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CLASS LODGE No. 18, I. O. O. F. - Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Plattsmouth Encampment No. 3, I. O. O. F. - Meets every alternate Friday in each month in the Masonic Hall. TIRIO LODGE No. 41, A. O. U. W. - Meets every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock. CLASS CAMP No. 322, MODERN WOODMEN of America - Meets second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock. PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 2, A. O. U. W. - Meets every alternate Friday evening at 8 o'clock. PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 6, A. F. & A. M. - Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at their hall. NEBRASKA CHAPTER No. 3, R. A. M. - Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Mason's Hall. WM. HAYS, Secretary. M. ZION COMMA BARY, No. 5, K. T. - Meets every alternate Wednesday night of each month at Mason's Hall. MCCONNIE POST 45, C. A. R. - Meets Saturday evening.

WHAT IS ECONOMY?

ADVICE A NINETEENTH CENTURY WRITER GIVES TO LONDONERS.

What an American Journalist Says by Way of a Contradiction—Economy That Does Not Economize—Too Much Walking After Work—Two Noted Cases.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century, telling how a London family may live on £700 a year, makes, among others, the following suggestion: "We must not forget that two shillings a day in cabs, and this is a very small allowance, against two pence a day in omnibuses, makes the difference of £39 s. 2d. at the end of the year. Again, if traveling is done by day on the metropolitan and district railways, consider the saving that putting our pride into our pockets and taking out a third, instead of a first class, fare, effects by the end of the year. Say it is a daily journey from Notting Hill Gate to the Mansion House and back. Here we have a saving of £9 6s. so that, presuming that a wife and husband between them do the aforesaid amount of omnibus and third class traveling—by no means an unusual quantity—against the same amount of cab and first class traveling, a saving is accomplished on local traveling alone of £40 14s. 2d."

A DISAGREABLE RIDE.

And what is really gained by thus riding every week day of the year to and from our place of business in a third class car, exposed to contact with all sorts of passengers in all stages of uncleanness and possibly sobriety? It is worth something as regards one's personal comfort and the saving of one's strength to travel in clean, airy vehicles, and out of a squeeze and a jam, and often an unclean jam, at that. Many a man and woman loses a vast amount of strength in a half hour's disagreeable, stuffy ride, and this strength, if wisely expended, represents dollars and cents, and the possibilities for its wise expenditure are much lessened when you have sat twenty minutes with a recently arrived immigrant, fresh or otherwise, from the steerage as your vis-a-vis.

There is a great deal of so called economy, which to save five cents expends fifty cents in time and labor, as people may sometimes do in New York who walk on a hot day half a mile to save a five cent fare. This is really extravagance. The amount "saved" by our London economist man and wife per year in riding third class is about £40. Are they sure they "saved" it? How much weakness or weariness to make one's head less clear for business? And in business the clear head and quick brain represents pounds, shillings and pence. The man who rides in his cab or carriage to his office, not crowded, not jostled, and breathing comparatively pure air, is resting while on his way to business, and that rest means the preservation of force to work with in business. The man who rides to business in the crowded car or "bus" is not always resting. He is enduring the situation, and in that endurance he is expending a certain portion of the very element he needs in his business, and the same force expended in so riding £40 might, otherwise directed, make £40,000.

WALKING AFTER WORK.

The Nineteenth Century economist spent money further says, "The amount thus spent may also be wisely expended by encouraging the habit of walking—a practice which all dwellers in London, if strong enough, should adopt for reasons of hygiene. This mode of locomotion, of necessity being slower, may require a corresponding readjustment of the breakfast hour, where the man has any regular business to attend to; but against this small inconvenience the habit of walking is surely a good set off, besides other evident moral advantages."

Now, when a man has been in his office all day, especially if his brain has been taxed to any extent, he is in no proper condition for a long walk. He may walk far enough to "stretch his legs" and give his muscles a bit of play, but so soon as he feels the least bit of fatigue he had better ride. Why? Because as much force has been expended in working the intellect all day as would have been in working the muscles. Such force has only been used in a different channel. It has gone. It cannot that day be immediately replaced, and any man who, after hours of mental labor, takes violent or prolonged physical exercise, is using up his reserve force and is propelling his body and muscles forward by the strength of his will than by the strength of his muscle.

So far from making a "small doctor's bill," this very overstrain, caused through piling on physical effort after periods of prolonged mental labor, has caused the large doctor's bill, and that to little purpose, for to such an extent does this delusion of the good resting from physical exercise take hold of men that they resist it in their growing weaker and more ailing, attributing their condition to anything and everything else but the overtaxing of their strength. The walks of six or eight miles taken by Dickens after hours spent in writing hastened his death, and Roscoe Conkling might have been alive today had he remained down town all night, making himself as comfortable as he could in his office, instead of persisting, as he did, with his giant will, in forcing and straining his body after a day of mental labor, in that three miles of struggle on foot along Broadway to his hotel during that March blizzard.—New York Star.

Mrs. Langtry's California Home. "I tell you," said F. S. Chaboureaux the other day, "Mrs. Langtry is a remarkable woman. She can do more with \$10,000 than another person could with \$40,000. That is a fact. She is a business woman, I can assure you, and anybody who has done business with her will find that out. You know she has a lovely place up in Lake County. It is thirty miles from St. Helena, and adjoins Gebhardt's place. Gebhardt is going to bring out his horses and stock the place. Mrs. Langtry does not call her place a rancho. She calls it Langtry farm. It is a nice place, and she has been very busy fitting it up. I don't care what people will say, but she will have one of the prettiest places in California. It has an old fashioned house, but it is extremely comfortable. Next year she is going to build a fine house. For the past week she has been very busy having it furnished. I tell you she is very particular, and she looks at everything very critically. She is expensive in her tastes, is she not?" "Well, yes, so is she. She wants everything very nice. She has every room furnished differently. She has a lovely little breakfast, then a dining room, and a pink parlor and a blue parlor, and a very pretty little Japanese room. Her own room is thoroughly English. Naturally her tastes run toward the English style of doing things, but she says that she is getting rapidly Americanized, and when she gets into her new house she will be thoroughly American. By the way, Mrs. Langtry has been promised a station, which will be called 'Langtry.' Her engagement ends on Saturday night, and next Sunday she will occupy her little house on Langtry farm. Mrs. Langtry tells me that she will spend nine months every year here."—San Francisco Post.

GENTLEMEN EMIGRANTS.

WHY MANY YOUNG BRITONS GO TO AMERICA.

An English View of the Matter—Why British Youngsters Take Kindly to the Farm—From a Social Standpoint—The Outcome.

It must be borne in mind that the young American and Canadian of the more educated class thoroughly despise farming, and the sentiment is echoed among those sons of the soil who are, or think they are, too "smart" to plow and sow. Land there has no prestige, no attraction of the kind it has in this country. This feeling against farming is partly genuine ambition and partly mere vulgar snobishness, and the provincial press is continually noting and deploring its existence. The rural "back" beyond the Atlantic would far sooner sell ribbons or saucers across the counter than work upon his father's farm or even upon a good one of his own. Store keeping, except in some parts of the south, is the eyes of society in a country where a higher pursuit, a less vulgar, a more refined occupation than cultivating the broadest of acres. This is not, consider the conditions of transatlantic life, wholly unnatural, and is in some sort a reaction from the rough pioneering life of preceding generations.

The stout limbed young Briton, however, stands upon traditions exactly the reverse. He has as much contempt for towns, for high stools and shopkeeping as his American friends have for farming, and entirely fails, though he may be foolish, to agree with the latter that a position behind the counter of an ironmonger's or bootmaker's shop is a haven of bliss. It would be quite superfluous to discuss the comparative merits of these opposing points of view. And this for the excellent reason that, even among the young English emigrant were less stiff necked in the matter, the great rush of competent native for inferior urban situations already exceeds the demand.

TO LABOR ON THE LAND. It is not at all surprising that Americans and Canadians are continually asking us why we bring up young men in luxury, educate them expensively, and then send them across the Atlantic to labor on the land—an occupation which may be carried on as well and even better by comparatively uneducated men. The question is natural enough to people who, in the first place, do not look at life with quite the same eyes that we use, and in the second, have little notion of the inferior social economy of this country, and the hopeless competition that exists. If America had vacant desks to offer to the sons of our upper and upper middle class, no doubt these would be sought with eagerness. But even the tolerably influential American or Canadian who well think that, if he had the deepest interest in securing the most humble posts of this kind for half a dozen English lads from Rugby or Haileybury, he would be at his wits' end to accomplish the task.

Nor again could the American by any possibility realize the singular aversion to indoor work and the actual pleasure in physical toil that by a strange law animates such a large proportion of our educational youth. The cry of "What shall we do with our boys?" is, as we have said, as if we ever among the parents of the upper and middle classes, who for years have been bringing into the world far more children than they could reasonably expect to float in their own class in life. Here is it any good pushing downwards in this country, for there the well bred seeker for work meets not only an army of small clerks hustling and jostling one another to a living, but in addition to them the inevitable "underdog" of the world. For as are the prospects of the gentleman's son without brains, money or interest, a high stool in such a sphere, even if it could be won, what is it? Fifty pounds a year, the disadvantages without the advantages of a great city, a constant struggle to keep the sap on the coat and the loaf in the cupboard, inferior companions, bad air, bad tobacco and music hall.

THE FINAL OUTCOME. English people who look upon the changing out of pig styes as a horrible degradation, but riding on a mowing machine a performance not unworthy of a gentleman, would be regarded by an American farmer as showing signs of softening of the brain. The perfect republicanism of the farming community beyond the Atlantic, which so often irritates the English gentleman emigrant of capital, who becomes proprietor, stands in good stead those who have to work for others. The latter, at any rate, have no material anxieties. They may go, within certain limits, almost where they choose, and making certain of food and lodging and sufficient wage. If their lot is cast among a class socially lower than that in which they were born, it is proportionately kinder hearted and less likely to leave them in the lurch in case of unforeseen misfortune. If the physical work is hard, there is a large proportion of English youth to whom physical toil is infinitely preferable to mental labor and deprivation from fresh air. Sometimes this is only fancy and a youthful excuse to be rid of books, but often it is perfectly genuine and will stand the test of years.

Social sentiment is deeply adverse to such a line of life, but after all, what a trifling thing is this when placed upon the scales with bread and butter and an average degree of happiness. If there are more gentlemen, to use an ambiguous phrase, brought into the world than can be maintained in a soft handed and black coated state, demand and supply must assert themselves. For the youth who has no intellectual handier and whose chief delight is in his physical powers, we can imagine many a worse fate than that he should be absorbed into that immense and illustrious class who till the soil of the American continent. He will be none the worse for his gentle roving if he have tact and sense. Even if he lose his superficial graces and become almost unrecognizable in the course of years from the ordinary working farmer of the country of his adoption, what harm is it? Is there any special happiness in this life, or extra chance of it in the next, in possessing certain tricks of manner and speech that indicate neither virtue, industry, honesty or even education in its comforting sense? For what do young men of his kind, whose education has been to team a plow and a horse, and its result a hatred of books, lose by such a life if they are otherwise happy, healthy and industrious?—Mac

can on the face of it. Altogether the decenter reform is that which puts the gum on the lower part of an envelope instead of on the flap, so that the tongue in moistening does not touch the mucilage. It has been the abomination of correspondence that we must rub our tongues over a mixture surely not sweet or cleanly, and possibly very nasty or even dangerous. With the change specified the act of sealing is quite as easy and quite as perfect in the result. We owe the idea to a Yankee, although the manufacture is carried on in England. The only wonder is that everybody didn't think of the same thing sooner. But, as some one said of smart stories, they never occurred to him till just after some one else had told them—they were as simple as could be. This improvement would probably have been thought of sooner had it not been so natural and easy.—Globe-Democrat.

IN THE RIDING HALL.

Cadets of West Point on Horseback—An Exhibition of Skill.

But now, the cadets just freed from the second rooms are pouring out of the academic building, and on all sides may be heard the commands of the section marchers. "Seashone halt! Left face! 'Ranks huah!" Hardly have the members of the sections entered the barracks when other cadets appear, looking taller and straighter than ever in their scarlet riding jackets. These, amid much clanking of sabers and jingling of spurs, march to the riding hall where the galleries are already filled with fair appreciative spectators whose hearts are ready and willing to thrill at the daring acts of horsemanship about to be attempted. A hand some captain of cavalry is in command, superbly mounted on a coal black charger, and he put the young troopers through a series of gymnastics on horseback. Then all are sent flying around the hall at a mad gallop, slashing at leather bags, thrusting at iron rings, leaping their horses over hurdles, and raising great clouds of tan bark as they slash the ground.

In going around the corner one horse has fallen, pinning his rider's leg to the ground. A chorus of "Oh's" and pretty exclamations of consternation from the galleries follow. But in a moment the horse is on his feet again, and the rider, having escaped with only a few bruises, soon catches him and mounting, joins his comrades. Another cadet has dropped his saber—accidentally, of course—and starting his horse at a gallop from the other end of the hall, he throws himself far over his side, and with a low swoop at the commandant picks up the saber and regains his seat amid the applause of the gallery.

Now, saddles and blankets are removed and taken from the hall, and the cadets are exercised with horses bareback. Now, they are sitting faced to the rear, and now sideways, but quickly resume the ordinary position at the command. Finally the grand maneuver is reached when the commandant "at will" is given, and an exhibition ensues that would make glad the heart of the proprietor of the "greatest show on earth." Cadets standing on prancing steeds, cadets leaping on and off galloping horses, cadets leaning far over the sides of their saddleless steeds and picking up handfuls of loose tan bark, cadets wrestling with each other as their horses tear around the ring. On one side of the hall a cadet is running around the circle hanging to the mane of a comrade's horse. Suddenly he leaps and lands snugly behind the horseman, who dismounts in front and repeats the maneuver, and so they go until the captain's voice commands order again, and the active fellows are marched off, their faces glowing with the healthful exercise.—Lieut. E. M. Lewis in Inter-Ocean.

Milk for City Customers.

Women especially seem to wish to be deceived, for they are always offering inducements for deception by demanding quantities and assuming favors which cannot be granted. Many tradesmen take advantage of their eagerness to obtain special bargains on goods by promising everything demanded. I suppose there is as much deception practiced in selling milk as in any other line, for our woman customers, who deal through their servants, insist on certain conditions which if the milkman cannot fulfill, he will often promise to do in order not to lose the trade. I have in mind one particular case where more women are laboring under a delusion than in any other way. It is a belief which many doctors foster that the baby in the bottle must have the milk of one cow, and only one, as it would otherwise die. As soon as a contingency arises to feed the baby one cow's milk, the milkman promises, as he generally does, the mother goes on for a year or more feeding the baby on milk which she herself carries from the same cow.

It may be just as well that mothers are happy in their ignorance, for a good many of them would not insist on the one cow milk if they only reflected upon the difficulties in the way of supply. In the first place, one cow does not give milk as long as the baby could use it. Again, most of the milk delivered in the morning is from the cow which she milks in the evening. The milk dealer explains this, and loses a customer by it. Some small dealers really reserve one cow's milk for certain customers, but generally the promise can not be kept. I have seen milkmen filling babies' bottles out of a big can. The wily farmer works the daily milk racket just as he does the butter scheme. He comes in from his farm apparently with only one bottle of milk, and charges an exorbitant price for it, but he is to be no more trusted than the dairyman. The best way to get one cow's milk is to keep the cow yourself.—Milkman in Globe-Democrat.

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