SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

FEW MEN OF THE NEW STATES NATIVES OF THE EAST.

Lines of Migration in the United States. The second letter was indifferent, Facts Obtained from a Railroad Man. The Breeding Ground of American Men.

It is a historical fact that all great migratory movements of peoples or of races have been, with few exceptions, westward, along Read with flerce scorn his letter-flung it bythe degree of latitude on which they were And, later, answered in a mocking tone. born. In our country the men of northern The other died. Upon her broken heart birth have almost always emigrated to the A tender word, cut from his letter-and northwest. Those of southern birth have followed trails which led to the southwest.

A few weeks ago I was talking with two comrades in the dirty office of an ill kept hotel at Prescott, in Washington territory. One of my comrades was a bright, snappy railroad official; the other was a farmer, who cultivated 3,000 acres of highly productive wheat land. I had been traveling there tramped into Montgomery, then the through the marvelous wheat growing region | temporary capital, a company of gaunt, wild known as the Ralouse district, where the es- eyed, jeans clad men. As they marched along tablished rules which control agricultural in irregular files, with an every man for himoperations in the Mississippi valley are ig- self air, somebody on the sidewalk called out: nored, and where the most productive land lies on the top of hills, and I told my comrades what I had seen. I dwelt strongly on back from the ranks. the fact that I had met but few men who were from New England or from the northeastern states in the region. When I asked the settlers with whom I talked where they came from they answered from Missouri, from Iowa, from Arkansas, from Indiana, troubled me strangely

railroad official thrust his hand into the breast | Capt. Gordon was elected. pocket of his coat and drew forth an enve-

finger as he spoke, "contains the record of the answers we received during the first four drops to lower tones when he talks of that crease of nearly fivefold to the population in customers are those who have outlived most months of the year, and from what state day. they were sent. Read the record, and you | "I started on the charge," he says, "with will then understand why you do not meet | 600 men in my regiment. When the fighting

New England men in the west." of my coat. That night after we had separ- onel was killed. Of forty-four commissioned ated I reed the list, and it sharply indicated officers only thirteen came out of that day's that the railroad official had spoken truth-lighting unsenthed. fully. But the list also indicated that the | "I had a brother with me-a boy," Goversouthern people who live in the old slave nor Gordon continued, "He was shot through states had central to emigrate. But I knew | the right lung, but he recovered, only to die that the southern people were emigrating | with Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville. westward in enormous numbers, and this He was 19 years old. I lead several bullet knowledge made me doubt the correctness of | holes in my clothes when night came, but was the deductions the rational official had drawn not wounded. One ball raked neroes my from his list of letters of inquiry received. | chest, and would have shattered my right So I laid it away until I could have access to arm if I hadn't it uplifted to point with my that portion of the teath census which relates | sword a movement I wanted my command to to the nativity of the population of the differ- | make

states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jer- taken. We made the assault in the forenoon. sey and Delawars for convenience of illustra- | There was a charge across the open field, pertion and as typical of the northeast. This haps a distance of 500 yards. Then we came group contained 11,575,090 native born white to breastworks behind which the Federals

from New England, 17 from New Jersey and | find enough well men to take care of the Delaware, while New York and Pennsylvania | wounded. sent 493, four-fifths of which were from the western portions of those states. The total command which lost so heavily in a single number of letters sent from the first group charge at any time during the war?" was of states was 671. During the same time asked 2.364 letters were received from people resignificant fact that more letters of inquiry | quite equal to it. Our loss was within three were received from any one state which I have placed in the second group than were regiment,"-Chicago Times. received from all New England. And it is also significant, and indicative of the strength of the migratory instinct of the western people, that more letters of inquiry were received from the far western states, in proporportion of the Union. For instance, 409 letters were received from Iowa, a comparatively new state, and which contained 1,353,-046 white people in 1880, and 163 were received from Indiana, an older state, which had a white population of 1,794,764 in 1880. Illinois, which had 2,448,172 native white population in 1880, sent 300 letters, while tion, sent 254 letters. Kansas, one of the youngest states, and having a native white population of 842,211, sent 366 letters, and Missouri sent 375 letters, or 214 more than In the region included in the second group

of states food is plentiful and cheap. The are raised. It is today the greatest breeding ground of American men. The migratory instinct is strong in the people. They are venturesome and courageous and willing to endure hardship. These people are western bred, and are western in thought and feeling in every fiber of their bodies. If the migratory instinct has become weak in the Puritan stock which remained in New England, the nativity of the population of the new states which lie beyond the Missouri river should show it. How is it? In 1880 Kansas, alleged to be the beloved child of slavery hating told by the emigration statistics of all the stestern States. Today Missouri ideas and

emigrate, but in their case the natural law which compels men to follow westward the degree of latitude on which they were born has been obeyed. The nativity of the popuson in New York Times.

WASTE.

To one he sent his strong man's heart laid bare, Quivering with hope and fear. A cruel hand Seemed pressing hard upon a torn, hot nervel Nothing he kept, not even his fierce pride. Unfaithful to another-to her true, Complete surrender of his heart and life.

Save for an old time name he knew she loved; He snatched a fading flower from his coat And crushed its purple blood against the words, That she might know, for all his city life, He still recalled her love for violets?

The one to whom he wrote with lashes wet (His pleading was so strong and passionate), Was found a locket with his face inside

-Knte Vannah.

A FIRST BATTLE RECORD. The Sixth Alabama's Desperate Charge

Under Gordon at Seven Pines. One day in the spring of 1861, when the class of the Confederacy were gathering,

"What command is that?" "Independent Rifles," was the reply shouted

"Independent Riffes," a spectator echocd

with a grin. "Raccoon Roughs," came from the free and easy ranks: "I reck'n that'll suit you uns." Every man in the company wore a coonskin cap, and "the Raccoon Roughs" they were from Tennessee, from Illinois, from Kansas, from that time on. The coomand had been from North Carolina, and at long intervals | recruited from the miners and mountaineers one would reply that he had been raised in of the northwest corner of Georgia and the one of the New England states. The fact | northeast corner of Alabama. They were that New England was scantily represented | neighbors and fellow workmen, whose associin the new states which are being created in ations lapped over state lines. Their captain the west impressed me strongly, and it | was John B. Gordon, at present the governor of Georgia, but he didn't hold the position I said, as I looked inquiringly at my com- long. "The Raccoon Roughs" were mobilrades, "I do not understand why there are so | ized with some other companies and became few New England men in this region." The | the Sixth Alabama, to the command of which

At Seven Pines the Sixth Alabama relope, which he handed to me, saying in ex- ceived its baptism of fire. Before that there tropical climate, had been some skirmishing, but this was the "Last December our company placed an first buttle, and, as Governor Gordon describes advertisement in the hands of an advertising | the scenes, they make up for the regiment a agency to publish in all their newspapers, | first battle record which probably is without This envelope," he tapped it with his index | parallel on either side. A shade comes over | the governor's expressive face and his voice

ended at nightfall 300 of the 600 lay on the I thrust the envelope into the breast pocket field dead or wounded. My lieutement col-

ent states. The volume lies open before me "The Sixth Alabama," the governor went on, "was opposite a portion of the Federal I group the New England states and the line which that side had no idea would be inhabitants in 1880. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, were as thick as they could stand. As we Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri | went over their lines we found the evidences and Iowa having in 1880 a population of 12,- | that they had no idea of being driven back. 772.83H native born whites, I group as states | Cooking was going on, and in a house a meal settled in part, and almost wholly in some had been prepared for an officers' mess. We cases, by New Englanders, and use the group | followed them back of the works and into a as typical of western states, to illustrate my swamp where a great many trees had been felled. It was impossible to go ahead, and To the figures: The total number of letters | there we stopped, stood in the water up to of inquiry that were received at the railroad | our knees and fought till dark. I had to deoffice in answer to the advertisement, which tail men in there to hold the heads of the was published in many hundred newspapers, | wounded above water to keep them from was 4,402. Of this number 161 were sent drowning. And some of the time I could not

"Governor, do you recollect of any other

"No," replied the governor, after a little siding in the western group of states. It is a | pease, "I don't recollect anything which was | or four men of being two-thirds of the whole

The N'ganga of the Negro.

A few words, now, on the fetich doctor or medicine man, the N'ganga of the negro, who tion to their population, than from any other is also his priest, physician, and chief justice. If any one in the village dies, the negroes who cannot comprehend that any one should die a natural death, believe that he must have been killed by enchantment or by the evil influence of some other person; in short, that another person was the cause of bis death. It is N'ganga business to find out who this person is. He consults with the Ohio, having 2,723,582 native white popula- spirits by moonlight, and communicates the result of his interview to the people.

The accused person is then subjected to the trial by cassa. Cassa is the bark of a large tree, the erythrophtæmm guineense (leguminose ensulpsnea), and contains a very strong poison. The delinquent is forced to drink a solution of this bark which has been people are not overcivilized. Large families prepared by the Niganga. If he vomits the draught up immediately he is innocent, but if it remains in his stomach he must die. In this case the negroes never wait for the operation of the poison, but fall upon him with sticks and stones or drive the life out of him in some still more savage way. The issue of the trial by cassa of course lies with the N'ganga, and if the delinquent can pay enough that functionary will probably save his life.-Popular Science Monthly.

A Six Fingered Family.

One of the most remarkable cases in medi-New England, contained 22,395 people of calannals, as summarized in a French jour-New England birth. Up to 1880 Illinois had nal, has reference to a six fingered family, sent 106,902 of her children to Kausas. Mis-covering five generations and including souri sent 60,228. Ohio sent 93,396. In: twenty-seven individuals. The first instance diana furnished 77,000 emigrants to Kan- in this line was that of a man born in 1752, gas. Kentucky forwarded \$2,978 of her blue, who had six toes on one foot; in the second grass land children to the Prairie state, generation a son with six toes on one foot or 9,583 more than New England. How and a daughter normal; third generation, is it in Colorado? New England supplied this daughter had five children, among whom 11,156 inhabitants, a large proportion of were a son and daughter, each having six them consumptives, to that arid land. Mis- fingers on each hand; of the fourth generascuri sent 12,434 tough, hardy citizens to the tion the daughter last mentioned had eight highlands of Colorado. In Oregon, in 1880, children, including one son and two daughthere were 4,300 people from New England ters, each having six fingers on each hand and 10,754 from Missouri. The same story is and six toos on each foot; of the fifth generation, a daughter had three children, including a son doubly beformed like his mother, methods of thought are more powerful be-and a son with six fingers on each hand, the and the Missouri river than those of New feet being normal. Moreover, one of the two hughters of the fourth generation-with The Southern people have not ceased to only the hands affected-had eight children, several of whom were normally developed, but the rest were deformed as follows: One daughter had an osseous thickening of the digital extremity and on the outer border of lation of Texas proves that the southern the fifth metacarpal; one son had six fingers people have emigrated as freely as those of on each hand and six toes on each foot; and the middle Mississippi valley .- Frank Wilke- another son had six fingers on each hand .-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HOW TO WARM HOUSES.

DIRECT RADIATION VERSUS STOVES, FURNACES AND PIPES.

The Artificial Climate in Our Houses. Destructive Effect Upon Health-Radiation from Open Fires-Hot Iron Surfaces-The Only Remedy.

We make an artificial climate in our houses. We live indoors in an atmosphere heated by stoves, farnaces or steam pipes, to 70 or 80 degs; and we pass from our parlor or hall into the open air. At a step, literally in a breath, the temperature of the air has, A Gloomy Trade, but Very Easy and for us, dropped 50 to 70 degs. We may put on an extra coat or shawl, and shield the outside of the body and chest, but we cannot shield delicate linings and membranes of the air passages, the bronchial tubes and lung cells. Naked, they receive the full force of the change-the last breath at 70 degs., the next at freezing or zero-and all unprepared. We have been sitting, perhaps for hours, in a tropical atmosphere; nay, worse, in an at-mosphere deprived by hot iron furnaces of its ozone and natural refreshing and bracing qualities. Our lungs are all relaxed, decold air strikes them perhaps 60 degs, below what they are graduated to and prepared for. Is it strange that pneumonia and bronchitis are at hand?

If we were in the West Indies, or even in Florida, and wish to come north in winter, in such deep mourning?" we try to make the change gradual. But in our houses we keep up a tropical climate, or worse, for the air is not fresh, and we step into an air as much colder as 40 degs, of latitude will make it. It is in effect going from Cube to Iceland-or at least to New Yorkat a step, and we make the journey perhaps a dozen times a day. And often, while we are still that up in our domiciliary Cuban climate, Iceland comes down upon us from an open window to replace air that has had said no, that I knew no one there. He then its natural refreshing qualities quite cooked out of it by hot stoves, furnaces or steam pipes. And all these sudden changes and shocks of cold come upon us while the whole system has its vitality and powers of resistance gauged down to the low necessities of a since then I have adopted pall bearing as a

The effect upon health is destructive. Pneumonia has increased nearly threefold in New | death notices. I have found that my serthe last flity years. Bronchitis has increased | funeral is that of a young man or woman even more rapidly, and now causes 1,500 or where the deceased has belonged to any deaths in that city every year, being an in- secret societies, and that my most profitable that in our methods of heating our houses we | meridien of life I am nearly always certain have been "progressing backward." Fifty of the job. I find that at funerals the proyears ago there were few furnaces or close | portion of female attendants outnumbers the houses were warmed by open fires. The

heat from the sun or from an open fire passes | you can see that my services are very frethrough the air (sq far as it is pure air) with- quently in demand. I generally seek out the obstructed or retained by it (just as light | and I average about two funerals a day. It walls or other opaque body on which it falls. | speciable. You will have to excuse me now, 100 degs., while the air above it is only 50 | get off here."-Philadelphia News, degs. The air that touches the iron bars or rface of the fire in an open grate goes to feed the fire, and then is drawn up the chimney. Only pure, radiant heat is thrown into the room, not hot air, and it does not heat the air at all directly, but warms our bodies. walls, furniture, etc., and the air is heated from them. When stove, furnace, steam pipes and hot water pipes are used the air is eated directly and in turn warms the objects with which it comes in contact, the pro-

cess being exactly the reverse of the other. By radiation from open fires the air is the coolest thing in the room; by the air heating method it is the hottest. By open fires the lungs get less heat than any other part of us, and so are braced and strengthened; by the hot air process they get more heat than any other part, because the hottest air rises uppermost about the head, and so is inhaled, making the lungs tender and sensitive to cold on our going out.

We want to warm our bodies, not the air. Cool air is denser, contains more oxygen and warms the blood more than hot air, besides refreshing and strengthening the lungs and bracing them against injury on going out. We want sir with the normal amount of ozone. We get it all destroyed by the hot

The only remedy for all these mischievous conditions and effects is entirely to abandon the plan of applying the heat to the air-of making the air the carrier of the heat. Heat wants no carrier any more than light. Put your fire in proper position; take away the iron and brick easings that inclose it and obstruct its natural movements, and, quicker than you can think, the heat will be flashed all over your room; darting out in straight lines in every direction from the surfact of the fire-down, up and horizontally; and this without expense for pipes and hot air ducts. If one grate is not enough put another on the opposite side of the room. Coals are cheaper

An almost perfect arrangement for warming a room would be an open fire, and the entire surface of the walls and ceiling formed of a reflecting material. The least possible fire would warm us, because the heat would be kept alive, active, radiant; being reflected constantly from side to side, and up to ceiling and back as quick as lightning flashes; and so, impinging on the body on all sides, would give it a lively, glowing warmth, while the air might be at almost any lower temperature. It would be like having a fire on every side of the room .- Popular Science

Printing Silver Certificates.

There is said to be a good deal of criticism among the bankers of Washington of the method now in vogue in the bureau of engraving and printing for printing the reverse side of the silver certificates. When Mr. Graves was installed in office as chief of the bureau there were seven machines for printing from plates in operation. Now there are eighteen, and three more are soon to be added. It is asserted that no machine has yet been invented which will take the place of the human hand in distributing the ink over an engraved plate, and that with the present nunchines it is impossible to get good results with any other color than green. For this reason only the green side of the silver certilientes is printed with the machines. The ink, too, is said to be inferior to that which is used when hand printing is done. The silver certificates printed on the machine are much less durable than those printed by hand, and the ink will easily rub off when the bills are in the least moist. Mr. Brooks, chief of the secret service division of the treasury, said recently that the United States is falling to a rear place in the quality of the notes which it issues. He is opposed to the printing machines as a substitute for hand labor, and says that counterfeiting will increase in this country in direct proportion with the increase in the use of these machines.-New

One rascal talkin' 'bout 'nuther one is like a deef man thumpin' a watermilion.-J. A.

CONCEIT.

The shallow brook That o'er its pebbles, brawling, runs away, And turns with every break of land or stone, Vexing the air with plaint of heavy burden, While but froth and straws it carries, Knows not the deep, still lake so near, That, silent, covers its unnumbered dead, While on its broad breast, to and fro.

The thousand ships of commerce go.

The narrow mind, loud voiced o'er pretty things, Knows not the silent souls anear-Dreams not of depths or heights beyond its own Or burdens borne in patient stillness -Louise Houghton.

PROFESSIONAL PALLBEARING.

Eminently Respectable. He was a gloomy looking sort of person and his face wore an expression of woe that made one think he had it stamped there as a sort of trade mark. He was clad in garments of the somberest hue, and from the wide weed on his high hat to the dead polish on his broad soled shoes he looked for all the world like a man in whose family there was a death at least once a year. When he came into the street car a sort of hush fell upon the passengers out of respect for his placarded sorrow. By and by the gloomy man was bilitated, unstrung; and in this condition the asked if he had met with a bereavement

"No, indeed," he replied, "there has not been a death in my family for years." "Why, then," asked his neighbor, with more curiosity than politeness, "do you dress

"Oh, that's on account of my business."

"You are an undertaker, then?" "No, I am a pall bearer," and noting the look of surprise in his interlocutor's face he went on: "Some years ago there was a strike in my trade. I am a carpenter, and during one of my idle days I passed a house where there was a funeral. Stopping to watch it I was approached by the undertaker, who asked me if I was going to the funeral. asked me if I had any objection to being a pall bearer, I said I had none, provided I was paid for it, and we finally struck a bargain. I made as much that afternoon as I would had I worked all day at my trade, and means of livelihood. I dress in black, as you see, and each morning look over the York, in proportion to population, within vices are very seldom required where the fifty years. What is the cause! We have a of their companions. If the dead person hapsufficient and very obvious cause in the fact pens to be an unmarried lady past the stoves, and no steam pipes for warming; male about four to one, and that most of the latter are close relatives. As it is generally difference is radical and of great importance. the rule to select the pall befrees from It may be briefly explained thus: Radiant | among those not connected with the family out warming it-that is to say, without being | undertaker and make my bargain with him, does), and only warms the pavement, floors, is a nice, easy sort of life and eminently re-Hence on a sunny day the pavement will be as I have a funeral in this street and must

> Building Sites and Choosing Houses, In selecting a house, or a site for a new one, remember that where the san will shine on the house for some hours a day, one element of good is secured, especially if the sun-

shine enters at the windows of the living rooms or rooms most used during the daytime. After this aspect has been found to be suitable, and that a plentiful supply of sun and air is insured, attention should be given to the general position and construction of the house.

If the ground is at all porous, a layer of concrete not less than six inches thick, and composed of cement or lime and broken bricks or gravel, should be spread over the whole of the ground covered by the building. This will prevent the passage of ground air up through the floors. Air will travel through the ground for some distance, and, as it invariably becomes contaminated by bking up carbonic acid gas in its passage, it not suitable for inhaling. The house acts as a sucker on the ground; and if, unfortunately, the site is one on "made" ground-that is, composed of all the refuse of a town-the ground air becomes the medium of disease. No houses should be built without a well ventilated air space between the earth and the ground floor, especially if the layer of concrete on the surface be omitted.-Cham-

Tricks for the Old Time Clown. Here's a book I found with some of the

bers' Journal.

ancient wheezes in it: "After the first equestrian turn the clown may say, 'Now I'll have a turn myself,' and then roll over like a coach wheel. Fall upon the ground, pick up sawdust, let it trickle down your face and say, 'My nose bleeds.' Pick up a piece of straw for fear of falling over it, then balance it on your chin. When the ringmaster says 'I never follow a fool, let him go first, and then say, 'Then I do. Tell the groom when he takes the horse away to rub it down with cabbage paddings. A good speech to learn to address to the ringmaster: 'If you please, sir, he says that you said that I said that they said that nobody said nothing to nobody."

They sound childish, don't they? But not one of them striped things ever failed to make people laugh. There are lots more of the same kind, but I won't read them.-Circus Man in New York Star,

At a Dress Rehearsal.

Prompter (to leader of supers at dress rehearsal of the stirring Roman drama "Right Against Might")-Now are you all right with the cue?

the sheet (togat) hollers to the gurrul-Prompter-The girl! Leader-"Katy Field," we get ready, and

Leader-I am so, sir. Whin the man in

whin he sings out "Rum and Crackers"-Prompter (frantie) - "Catiff yield," "Rome and Gracehus," stupid! Leader-Jesso, sir-we are to go for the

chap in the brass wistcoat.

Dangerous Lemon Squeezers. The Popular Science News gives warning against the so called galvanized iron lemon squeezers. The iron is coated with zinc, and the "citric acid of the lemon will readily dissolve the zinc, forming unwholesome and poisonous salts. Lemon squeezers should be made either of plain iron or wood, or, better, porcelain. Zinc is a metal which is readily attacked by the weakest acids, and no article of food or drink should ever be allowed to come in contact with it,"-Boston Journal of

Diagonal Streets for Towns.

If towns were laid out with the streets in the diagonal directions, northeast and southwest, northwest and southeast, the sun shining into all the rooms some time during every day in the year, the effect would be cheering and salutary.—Boston Budget.

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

The same quality of goods 10 per cent, cheaper than any house west of the Mississippi. Will never be undersold. Call and be convinced.

ALSO REPAIRING PETER MERGES.

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