WOMAN AND HOME.

WHAT SHOULD BE MAN'S SHARE IN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

The Tyranny of the Baby-Growing Up in Corsets-American and European Voices-To Remove Freckles-Artificiality-Domestic Unhappiness.

If we may for the time extend the meaning of the word housekeeping so that it shall in-clude the entire care of the home, it is clear that the man's share in it ought to be the heavier. Perhaps most men would be inclined to say that as a matter of fact it is heavier. As a rule the man has to earn the money to buy and furnish the home, and to procure the food, clothing and fuel for the family; the woman's part is to keep the house, prepare the food, make and repair the clothing, and burn the fuel. The husband is the provider; the wife, the dispenser, the steward. We shall leave quite out of account in this discussion the exceptional cases in which inherited or suddenly acquired riches render personal labor for either man or woman unhappily unnecessary. For mankind at large the apostle's rule still holds good: "If a man will not work neither shall he eat."

We do not believe that the labor of merely earning the money necessary to maintain the home is commensurate with the labor necessary to the proper expenditure of the money, and the proper care of the things purchased. Even if the husband, therefore, were to turn over to the wife all his earnings on condition that she attend to the entire management of the home, he would have the better of the bargain.

He would have the advantage, first, in the number of hours of labor. Suppose he is a day laborer, his hours are eight or ten. Leaving home after a breakfast, which he owes to a previous hour's labor on the part of his wife, he goes to his work, leaving his wife at hers, and when he returns for dinner or supper he finds her still busy; and after supper, while he smokes his pipe or steps out to pass the news with a neighbor, his wife must spend another hour in putting away the dishes, attending to the children's clothing, and making sundry preparations for the

The man has the further advantage of super utended work. The hardest part of most lator is the worry of planning it. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred have set tasks to perform, carefully planned and ap-portioned, and their responsibility ceases with the proper execution of their allotted share. The woman, on the other hand, must plan as well as execute. The manifold duties of the household must be so timed as to conflict with one another as little as possible. Very much of the weariness of household work might be avoided if there were wise supervision and intelligent method.

But, again, the work of man is far less liable to interruption. The clerk may sit on his revolving stool for hours and never have his attention diverted from his commercial arithmetic; the farmer may drive his polished plow through countless furrows with no more annoying interruptions than an occasional stubborn bowlder or a nest of buzzing bees; the clergyman sits in his study with bolted door, far removed from the requirements of children, the chatter of visitors or the wants of servants. But the wives of these men can rarely pursue their labors for a single hour without many interruptions. In the first place many different things have to be managed at the same time; while the dinner is cooking the table is being set, the baby is watched, and the "front room" is dusted. Then if there are servants, they are in constant need of supervision; if the door bell rings, the business or pleasure of the caller must be ascertained, the children must be started punctually to school and luncheon provided for them, and so on.

Men, too, have better tools for their work than women. It is only in recent years that the attention of inventors has been turned toward this subject, and still, with the notable exceptions of the sewing machine and wringer, what important addition has been made to the working tools of woman? Compare a plane and chisel with a kitchen knife, the hydraulic press with a jelly bag! If men had to stir the hasty pudding of America for one month, there would be a thousand applications for patents on stirring machines within the thirty days.

Finally, men receive direct compensation for their work, while women for their housework, of course, never do; and while on the one hand they do not want it, on the other hand there is a wonderful incentive to patient toil in the anticipation of a definite recognition of one's labor in the form of money. It seems pleasanter to work and earn \$10 than to do \$10 worth of work at home. If in addition to these things we consider

the engressing wearing duties of women as Tives and mothers, is it not evident that their position in the home is one of unequal service! Disproportionate not merely to their physical strength, but actually greater in amount and life waste than that of men.

If this is true, and if our first proposition be admitted, namely: that the man's share ought to be the heavier, we are ready for the question, what ought to be man's part in good housekeeping? What ought the man to do besides merely earning the money to support himself and family?

In the light of the preceding discussion it seems clear he should first of all help his wife in planning her work. Let every husband give his wife the benefit of his practical business experience, and advise with her how she may best arrange and time her several duties that they may least conflict.

In the second place, the husband should give the wife the full amount of money necessary properly to care for the home.

Third—He should see that she has the best

tools that can be had to lighten her labor. Fourth—He should by every possible means aborten her hours of labor. If he finds that oce is obliged to work earlier and later than he, then he should at once give or procure for her such assistance as will make their working hours equal.

Fifth-Realizing that for her labor she receives no direct compensation, he should, at the least, be careful to give continually that reward of cordial praise, which costs him nothing and so much pleases her.

Finally, the man must recognize that many of the domestic duties are essentially proper to him, and not to the woman; such are all that require great physical exertion. erefore, not only should proper imple-nts be generously furnished for the man's use, but all the materials she must should be provided and made easily ac-Plenty of coal, wood and kindlings should be kept near the place where they are to be burned, water should be supplied so as to be burned, water should be supplied so as to be handy and abundant, plenty of hooks, shelves, closets, etc., should be arranged to the best advantage.

At house cleaning time the man should

ther move or get moved the heavier articles furniture; he should attend to the cleanof furniture; he should attend to the cleaning and putting down of carpets, the setting up of stoves, and the like; in a word he should assume the responsibility for the heavier and more disagreeable connected with good housekeeping, the willing, on occasion, to take a hand which are lighter.

ought to do, let him at the least have grace enough to keep out of the woman's way while the is doing them for him, and refrain when they are done from rewarding his over-worked help mate with cross and complain-ing speech.—H. H. Ballard in Good House-keeping.

Tyranny of the Baby.

A great and quite general mistake is to believe that an infant, if he be healthy, should be a perpetual sleeper. In vain at-tempts to influence this unreasonable result, the young mother worries herself to death in order to keep the house quiet. Papa comes home full of news from the city and is warned to "tread softly, baby's asleep!" He brings a friend, and the friend "enjoys his visit" by feeling as depressed as though he had been to see an invalid. No word must be spoken above a whisper; no joke must be told, as it might cause a laugh; no song must be sung, as it might remove the graveyard solemnity-every and all things pleasant must be sacrificed at the shrine of the first

All this is totally wrong. In the first place, it is nonsense to expect a baby to sleep twenty-four hours in a day; and in the second place if a child is brought up so that perfect quietude is the prime condition under which it will sleep the life of the mother will be a sad one. Rather let the child get used to every day noises; let it become accustomed to conversation, to laughter, to singing, and then the first sound link in the grand chain of its character has been forged. It is but a natural step from a tyrannical baby to a spoiled child, and yet what young mother would voluntarily spoil her boy.

Rocking or jouncing the infant in its cradle or on the lap are common practices that should be avoided. They do the child no good, and cause great annoyance and unnecessary trouble to the parents. The moment there is a stir in the cradle a furious rocking is begun, and continued until the poor little innocent is again whirled into unnatural slumber land.-Emily Corden in American Magazine,

Growing Up in Corsets.

The assertion has an odd sound, but it is probably true, that not ten women out of a hundred have the faintest conception of what it would feel like to have a natural, unfettered body. Within a few weeks the writer has asked twenty-eight women at what age they first put on corsets. Thirteen of them said they could not remember a time when they had not worn them. Their earliest recollections of themselves and their dress included corset waists and corset lacings. One New York physician estimates that city girls are corseted on an average when 7 years old. Another said that her inquiries would lead her to put it at 9 years.

Women grow up in corsets and harmonize

with their environments. They put on corsets in the morning before they do their shoes, and would not think they could comb their hair without stays. They live in corsets, and would be thoroughly uncomfortable without them. They haven't developed muscles to get along without support. And yet the corset might be made, at least, less obtrusive. It used to be the proper thing to wear an under bodice of shape and thickness to hide or disguise the outline of the contrivance of whalebones and steels. Nowadays nothing of the sort seems to be thought necessary. The corset is as prominent as if paraded outside the gown. The fashion plate marks its top and its bottom distinctly, and as for the woman herself, look at the next one you see on a horse car and you can sketch her corset very accurately on the margin of your newspaper .- New York Mail and Ex-

American and European Voices. It is a well known fact that the American

voice is pitched higher than that of the European; and it is said the pitch has been gradually rising during the past century. Indeed, our musical instruments are keyed higher than those of European manufacture, But don't let any woman deceive herself with the thought that there are good and sufficient reasons for raising her voice higher in conversation. It is one of the regrettable things about American women that they can be recognized by their shrill voices in the most mixed and cosmopolitan companies in any city or country of the world.

It is a marvel to English women that American women talk so loud and have such resonant voices. A low voice is not only counted a sweet thing in woman, but one certainly expected in a lady. It is a virtue to be cultivated, if one has it not, and in time it will abide with her who wooes gentle speech. Some women have a larynx that seems lined with velvet, so softly fall all the words from their lips; not that there is any muffled sound to their clear consonants and open vowels, but rather a rounder, richer swell and fall to each pulsing phrase than thin lipped, nervous, emphatic women are ever capable of. The latter, if perchance they assume the grace of low speech, take a sort of sibilant whispering tone, more irritating than their natural high strain. With the low, rich voice goes a musical, genial laugh, and a smile that lights the eyes as it curls away from the lips .- St. Louis Repub-

Sovereign Cure for Freckles. I always have a feeling of pity for girls who have florid or sallow complexions, or whose faces are bespattered with freckles, looking as if they had been about when a bran bin had exploded. I feel sorry for them, not because of any harm that the freckles do, for really I think them nice, as they are evidence of a pure, light and healthy complexion, but because the removal of them or the sallowness is so easy if they only knew

I accidentally discovered a sovereign remedy a couple of years ago, which costs next to nothing. One day the plumber shut our water off, and I could get none in which to wash my face. It was fearfully soiled, and looking out the window just then I saw a friend approaching to call on me. Glancing about me I noticed half of a watermelon from which the meat had been removed some time before. It was partially filled with juice, and Ishastily washed my face in it. The result was so soothing that I repeatedly washed my face in that manner. Judge of my astonishment, a few days later, on sceing that there was not a freckle left on my face. A number of my girl friends then tried it, and the result was a great beautify-

ing of countenances. No matter what is

wrong with the face, the juice of the water-

melon will rectify it and produce a clear

skin.-Globe-Democrat. A Grain of Artificiality. A little artificiality will contrive to rob of its sting and annoyance a criticism or a piece of advice which would otherwise fail utterly of its purpose if it be any other than to ruffie the temper of the recipient. With a little more artificiality introduced into married life, is it not evident that the sum of misery caused by "incompatibility of temper" would be reduced? But no. We are told that we must be natural; and so husband and wife go their own ways, regardless of each other's failings, to conciliate which in any manner would demand a call upon that artificiality which is so universally decried and clumsily precised. Would it not be for happier for

both were they mutually to presend to over-look—indeed not to notice—each other's troublesome failings? Would not thus a grain of artificiality succeed in mabling even characters otherwise atterly incompatible to get on very satisfactorily? Inde ed, were this not well understood by a great number of very excellent people, how mis rable would be the world!—Chambers' Journal.

Developing the atherly Instinct. Miss Willard thinks that the boys should be encouraged to play with dolls as well as the girls. And I agree with her. The fatherly instinct needs more developing in the men than the maternal instinct in the women. Perhaps if little boys played with dolls and nursed them through lurid complications of fell disease as girls do, labored over their support and bent their backs and pricked their fingers fashioning their wardrobes and darning their rent garments, we would hear of fewer cases of desertion of flesh and blood families by good for nothing fathers. Do not be afraid of making your boy effeminate and a "Miss Nancy" by encouraging him in gentle ways and plays. Would you not in the end prefer a development that should stand high among good men and angels to a development of the John L. Sullivan type or the modern baseball player? The boy that is taught to play with dolls will seldom, if ever, become a bruiser or a bully .- "Amber" in Chicago Journal.

Unhappiness Among the Married. The Edinburgh Review takes a view quite contrary to Walter Besant. It says that. however we may try to conceal it, there is a vast amount of unhappiness among married people of all classes. The fault is not with the men nor with the women, but it is involved in our social system. It obliges her to sell herself to a man-that is, secure a husband before her salable commodities, youth and beauty, are gone from her. As there are more women than men the woman has practically no choice, and some women no chance, even to sell themselves. The remedy, it is suggested, lies in giving the woman work and money-in other words, equality of position. Probably the instincts of the sexes are by no means so easily disposed of as this writer supposes. -Globe-Democrat.

Hint for the liot Season.

During the hot season I have fifty applications a day for "something to drive away the prickly heat." The whole thing is very simple. A nickel's worth of common coarse salt in the bath will bring instant relief, and is as good as "iodinized sea salt" at ten cents per pound. A little blcarbonate of soda will be found very efficacious for children. If the affliction is severe, almost to the point of eczema, a spoonful of sulphurous acid in a full bucket of water, to be used in a sponge bath, will act like a charm. This is every bit as good as the sulphur vapor bath once so popular.-J. A. W. Fernow.

A cheap filter can be made by putting a piece of sponge at the bottom of a large flower pot and filling the pot three quarters full with clean, sharp sand and small pieces of charcoal mixed in equal parts. Lay upon this mixture a piece of linen or woolen cloth, so as to hang over the side. The water poured through this will come out at the bottom clean and pure. The cloth must be kept clean, and the sand and charcoal, as well as the sponge, washed and occasionally

The finger bowl is not necessary, and therefore should not be placed on the table unless fruit or green corn, or anything else intended to be eaten from the hand, has been served. When fingers are forks, then the finger bowl has a use, but otherwise their display is ostentatious vulgarity and only serves to emphasize one's real ignorance of table ctiquette.

To cure a felon, fill a tumbler with equal parts of fine salt and ice; mix well. Sink the finger in the center and allow it to remain until it is nearly frozen and numb, then withdraw it, and when sensation is restored renew the operation four or five times, when it will be found the disease is destroyed. This must be done before pus is formed,

To make sealing wax for fruit cans, take eight ounces of resin, two ounces gum shellac and a half ounce of beeswax. Melt all together. This will make a quantity and may be melted for use when wanted.

It may be useful to know that hoarseness may be relieved by using the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

Grease spots can be removed from marble by the application of a paste made of crude potash and whiting. Brush it all over the surface to be cleansed and polish off.

and keep it in a bottle; rub a little on the warts two or three times a day, and in a short time they will disappear. Dip a sponge in sweetened water and place

To remove warts get a little bullock's gall

it where the ants "do congregate." When it is filled, scald and thoroughly rinse. Repeat until they are gone. For chapped lips mix two tablespoonful

of clarified honey with a few drops of lavender water, or any other perfume, and anoint the lips frequently.

An excellent furniture polish is of equal parts of shellac varnish, linseed oil and spirits of wine. Ceilings that have been smoked with a

kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda Thick brown paper should be laid under

carpe's if the patent lining is not to be had.

For ordinary woodwork use whiting and ammonia to rub the dirt off.

Photographic Pass Cards.

The Vienna police have adopted the photographic pass cards first, if we are not mistaken, used by the season ticket holders of the Paris exhibition of 1867. In many continental countries a maid servant cannot remove from one canton to another, nor sometimes even pass from the services of one family in the same town to that of another. without having a police vise to her livret. It is the same with artisans and mechanics and of course they cannot leave their native country without an international identity pass, else they might escape the conscription or military service. It seems to be for these last sort of passes, authorizing the holder to remove to a foreign country, that the Vienna police have accepted the photograph. It is carte de visite size, and is inclosed in a folding leather case, along with the signature of the possessor, and a short description of his possessor, and a short description of his appearance in three languages. A thread is passed through the substance of the card, and the end of the thread is fastened down by an official seal, so that the original por trait cannot be removed or tampered with This seems a convenient substitute for a passport or a pass.—British Journal of Photography.

THE SUPERIOR SEX.

WOMAN'S EXPECTATION OF LIFE GREATER THAN THAT OF MEN.

Interesting Report from a Recognized Authority-A Formidable Array of Figures-Why Women Are Longer Lived Than Men-The Future.

Professor Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., dean of the medical faculty of Tulane university, recognized authority in matters of sanitary philosophy and hygiene, has recently published an interesting report on the life and death rates of New Orleans as compared with those of other cities. Attention here is directed to some deductions which the professor derives from his statistics, and if we may trust in this case to the somewhat questionable statement that "figures never lie," we are brought face to face with some remarkable and strikingly suggestive facts.

Our professor's statistics, which are, of course, perfectly square and honorable as far as he is concerned, are derived partly from the records of the Louisiana board of health, which is charged with the duty of recording all births and deaths in this city, and partly from the mortuary tables of the tenth United States census, and they are doubtless as reliable as such collated figures usually are. From them it is discovered that in most parts of the United States women have a better expectation of life than men; they live longer and survive with more tenacity and success the vicissitudes that tend to shorten existence. But it is in New Or cans where these advantages are enjoyed to the highest degree over any other place.

THE SOPTER SEX SUPERIOR. Here a learned physiologist presents a formidable array of figures to show that in the struggle for life the softer sex starts out with decided advantages of immunity from the assaults of death as compared with the males; that the women have better chances for development in all that makes up sane, sound and vigorous life. In a word, the men are on the down grade of health and morals. while the women possess all that conduce to their physical and moral superiority. Let

us quote the words of our scientist: "The expectation of life for females is, in every locality, better than of males, but the difference in favor of females varies greatly, and to an extent inexplicable by me. The superiority of white females over males is greatest, and very great, in New Orleans and Charleston; it is a little in Boston, Brooklyn and New York, and it is very slight and least in New Jersey and Massachusetts. The fourteen localities take, in reference to this superiority of females over males, the following order: New Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, District of Columbia, Balti-more, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Massachusetta, New Jersey.

"The like superiority and difference exists in reference to colored females and males. The localities reported, only four, take the following order: New Orleans, again first, and the difference is very great, though not as great as between white females and males: next Baltimore, then the District of Columbia, and last Charleston. And it is very singular that in Charleston, where the superiority of the white female is very great, the superiority of the colored female over the colored male is very little.

"Another singular fact is that, while there is a slight superiority in Massachusetts of the females over the males, yet the males have and that this male superiority is found in no other locality. A third singular other locality. A third singular fact, and one encongging specially to New Orleans, is that the expectation of life of its white females is superior to that of the white females of Charleston, Brooklyn, New York and Boston; but the expectation of life of the white males of New Orleans is less than in said places."

Why is all this possible? Our author re-

"Females are, in less number, guilty of cious and hurtful excesses; they are more vicious and hurtful excesses; they are more confined in the house and engaged in less hazardous occupations, and thereby they are less exposed to communicable diseases, to less exposed to communicable diseases, to inclemencies of weather and to dangerous accidents. But these obvious causes while accidents. But these obvious causes, while explaining in part, fail to do so in whole. For at no time is the superiority of females as great as under 5 years of age, and such females are no more exposed than males to the above causes. For such reasons vital statisticians have claimed that nature endowed the female with a stronger vitality, with greater vital endurance, and if there be better explanation I do not know it."

We are to believe, then, that while women are, in obedience to subtle forces of evolution, growing physically more perfect, and this would seem also to include advancement toward moral perfection, the men are declining in all vital characteristics. The women are growing constantly more beautiful and more numerous, while the men are in a corresponding ratio to retire from the world they have for so many ages dominated and controlled. By these mysterious and potential agencies the men are dying, fading out of existence, and their last despairing gaze is to be fixed on a race of goddesses, "divinely tall and most divinely fair," crowding upon the stage where the tremendous tragedy of "Man and Woman" has been so long enacted, but now to be superseded by the inexpressibly peculiar and unknowable drama, "Woman."

It is to this ending that all the musty figures and dry bones of science presented above inevitably tend. It is the consummation of an implacable law which is destiny, declaring the survival of the fittest. It portends a grand future for woman, but it is much to be doubted if Eve can be happy in paradise without Adam.-New Orleans Pica-

He Won a Victory.

Two colored men were wrangling and jaw ing at the corner of Chene street and Gratiot avenue the other day, and a patrolman who passed along felt it his duty to keep an eve on them. He paced up and down for half an hour, but no blows were struck, and he finally called one of the men over to him and asked:

"What's the trouble between you two?" "He said I was no gem'lan, sah." "And you have been trying to convince him that you were!"

"Yes, sah." "Well, you'd better quit and go about your business." "No, sah-no, sah-not at dis stage of de

game. He's bin yellin' an' shoutin' an' argyflein' until he can hardly speak above a whisper, an' in five minits mo' he'll hev to yield

He was a true prophet. He went back, raised a new question, and the man who had said he was no gentleman extended his hand and hoarsely whispered that he took it all back.—Detroit Free Press.

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