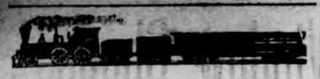
R. R. TIMETABLE



B & M. R. R. in Nebraska,

MAIN LINE.

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING WEST. No. 1.		No. 3.	
Plattsmouth		9:00 a m		6:55 p m
Oreapolis		9:20 a m		7:15 p m
Concord		9:35 a m		7:28 p m
Cedar Creek		9:48 a m		7:42 p m
Louisville		10:04 a m		7:56 p m
South Bend		10:20 a m		8:10 p m
Ashland		10:47 a m		8:30 p m
Greenwood		11:05 a m		8:45 p m
Lincoln	Ar.	11:55 p m	Ar.	9:30 p m
	L've	12:30 p m	L've	10:15 p m
Hastings	Ar.	4:25 p m	Ar.	3:15 a m
	L've	4:35 p m	L've	3:30 a m
Red Cloud	Ar.	5:55 p m	Ar.	6:30 a m
	L've	6:20 p m	L've	8:05 a m
McCook	Ar.	11:00 p m	Ar.	12:05 p m
	L've	11:10 p m	L've	12:25 p m
Akron	Ar.	4:20 a m	Ar.	5:35 p m
	L've	4:30 a m	L've	6:00 p m
Denver	Ar.	8:05 a m	Ar.	10:00 p m

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING EAST. No. 2.		No. 4.	
Plattsmouth	Ar.	5:10 p m	Ar.	9:00 a m
Oreapolis	Ar.	4:50 p m	Ar.	8:50 a m
Concord	Ar.	4:35 p m	Ar.	8:35 a m
Cedar Creek	Ar.	4:22 p m	Ar.	8:25 a m
Louisville	Ar.	4:10 p m	Ar.	8:17 a m
South Bend	Ar.	3:75 p m	Ar.	8:05 a m
Ashland	Ar.	3:35 p m	Ar.	7:48 a m
Greenwood	Ar.	3:15 p m	Ar.	7:34 a m
Lincoln	Ar.	2:00 p m	Ar.	3:30 a m
	L've	2:25 p m	L've	7:00 a m
Hastings	Ar.	9:50 a m	Ar.	10:15 p m
	L've	10:10 a m	L've	10:30 p m
Red Cloud	Ar.	8:00 a m	Ar.	6:55 p m
	L've	8:25 a m	L've	7:45 p m
McCook	Ar.	3:55 a m	Ar.	3:00 p m
	L've	4:02 a m	L've	3:20 p m
Akron	Ar.	10:45 p m	Ar.	10:55 a m
	L've	10:55 p m	L've	11:05 a m
Denver	L've	7:05 p m	L've	7:35 a m

Trains 3 and 4, numbering 39 and 40 west of Red Cloud, run daily except Sunday.

K. C. ST. JOE & C. B. R. R.

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Plattsmouth	4:50 a m	5:55 p m
Oreapolis	5:03 a m	6:07 p m
La Platte	5:11 a m	6:14 p m
Bellevue	5:28 a m	6:26 p m
Omaha	6:00 a m	6:50 p m

STATIONS:	EXPRESS TRAINS GOING SOUTH.	
Plattsmouth	9:20 a m	8:10 p m
Oreapolis	9:10 a m	8:00 p m
La Platte	9:09 a m	7:55 p m
Bellevue	8:47 a m	7:32 p m
Omaha	8:25 a m	7:20 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 arrives	8.00 "	6.55 "	7.06 "

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

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PLATTSMOUTH MAILS.

ARRIVES.		DEPARTS.
7.30 p. m.	EASTERN.	9.00 a. m.
9.30 a. m.		3.00 p. m.
9.00 a. m.	WESTERN.	9.00 a. m.
5.00 p. m.		6.55 p. m.
11.00 a m	NORTHERN.	4.25 p. m
7.50 p. m.	SOUTHERN.	9.00 a. m
10.30 a m.	OMAHA.	8.25 a. m.
7.30 p. m.		4.25 p. m.
4.00 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.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CITY DIRECTORY.

GEORGE S. SMITH, Mayor.
WILLIAM H. CUSHING, Treasurer.
J. D. SIMPSON, City Clerk
WILLETT POTTENGER, Police Judge.
R. B. WINDHAM, City Attorney.
P. B. MURPHY, Chief of Police.
P. McCANN, Overseer of Streets.
C. KOEHNKE, Chief of Fire Dept.
W. H. SCHILDKNECHT, Ch'n Board of Health

COUNCILMEN.

1st Ward—Wm. Herold, H. M. Bons.
2nd Ward—J. M. Patterson, J. H. Fairfield.
3rd Ward—M. B. Murphy, J. E. Morrison.
4th Ward—F. D. Lehnhoff, P. McCallan.

SCHOOL BOARD.

JESSE B. STRODE, J. W. BARNES,
M. A. HARTIGAN Wm. WINTERSTEEN.
L. D. BENNETT, V. V. LEONARD,

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.
F. P. GASS, 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.

MILK.
J. F. BAUMEISTER
Furnishes Fresh, Pure Milk
DELIVERED DAILY.
Special calls attended to, and Fresh Milk from same furnished when wanted. 41y

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

Plattsmouth Telephone Exchange.

1 J. P. Young, residence.
2 Bennett & Lewis, store.
3 M. B. Murphy & Co., "
4 Bonner Stables.
5 County Clerk's office.
6 E. B. Lewis, residence.
7 J. V. Weckbach, store.
8 Western Union Telegraph office.
9 D. H. Wheeler, residence.
10 D. A. Campbell, "
14 R. B. Windham, "
15 Jno. Wayman, "
16 J. W. Jennings, "
17 W. S. Wise, office.
18 Morrissey Bros., office.
19 W. R. Carter, store.
20 G. W. Fairfield, residence.
21 M. B Murphy, "
22 D. H. Wheeler & Co., office.
23 J. P. Taylor, residence.
24 First National Bank.
25 P. E. Ruffner's office.
26 J. P. Young, store.
28 Perkins House.
29 R. W. Hyers, residence.
31 Journal office.
32 Fairfield's ice office.
34 HERALD PUB. Co office.
35 J. N. Wise, residence.
36 S. M. Chapman, "
37 W. D. Jones, "
38 A. N. Sullivan, "
39 H. E. Palmer, "
40 W. H. Schildknecht, office.
41 Sullivan & Wooley, "
42 A. W. McLaughlin, residence.
43 A. Patterson, livery.
44 C. M. Holmes, "
45 L. D. Bennett, residence.
46 Geo. S. Smith, office.
47 L. A. Moore, florist.
49 J. W. Barnes, residence.
50 R. R. Livingston, office.
307 J. V. Weckbach, residence.
335 Chaplain Wright, "
340 W. H. Schildknecht "
346 Geo. S Smith, "
350 R. R. Livingston, "
315 C. C. Ballard, "

The switch board connects Plattsmouth with Ashland, Arlington, Blair, Council Bluffs, Fremont, Lincoln, Omaha Elkhorn Station, Papillion, Springfield, Louisville South Bend and Waverly.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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 & NOTARY PUBLIC. Fitzgerald's Block,
PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA.
Agent for Steamship lines to and from Europe. d12w52ly

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. 17y1

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. 47tf.

A. H. KELLER, Ph. G. M. D.
Graduate in
PHARMACY AND MEDICINE,
Office in Perry's drug store opposite the Perkins house,

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

BOYD & LARSEN,
Contractors and Builders.
Will give estimates on all kinds of work. Any orders left at the Lumber Yards or Post Office will receive promot attention
Heavy Truss Framing,
for barns and large buildings, a specialty.
For reference apply to J. P. Young, J. V. Weckbach or H. A. Waterman & Son. d&w

G. A. WRISLEY & CO'S
Napkin
SOAP
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Made ONLY of Vegetable Oil and Pure Beef Tallow.
To induce housekeepers to give this Soap a trial, WITH EACH BAR
WE GIVE A FINE TABLE NAPKIN FREE
This offer is made for a short time only and should be taken advantage of at ONCE. We WARRANT this Soap to do more washing with greater ease than any soap in the market. It has no EQUAL for use in hard and cold water.
YOUR GROCER HAS IT.
G. A. Wrisley & Co.
CHICAGO,
Manufacturers of Standard Laundry and Toilet Soaps.

HOW TO TRAVEL.

What is Needed for a Plain Tour of Europe.

The Continent.

In these days everybody wants to "go abroad," from fashionable "Mrs. Gill," who is so "ill"

"That nothing will improve her,
Unless she sees the Tuileries,
And waddles through the Louvre,"

to the country school-mistress, the sore-throated minister and the perennial bride and groom. How to go is a popular question every season, and I purpose giving definite instructions that will enable four ladies, under certain conditions, to travel for nearly five months in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, having everything essential to comfort, and spending only six hundred dollars, exclusive of their steamer tickets. The writer knows whereof she affirms, for she was herself one of four ladies who made the trip a year or two ago. Four is the best number, easily managed, easily accommodated in one carriage, in two rooms; four divide the expense nicely—more make a "crowd"—fewer are likely to be lonely. It is well if one be a "madame," but if all are single, the party should not be too youthful. Each lady must be intelligent, good-natured, quick-witted and healthy. Some of the party should be able to speak French and German, and to understand both these languages when spoken. Women unaccustomed to travel, to human nature, to using money judiciously and to keeping an account of the same, ought not to join in the undertaking. When four suitable persons are agreed, it is best to map out a route, to study distances, dividing up the time to the places. Changes can be made later; forethought saves money and prevents vexatious mistakes. Read a little on art, architecture, and what you expect to see of historical interest. Don't cram an excited mind all at once with that which you can learn in travel with keener enjoyment.

Now, the outfit. A steamer-chair for each person, and two moderately large trunks for the four. Arriving in Liverpool, you will leave your trunks there with your heavy wraps and everything carried merely for steamer use. Wear on the voyage a very warm dress. Leave it with your wraps, and start from Liverpool in a fresh traveling suit, plain, dark and handsomely fitted. If you can get along with but one heavy garment, an ulster is enough from May to October; in warm days it is easily strapped—everything superfluous causes sinful emotions. Shut up your bonnet from the dampness during the voyage. Let it be neat, close, pretty, but not large or wild in style, or you will hate it later. Have soft, warm headgear for deck wear. Carry in a small compass remedies for ordinary ailments—for that particular one to which you are subject. It may be neuralgia. You will have an attack forty miles from a drug-store if you do not take precautions. Now comes a test of common sense; but rest assured if you follow the advice here given, you need never look travel-stained or untidy, but always can be well-dressed. Let each lady buy a strong, good-looking leather bag, such as is sold for about six to eight dollars. It has two compartments and a sort of portfolio between. It holds all one need carry for the trip, goes everywhere with one, and costs next to nothing as luggage. It is always seized by the omnipresent porter, who lifts it off and on cars or runs with it to carriages for a few pennies. Times without number one man has snatched up our four, stowed them under car-seats or over our heads, and been off helping bewildered tourists hunt lost trunks—to find them after every good seat was taken. Our clean collars were admired and our ease-taking envied by many a worried countrywoman. Each of these four bags will hold four changes of underclothing (washing is done everywhere at short notice), one nice black silk dress (with few ruffles to be tumbled), and one stylish all-wool dress—you start with a new dress, so these, beside the one left for the steamer, will prove all-sufficient; slippers, an extra pair of walking shoes, pretty breakfast sacque, and all other small articles required. For the steamer you want a loose flannel wrapper to wear at night, and, if ill, in the daytime. A light, canvas school-bag carried on the arm is a fine catch-all. It holds guide-books, gossamer cape, and "tag ends," which refuse to go in big bag as you journey, but for the sake of looks as well as convenience don't get four just alike. Have a light umbrella, as small as is reasonable.

A Dude's Mishap.

Cor. Albany Journal.

The happiest efforts of stage performers to incite hilarity could not equal the unintentional achievement of a young man, of the sor whom we have taken to calling "dude's," on the last night of the grand opera season in the Academy of Music. He was exquisite as to the sweet bang of his hair, ear-crowding hight of his collar, and especially the extreme fashionableness of his raiment. His thin overcoat was shown, as he strode with haughty languor down the aisle, to be in the approved degree shorter than the swallow-tail underneath. On reaching his seat, he stood and leisurely surveyed the immense audience, as is the custom of the dude before divesting himself of what he would have called his top coat. It was in this operation that he made his impression. Perhaps it was the light weight of a new spring garment that deceived him. Anyhow, he inadvertently took off the overcoat and the undercoat together, folded them slowly and gracefully, and laid them over the back of his chair. The sight of the dandy in his shirt sleeves and vest (he would say waistcoat) seemed to catch the eyes of everybody in the house instantly, and a general giggle deepened quickly into unanimous haw-haws. So much of shirt bosom is exposed in the prevailing style of evening dress that he naturally did not at once discover his undue exhibition of linen, and he was seated before he was aware that he was the cause of all the noise. Then his studied equanimity was for once destroyed. His struggling haste to pull his swallow-tail coat out of the other, and to put it on, was as comical as the rest of his mishap.

Don't Be Afraid of Work.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork, son, is the facetious way The Burlington Hawkeye has of counseling young men to thrift. Men seldom work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m., and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the intervals that kill, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, my son—young men who make a living by sucking the end of a cane, and who can tie a necktie in eleven different knots, and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in a day than you can earn in a month, son; and who will go to the sheriff's to buy a postal card, and apply at the office of the commissioners for a marriage license. So find out what you want to be and do, son, and take off your coat and make a success in the world. The busier you are, the less evil you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holiday, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

Capital in Agriculture.

Farmers in the United States have $12,210,253,362 of capital invested in their business. This sum includes farms, implements, live stock, fertilizers, and fences.

Increasing a Steamship's Speed.

"To add one mile an hour to the speed of an ocean steamship, you must almost double your consumption of coal," says an old Cunard commander.

The Heraldric Frenzy.

Texas Siftings.

New York, decended to a great extent from the off-scourings of Europe, is having a heraldric frenzy among their descendents. One individual, whose immediate paternal ancestor used to ferry laborers in his yawl-boat across to Brooklyn, is having his coat of arms—presumably a poor house on one side and an emigrant ship on the other—engraved on brass buttons, while his carriage doors are blazing with rich colors, and his servants are clad in breeches, silk stockings and shad-bellied coats. The fellows, not satisfied with wearing an American crown, must put themselves in line with jackasses. The seller of oleomargarine may be as good a man as a duke, but when he attempts to ape the latter the oleomargarine leaves its stains upon the upstart.

WHERE DRONES CONGREGATE.

Census Figures Concerning the Population of the District of Columbia.

New York Sun.

The latest census contains some interesting figures concerning the population of that anomalous division of the union, the District of Columbia. It says that the population of the district at the time of the enumeration—1880—was 66,624. These are classified under four heads, the majority of them being comprised under the head of "professional and personal services." Of the 39,975 persons thus classified, 7,866 are civil officials and lesser employes of the government. They are barely outnumbered by those enumerated as "laborers," but are outnumbered in nearly the proportion of two or three by the domestic servants, who constitute the most numerous class in the district. The cluster of officers and men of the army and navy numbers 610, and is 200 less than the army of lawyers. There are 386 barbers, 250 preachers, 423 doctors, and 213 private watchmen and detectives. The number of lobbyists is not stated. As they would properly come under the head of "professional and personal," they are probably among the 1,027 persons whose professional and personal services are not further cassified.

"Manufacturing, mechanical and mining" industries give employment to 15,337 persons, whose occupation cover a wide range of pursuits. The number of miners is 12. Of tailors, "tailoresses," milliners, and dressmakers there are 2,837, while there are only 2 hat and cap makers. The industries that have to do with the erection of buildings are the most numerously represented. A solitary glass work operative is enumerated.

In "trade and transportation" 9,848 persons are employed. There are nearly 3,000 clerks, salesmen, and accountants in stores. The "traders and dealers" number 2,997, the commercial travelers, hucksters, and peddlers 683, and the bar-tenders 250—not counting those who are enumerated elsewhere with the 1,505 hotel and restaurant keepers and employes. The telegraph companies employ 161 persons.

Only 1,464 persons are classified as being engaged in agriculture, and of these 423 are comprised under the head of gardeners, nurserymen, and vine-growers. The number of farmers is 333, agricultural laborers 410, and "others in agriculture" 281.

Probably there is no other tract of equal size on the surface of the earth in which so small a percentage of people is engaged in the production of anything which has a market value.

Illiteracy Not a Source of Anarchism

Chicago Herald.

There is a disposition in many quarters to charge the growth of anarchism and other social heresies to illiteracy, and to suppose that a few years schooling for every child would render the development of this kind of fanatics impossible. It has not a vestige of evidence in its favor. It is of a piece with the philosophy which expects to put an end to crime by a more general diffusion of ancient history and cube root. The facts do not show it. The convicts in our state prisons can nearly all read and write, and most of them have been Sunday-school scholars. They have gone wrong in spite of these restraints. So it is with socialists, communists, nihilists and the like.

So far from being an aggregate of evil-minded individuals, to whom schooling has been denied, we find them widely organized into societies, carrying on correspondence with distant countries, printing in one country manifestos for circulation in others, and maintaining their newspapers or magazines, in which the most difficult problems of government are tackled with a confidence which could be admired if it did not result in such objectionable conclusions. No. These people are not socialists because they cannot read, write and cipher. They are people who can do all these things, and whose minds are, indeed, in a state of ferment between the fragments of knowledge which they receive indirectly from the learned classes and the pressure of undesirable social conditions. Unquestionably these developments are symptoms of a very grave "blood-poisoning" in society, but the fatal cause is not text-book ignorance.

Cholera Cure.

Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

I had one funny experience during the cholera epidemic. There was a man named Miller who kept a sort of hotel and saloon near the old gas works. He was a rough sort of a fellow, and his patrons were roustabouts and the roughest river element. One night I was summoned to attend a patient at his house. I found the man suffering from a violent attack of cholera, and believed his case hopeless. I, however, left twelve powders, to be given at regular half-hour intervals. I told the man Miller my fears, but cautioned him to give him his medicine regularly. I called the next morning and found the patient sitting up. Miller, in response to my inquiry as to whether he had followed my instructions in regard to the medicine, said: 'No, I thought the poor devil was a goner any way, and I did not think there was any use of wasting time on him, so I mixed the whole dozen powders up at once and gave them to him, and d—d if he didn't get better right away.' After that I was a firm believer in heavy doses as an effectual way of treating cholera."

Wouldn't Flop Out.

The Cheyenne Sun tells a story about two men—from somewhere—who dropped into a store in that city, and a conversation about electric lamps ensued. One wished to know how the lamps were extinguished when the store was closed, and a clerk replied that the lights were blown out; but, said the clerk "it takes a strong pair of lungs." A long tin tube used to extinguish oil lamps was procured, and one of the men proceeded to exhibit his lung power. He pointed the muzzle of the tube at the lamp and blew out his brains, but the lamp was too much for him, whereupon his companion said, "Why, you consumptive little cuss, you couldn't blow out a tallow candle; gimme a whiff at her an' see her flop out." The tube was passed to the latter party and although he blew until he was black in the face "she" didn't "flop out" worth a cent. Queer things, these electric lamps.

Peddling Electricity in Paris.

Scientific American.

It is not uncommon to meet in our streets peddlers of kerosene going from house to house vending their illuminating fluid from a can. In Paris the electric stored light is carried about the streets like kerosene here, and it is said to have become a favorite way of illuminating houses on social and official occasions. The accumulators are carried in a vehicle, which is stationed in front of the house, and electric wires are conducted into the building through the windows. Incandescent lamps are placed in the ordinary candelabras, and the fitting of the most complex light is an affair of but a very short time.

Inspired Respect and Confidence.

Boston Globe.

An undertaker in Philadelphia advertised for a full-bearded man of middle age and of good address, and explained that he wanted him to visit families into which death had entered to take instructions regarding the funeral, etc., and that there is something about a bearded man that inspires respect and confidence.

Veterinary Prayer.

Rev. G. E. Strobridge prayed before the graduates of a New York veterinary college that the Lord would abolish "the abomination of the check-rein; put it into the hearts of aristocrats to exchange their fragments of embroidery for comfortable horse blankets and temper the wind for the clipped steed."

"What decoration is that you are wearing?" said an Austrian sergeant to a new recruit. The man blushed deeply and responded: 'It's a medal our cow won at a cattle-show."

James A. Garfield: I must do something to keep my thoughts fresh and growing. I dread nothing so much as falling into a rut and feeling myself becoming a fossil.

His Happy Dream.

There is nothing in the realm of thought quite so extravagant as the revel, into which the mind of a man with an empty purse, will frolic. An individual of this type put one foot over his knee the other day, and dreamed that he had been supremely happy for five minutes. "I imagined I had $10,000. What a sum that is. I bought me a pair of fine shoes—they were dandies, and six pairs of silk hosiery. I bought me two undersuits—the very finest, and two oversuits—the very latest. Then I went to that lunch house, the all-night place, where it breaks a man's heart to give up a nickel—and ordered a supper, which paralyzed the cook, and made the old gang sick to hear it given. Then I hired a hack and rode the balance of the night. Lord, what a night it was! I was just having a gallop of splendor—when I laid me down and died. And that would be my luck if I ever was to get $10,000."

THE WOODMAN'S AXE.

The Dexterity with Which an Experienced Chopper Handles the Tool.

The Destroyer Among the California Redwoods ... In the Cypress Swamps of the South ... Chopping for Good Health.

New York Tribune.

White pine, in fact all pines used for lumber are cut from the ground, leaving usually a stump of about three feet. Other American evergreen timber trees, the cypress and red wood, are generally cut at a distance up the trunk high enough to overcome the bulbous nature of the base. In regard to the temperature in the timbers, it is a curious fact that while a chopper would hardly ever think of building a fire near his work to keep him warm, he frequently builds one to keep his axe warm. A cold, frost-filled axe-head has a positive dislike for entering wood that can only be overcome by coaxing and keeping the frost out of it. The dexterity and precision with which a first-class chopper handles his axe are remarkable. Trees three feet in diameter are often cut entirely through and still retain their perpendicular position until a breeze, or some slight shock topples them over. The two gaps on either side meet in a straight line. To the novice there are many strange things within the province of an axe. In clearing a piece of farm land it is frequently a stipulation that the chopper shall "bucket" his stumps to hold a pail of water; in other words, leave a concave bowl on their tops to catch rainwater and rot them. In the pineries the ax is used for nearly every purpose for which a cutting tool is required. With it the chopper trims his "bootpack," cuts lacings thongs, "buckets," horse and cattle feed-boxes, pins up his sheds, shanties and out-houses, constructs his bobs, and "go-devils," and even whittles his tooth-picks. He gutters chips for drinking cups, fixes tobacco for his pipe, throws flying bridges over winter streams, whittles out the checkers for his evening's amusement, and carves the checker board. In a word, it is a part and parcel of himself, and its song is the music of life to his ear.

After leaving the pineries the axe has a long ramble to a new life upon the Pacific slope. In California, on the coast range, it enters the famous redwoods, and then indeed another existence is found. In fact, its position in society is elevated. Those noble trees, the Goliaths of the forest, are fast disappearing. But their gigantic stumps still remain to tell of their departed greatness. And enormous stumps they truly are. So much so, indeed, that the axe has to climb in the world to overcome them, and the chopper assumes a position which he is not compelled to attempt anywhere else. To surmount the enormous swell at the base of the tree and commence operations where the average diameter of the trunk may be said to begin, he builds a platform made of stakes with cross-pieces of rails, sometimes six or ten feet high around his victim, and chops from that, cutting above the bulbous swell. Or, if an expert, he will simply "bucket" a hole in the trunk, and driving a stout stake into it, stands perched upon that slender foothold as he dextrously swings his blade. The size of the redwood giants is if world-famous, and it is a legend of the coast that a woodman having chopped for a week on one side of a tree, walked around it and found another chopper who had worked for a month on the other side. Huge they are, but beautiful wood to chop, fairly luring the inquisitive blade to the mysteries of untold centuries wrapped up in their red hearts; and the death-bellow of the forest echo sens, as, in his final agony, he plunges down some dark, wooded canon, crushing all before him, may be heard reverberating in dull thunder through the cloaked hills at all seasons of the year.

But it is not until the cypress swamps of the southland are reached that the axe takes to water. In those dark-shadowed and moss-draped lagoons the chopper becomes amphibious, and performs his work whale skiffully balanced in one of the most treacherous of all aquatic contrivances, a dug-out. Should anyone think there is no science required to chop from a dug-out let the skeptic try it. A person, not an inexpert hand with an axe, but a novice at swinging, one, while teetering in a canoe, did so, and mourned. Once on the Bayou Teche he paddled up to a big tree, whose great, bulbous stem reached far under water, and fastening his dug-out to the tree, the victim, seized his axe and boldly stood erect in the prow. Balancing himself for a moment, until a true equilibrium was attained, he swung back his axe and made a bold stroke at the tree. The dug-out attempted a somersault instantly. It shot out of water at the stern; the cutter shot under water at the bow; and, where the axe went is a mystery to this day. The south has a world of wealth in the cypress, and it has been comparatively lightly drawn upon. It is a soft, fine-grained wood, very free from knots and blemishes, and easily worked. Without question the most easily manipulated wood in the world is the soft, smooth, glossy-grained mahogany pine of California, the famous redwood. Its grain is so straight and so delicately woven that, to use a chopper's expression, "it splits if you shake an axe it."

Of the axe in the oak lands of the southwest, where it labors for France and Spain, sending them annually thousands of dollars' worth of staves, and also of its desultory existence in cordwood, chopping "grubbing," charcoal-stacking, hoop-pole-cutting, and kindred industries, little need be said, save that it does its share of the work honestly, and has a settled policy that no man shall hold intercourse with it with his coat on. This deference it exacts from all with whom it enters into business relations, whether among the ice-locked lakes and rivers of the white pine, the laurel-scented canons of the coast range, or the magnolia-haunted lagoons of the mournful, moss-draped cypress. There is no healthier, cleaner and more enjoyable exercise in the world than swinging an axe. In handling one nearly every muscle or the body is brought into active play. In fact the axe is a whole gymnasium in itself. A torpid liver, dyspeptic stomach or malaria-haunted system it seizes upon mercilessly, chops out the trouble, mangles it, hurls it away, and fills the laudable vacancy with the appetite of a wolf and the digestion of an ostrich. As a mental, moral and religious instructor it occupies an exalted position. In the first place it instructs where there is plenty of elbow-room and fresh air, and while the eye and hand are occupied, the mind, prompted and reinforced from a body well attuned to healthy exercise, finds new fields of meditation and cogitation in which to ramble, investigate improve itself and invent. And as a healthy body generates a healthy brain, the latter returns the courtesy by supplying the former with honest physical desires. There is hardly another physical labor affording the independence of the axeman. In timbered lands he is always in demand, and his workshop is from ocean to ocean and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf. In the woods there is always room for good choppers, and an axeman need never be idle from September to April.

Why They Like Their Legislators.

Texas Siftings.

Among the legislators who assemble at Austin, there are quite a number of as intelligent and excellent gentlemen as can be scared up anywhere in the United States, but the majority of them are somewhat like Confederate bonds—below par. The sentiment of the Austinites on this subject may be illustrated from the following little story: "An old peasant on the seashore was telling his visitor how pleasant it was. 'But,' asked his friend, slapping his face with his handkerchief, 'don't you have a great many mosquitoes and sand flies?' 'Ya-as,' said the man, 'but then we sorter like 'em.' 'How can that be?' 'Wa-al, you see, they don't stay all the time and we feel so kinder good when they go away.'"

A Sign of the Times.

Texas Siftings.

A little Austin bootblack picked up a very short cigar stump, and holding it up, remarked to a companion:

"You can see by that cigar stump that the members of the legislature have done left Austin and gone home."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean you can tell they have left because the cigar stumps have got shorter. When them legislators was here the stumps was twice as long. They didn't have to pay nuffin for cigars, so they throwed 'em away half smoked."

A Bank Note From a Painting.

The Bank of France has prepared for the issue of 60,000,000 of the new 100-franc note. It was engraved in strict privacy in one of the inner chambers of the bank. The note was first painted 9 feet by 4½ by the artist Vaudry, and then photographed on a reduced scale to the size of the note.

W. D. JONES

COMPLETE
Livery and Sale Stable.
RIGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DAY OR NIGHT.
EVERYTHING IS FIRST-CLASS—THE BEST TEAMS IN THE CITY—SINGLE AND DOUBLE CARRIAGES.
TRAVELERS WILL FIND COMPLETE OUTFITS BY CALLING AT THE
Bonner Stable,
VINE AND FOURTH STS. July10 PLATTSMOUTH NEB

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

JOB PRINTING.
The PLATTSMOUTH HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY has every facility for first-class
JOB PRINTING,
In Every Department.
Catalogues & Pamphlet Work
LEGAL BLANKS,
AUCTION BILLS,
SALE BILLS,
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
Our Stock of Blank Papers
And materials is large and complete in every department.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED
PLATTSMOUTH HERALD OFFICE
Subscribe for Daithely Herald

ERATORS

REFRIGERATORS.

CHURCH PEWS.

KEY NOTE SCHOOL DESKS

RAIL ROAD SETTEES.
WE MANUFACTURE THE PERFECTION
REFRIGERATORS
For Households, Grocers, Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, Stores and Markets. Also Ale and Beer Coolers, Back Bars, Hardwood Saloon Fixtures, Counters, CONFECTIONERY DESKS, Complete FITTINGS for STORES and OFFICES in Elegant Designs.
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SCHOOL, CHURCH, COURT H