthworks in the first charge, and held his advantage to the last. He also pushed the whole of his line right up against the Federal works, and so intrenched himself that the fighting men were so close together that they could reach across from one line to the other. Brown's division suffered terribly. He gained position and held it under the most trying circumstances."

Cox's position was naturally a strong one, and he added to its strength by taking advantage of every point in building his earthworks. The line which Brown struck sloped quite sharply to the left from the cotton gin around beyond the Carter house. The earthworks on the right-hand side of the pike, as he approached, were so built that the force in it could enfilade his whole line as it reached the Federal position on the left of the pike. As Brown charged it a terrible enfilading fire from these works was poured into his men. It was very destructive, and to save themselves as much as possible his troops made breast-works of the dead bodies of their fallen comrades until they could throw up earth to protect themselves.

"The battle was short, but desperate. I lost a greater number of men, according to the number engaged, than in any battle of the war, except Murfreesboro. The real fight only lasted about two hours, but there were sharp assaults on both sides until 10 o'clock. About eleven the Federals withdrew, and about two o'clock I made into the town and got something to eat, the first I had tasted that day. Just at daybreak I rode upon the field, and such a sight I never saw and can never expect to see again. The dead were piled up like shocks of wheat, or scattered about like sheafs of grain. The fierce flame of battle had nearly all been confined within a range of fifty yards, except the cavalry fight on the other side of the river. Almost under your eye, nearly all the dead, wounded and dying lay. In front of the Carter house the bodies lay in heaps, and to the right of it a locust thicket had been mowed off by bullets, as if by a scythe. It was a wonder that any man escaped alive from that storm of iron missiles. A man who counted the dead told me that there were over fifteen hundred bodies in the narrow space on the right and left of the pike; 900 Confederates and something over six hundred Union. I spent two years in the Mexican war and four years in the late conflict. I never saw anything like that field, and never want to again.

"It is all over now, and these are only reflections upon a sad subject. I did not come here to talk them, but to show you the position of our troops and point out where we began and ended. This is the first time I have visited this battle-field since the fight took place, and I have talked more of the events of the war to-day than during all the past fifteen years. I have never read a true story of this battle. It will be hard to write one. I should have added, to what I said about a visit to the field next morning at daybreak that we buried the dead, cared for the wounded men of both sides as best we could, and then moved on to the battle at Nashville."

The Value of Willow Wood.

Popular Science Monthly.

On account of its comparative incombustibility, the willow is eminently useful for the floors of buildings designed to be fire-proof. It grows to a large size and furnishes a great amount of lumber. There is a white willow growing at Stockbridge, Mass., which, at four feet from the ground measures twenty-two feet in circumference, and extends its branches fifty feet in every direction. Tradition says it was brought from Connecticut in 1807 by a traveler, who used it as a riding switch. The Hon. Jesse W. Fell, in giving an account of experiments in tree planting on an extensive scale in Illinois, says: "Were I called upon to designate one tree which, more than all others, I would recommend for general planting, I would say, unhesitatingly, it should be the white willow." Prof. Brewster says: "In England, where it is often fifty or sixty feet high in twenty years, there is no wood in greater demand than good willow. It is light, very tough, soft, takes a good finish, will bear more pounding and knocks than any other wood grown there, and is used for cricket bats, for floats to paddle wheels of steamers, and brake blocks on carts. It is used extensively for turning, plankings coasting vessels' furniture, ox yokes, wooden legs, shoe lasts," etc. Fuller says: "It groweth incredibly fast, it being a by-word that the profit by willows will buy the owner a horse before that by other trees will pay for a saddle." The basket willow, well cultivated, will yield a net income of $150 a year to the acre. On the whole, therefore, it would seem that the various kinds of willow, the economic value of which has been hitherto entirely overlooked in our country, are eminently deserving of attention, and will amply reward those who cultivate them.

The Mississippi River.

Phrenological Journal.

Recent data show it to possess 55 tributary streams, with a length of navigation of 16,571 miles, or about two-thirds of the distance round the world. Even this, however, represents but a small amount of the navigation which will follow when the federal government has made the contemplated improvements in the upper Mississippi, in the Minnesota, Wisconsin, and other rivers, in which it is now engaged. But while the Mississippi has 16,571 miles navigable to steamboats, it has 20,221 miles navigable to barges.

The Gun Stammered.

Dumpsey went hunting the other day and took Johnny with him. They saw a rabbit, and Dumpsey drew up and shot. The cap exploded and there was a long splutter, and finally, just as Dumpsey took the gun down the charge went off. When they got home the folks asked Johnny what luck they had had. "Oh," said Johnny, "papa saw a rabbit, but his gun stammered so he couldn't hit it."

Why They Laughed.

The half-suffocated passengers in an overcrowded street car nearly died laughing the other afternoon, and yet the cause of their merriment would seem to be one which should excite pity. It was a man clinging by teeth and toe-nail to the rear platform for ten squares in a driving rain. The man, however, was one of the directors.

True to Nature.

A member of the rhetorical class had just finished his declamation, when the professor said: "Mr. ——, do you suppose a general would address his soldiers in the manner you spoke that piece?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the reply, "if he was half-scared to death and as nervous as a cat."

One of the Wonders of Astronomy.

"Professor—My dear madam, the progress of modern astronomy is astounding. We know the distance between the sun and the planets within a few thousand miles." Madam—"Yes, professor; but think of it; that we know even the names of all these distant luminaries."

Convenient to Know.

Dr. Ott has learned that the rattlesnake's tail makes sixty vibrations per second. It is very convenient to know this little fact beforehand, so that when you encounter a rattlesnake you won't have to stop to count the motions of his tail.

A Prime Meridian.

Demorest's Monthly.

The commerce of the world has become so international that the need is felt daily of a common initial meridian. British ships use that of Greenwich, and Americans measure from Washington. The United States has wisely taken measures to induce other nations to adopt a meridian which shall be universal. France assents, and M. Chaucourtous, on behalf of the Paris Academy of Science, suggests the ancient meridian of Ptolemy, about 3.7 degrees from Paris. This would place it in the Atlantic, and has two advantages. It reduces the changing of date to a minimum and avoids offending national feeling, for were the prime meridian to be either in America or Europe, national prejudices might prevent its adoption.

In a Roundabout Way.

A little girl in a Hartford Sunday school, unused to diplomatic ways, aidled up to her teacher and naively as could be, said: "Mother wanted me to find out in a roundabout way whether you are Mrs. or Miss——."

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, mental debility, premature decay, impotence, 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 Sirens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most radiant 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 head depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fears, dreams, restless nights, dizziness, forgetfulness, unnatural discharges, pain in the back and hips, short breathing, nervousness, tire easily of company and have preference to be alone, feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring, seminal weakness, lost manhood, white horse 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. Those who placed 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 not sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being depr