#### CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.						F.		KIL	
Clerk, -					æ.,			WK	
Treasurer.			- 14	MIGH	. 1			BON	
attorney.		*		-		BY		v CL	
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#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Treasurer	D. A. CAMPBELL
Deputy Freasurer, -	- THOS, POLLOCK
Cterk	BIRD CRITCHFIELD
Deputy Clerk, -	- EXACRITCHFIELD
Recorder of Deeds -	- W. H. Pool
Deputy Recorder	- JOHN M. LEYDA
Clerk of District Court,	
Sheriff, -	- J. C. EIKENBARY
Surveyor	A. MADOLE
Attorney	- ALLEN BEESON
Supt. of Pub. Schools,	- MAYNARD SPINK
County Judge	- C. RUSSELL
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## A. B. TODD, Ch'm., - Plattsmouth Weeping Water A. B. DICKSON, - Emwood

### CIVIC SOCIETES.

CASS LODGE No. 146, 1 O. O. F. -Meets every Tuesday evening of each week. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to

PLATEMOUTH ENCAMPMENT No. 3. I. O. O. F., meets every alternate Friday in each month in the Masonic Hall. Visiting Brothers are invited to attend.

TRIO LODGE NO. 84, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at K. of P. h all. Translent brothers are respectfully in-vited to attend. F. J. Morgan, Master Workman; F. P. Brown. Foreman; G. B. Kemster, Over-seer; R. A. Taite, Financier; G. F. House-worth, Recorder; M. Maybright, Receiver; D. B. Smith, Past M. W.; I. N. Bowen, Guide; P. J. Kunz, Inside Watch.

CASS CAMP NO. 332, MODERN WOODMEN of America — Meets second and fourth Mon-day evening at K. of P. hall. All transient brothers are requested to meet with us. L. A. Newconer, Venerable Consul; G. F. Niles, Worthy Adviser; B. C. Wilde, Banker; W. A. Boeck, Clerk

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 8, A, O. U. W. Mosts every alternate Friday evening at Rockwood hall at so'clock, All transient broth-ers are respectfully invited to attend. L. S. Larson, M. W.; F. Boyd. Foreman; S. C. Wilte, Recorder; Longrd Anderson, Overseer.

PLATESMOUTH LODGE NO. S. A. F. & A. M. Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at their hall. All transient brothers are cordially invited to meet with as.

J. G. RICHEY, W. M.

WM. HAYS, Secretary, NEBRASKA CHAPTER. NO. 3, R. A. M Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Mason's Hall. Transcient brothers are invited to meet with us. F. E. White, H. P.

WM. Havs. Secretary. M?, ZION COMMA DARY, NO. 5, K. T. Masts first and third Wednesday night of each mosth at Maso 's hall. Visiting brothers are cordially insited to meet with us. WM. HAYS, itec. F. E. WHITE, E. C.

CASS COUNCIL NO 1021, ROYAL ARCANUM meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at Arcanum Hall.

E. N. GLENN, Regent. P. C. MINOR, Secretary.

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#### FOREVER.

They sat together in the sun,
And Youth and Hope stood hovering near.
Like dropping bell notes one by one
Chimed the glad moments soft and clear,
And still amid their happy speech
The lovers whispered each to each:

Youth spread his wings of rainbow light; "Farewell!" he whispered as he went. They heeded not nor mourned his flight, Wrapt in their measurcless content; And still they smiled, and still was heard The confidently uttered word:

Hope stayed, her steadfast smile was sweet Until the even time she stayed; Then, with reluctant, noiseless feet, She stole into the solemn shade; A graver shape moved gently by, And bent and murmured warningly:

And then-where sat the two, sat one! No voice spoke back, no glance replied. Behind her, where she rested lone, Hovered the specter, solemn eyed; She met his look without a thrill And smiling faintly whispered still: "Forever!"

O sweet, sweet Youth! O, fading Hope! O, eyes by tearful mists made blind! O hands which vainly reach and grope For a familiar touch and kind. Time pauseth for no lover's kiss; Love for its solace has but this:
"Forever!" —Susan Coolidge.

#### A SUCCESSFUL BURGLAR.

HE TELLS IT.

Mother and the girls were quite in ecstasies over the new house. The masculine members of the family were inclined to be dubious as to its advantages. The chief objection which we had to it was that it was one of a row of eight, all exactly alike, and it was extremely difficult to be sure of the right door.

A week's practice, however, made that all right; ours was the fourth house from the south end of the row; as I walked from the office along the street immediately south of us, I soon became accustomed to taking the exact number of steps, after turning the corner, which would bring me to the door.

Besides, the hour at which I came home (I am a proof reader on a morning paper and my duties usually kept me at the office until after 8 a. m.) made it necessary for me to carry a latchkey. While I knew that of course our neighbors had exactly the same conveniences which we enjoyed, and looked for light to windows in the same portion of exactly similar rooms, and experienced the annoyance of smoky chimneys when the wind was in the particular quarter which affected ours, I did not dream that the houses were so precisely the same that the key

of one would unlock the other.

The first night that I rode home I was however, and get upstairs, habit making my movements noiseless, as I knew that my mother was easily awakened and did

not readily go to sleep again.

The room which I occupied was over the dining room, the door being nearly opposite to the head of the stairs. Somewhat to my surprise the gas was not burning on the landing; the girls had probably forgotten to light it before going to bed. I groped my way carefully along, and at last reached the door of my room. I entered; it was like the hall, pitch dark. I tried to find the table, on which there should be a lamp, and my hand came in contact with something else. I drew a match from my pocket and struck it. As I held it screened by my hand I saw that the room was strange one. Suddenly, all was dark; it was not that the match had gone out, but the brain was shadowed; I knew nothing more.

SHE TELLS IT. I was always rated courageous; I seemed to lack that instinctive fear which causes some to shrink from darkness and loneliness. My brothers and sisters often declared that I would never be frightened; not even, added May, with a shudder, if a burglar were to preent himself before me and demand my valuables. These would not tempt any well regulated byrglar, being small and of little intrinsic value; but I should not like to lose them, and I have always determined to defend my property stoutly if threatened, providing, of course, that I had sufficient warning of the robber's

intentions to enable me to act. I awoke one morning at that proverbial darkest hour, just before the dawn. I had no idea what time it was, as the whole house was wrapped in silence and darkness; it is from after events that I am able to say that it was nearly morning. I had started suddenly from sleep, but at first I could not tell what had aroused me. As I lay listening for some sound to follow that which had recalled me from the land of dreams, my thoughts turned institutively to our next door neighbors, who had been domiciled in

the row for about a week. Nobody knew them, although several of the older residents had spoken of call-ing upon them—perhaps; for we liked he looks of the ladies and they seemed inclined to be friendly. The men, however, seemed to be home all day and away all night. They were not workingmen—one could see that by their hands, their clothing, their bearing—and we were afraid they were not just what they should be. We recalled certain grewsome stories of counterfeiters, burdlars and other criminals who settle in cited suspicion by the unreasonable hours which they kept.

Was that a step up the stairs? I listened more intently, my wandering thoughts recalled from all other subjects. Surely it was, and that was another. There was a burglar in the house. I sprang out of bed and enveloped myself in a circular which chanced to be hanging on a chair, as I had worn it out into the rain the preceding evening. If I was to receive a burglar I was determined that the proprieties should not suffer: I would have something on besides my night dress; while if he went to any other room I could steal along the dark halls to alarm my brothers and be less noticeable in this dark wrap than in my night

In spite of my boasted courage, my heart beat very loudly as the step was heard once more, and this time upon the landing just outside my own door. I grasped the poker firmly, however, trying to restore my wonted courage by the

my hand. It was a plain, heavy bar of iron, at which the others often laughed. declaring that it must make me tired to

rake the fire.

The knob of the door turned slowly and cautiously, and the burglar enters the room. What would be do next? He closed the door as gently as he had opened it, and for a moment seemed undecided. Did he have a dark lantern den Gate the following month for an exand a pistol? I could not imagine a burglar without such adjuncts, both of which were unfamiliar objects to me; and I shivered as I thought of the advantage which he would have over me and my poker.

Evidently the dark lantern was not in working order, however, for he simply struck a match. The little flame showed me that our new neighbors were not unfounded upon reason-this was one of them. They were certainly a gang of

reach it he must pass me. He was within | dent of was that of kava drinking among reach of my arm. I raised my weapon, the inhabitants of the Samoan group of

My renewed screams alarmed the house and the others were speedily by my side. I had already lighted the gas and was on my knees beside the man that 1 had struck, vainly endeavoring to recall life. My assortment of restoratives, I was afterward assured, was sufficient to have revived a dozen swooning men.

"What in the world"- began my brother as he appeared upon the scene. He was the first to come to the room. "Oh, my burglar's come!" I exclaimed. half hysterically, "but I've killed him."

"Wholly unnecessary severity," re marked Tom; "you always overdo the thing. But that man isn't dead." As if to confirm his words, the burglar

just then opened his eyes and looked inquiringly around him.
"He looks dazed," I whispered to Tom. "He has occasion to look dazed if you

hit him with your beloved poker," re-joined Tom, pushing me aside and apply-ing restoratives in his turn; "put it where it belongs, and go get me some brandy or whisky, or something of the kind. We'll have to get this fellow on his feet before we call the police."
"I—I was mistaken, sir," said the

burglar in a feeble voice, but with a very decided manner. "I was mistaken in the house. It appears that the same latchkey unlocks both doors, and I got the wrong one."

"Yes, I think you did," rejoined Tom, emphatically, and eyeing him with sus-

The burglar managed to scramble to his feet, although I could see he was still thoroughly wash out her mouth with dizzy from the encounter with my poker. I retired into the closet and held the door shut—that is very nearly.
"I think that you will do me the favor

We had lived here about a week when the street car line near by began running owl cars. This was a boon for me, as it saved me a walk of some length. The car line ran within half a square of the house, being on the next street north tage of the new owl cars to-night and went to sleep on my way home, hardly so sleepy when I got out of the car that I scarcely knew what I was doing. Hitherto the exercise of walking had kept me wide awake until I got into my own room. I managed to unlock the front door, I managed to unlock the front door, I am yery sorry I have however and got water which four short feet, when the water would be added and the chewed root thoroughly mixed up with the hands and by a dexterous manner all the coarse particles removed. When the beer is adjudged to be completed by the fair disturbed the lady and probably frightened her."

"It seems to me," said Tom, putting out his hand, "that the lady is perfectly well able to take care of herself, and that you ought to know it."

The stranger laughed good naturedly.
"She tried to beat it into my head, at any rate. But you will convey my apologies to her?"

The two men went down stairs then. and I heard no more. But the blow on our neighbor's head effectually broke the ice between the two families and we be came firm friends.

I was married about two years after the episode of the burglar. My husband declares that he is not afraid of the house being entered while he is away, for my fame must have gone abroad; while if, under the supposition that my vigil-ance relaxed when he chanced to be at home, they should come while he is there, he would be sure of being ably defended. P. S.-I married a proof reader on a morning paper.—Chicago Journal.

#### History of Soap Making.

The accurate history of the manufacsure of soap stretches back to the factoies built at Marseilles, when there was in apparent recognition of the principles of saponification. Neither then nor unil centuries later, however, was there my desire to understand what the principle was, and for many years every affort to wrest the secret from chemistry and make soap boiling an art was fought The factories at Marseilles had around them all the materials necessary for soap making," says a recent English work upon this art. "The olive tree, the fruit of which yields a fixed oil in great abundance, flourished in the south of France, while the shores of the Mediterranean yielded an ample supply of maritime plants from which crude soda was obtained by calcination. As the time progressed Italy furnished olive oil, while

Spain contributed crude soda, or barilla."
The gradual development of the art, while extremely interesting to the chemist, is of no special interest to the general reader. Leblanc's discovery of a process for the manufacture of soda from common salt, Chevaeul's explanation of the nature of the reaction which takes place when fatty substances are treated with boiling solutions of caustic alkali, gave an exactness to the manufacture of soap such as it had never before had; but it was a long time before the boilers would avail themselves of the aid of these men of science. Steam succeeded the ordinary fire, and the list of fatty substances used in soap making grew and grew, un-til there are now a dozen of them forming the base of soap, with over one hundred entering into the composition of different kinds of soap to a greater or less degree.—The Kitolien.

#### Fortunes for Colored Dentists.

The negroes are progressing. A dental school for their race has been established school for their race has been established in Nashville, Tenn. It is the first institution of the kind in the world. A few years ago negro dentists would have tarved, but there is now a good prospect for fortunes for them. When a negro was a slave he had the best teeth in the world. As soon as he became a citizen his teeth became to decay. This is not so world. As soon as he became a citizen his teeth began to decay. This is not so much the result of the imposition of suffrage on our brother in black as of his change in diet and habits. So long as he went to bed at dark and lived on corn bread and fat meat he was all right. When he began to indulge in whisky and sweetmeats his teeth and his character both commenced to decay.—Macon (Ga.)

#### AMONG THE POLYNESIANS.

Their Babits and Customs-Brewing the National Drink-The Pal Maker.

While conversing with Surgeon H. W.

Whitaker he said he joined his ship, the Mohican, at San Francisco, Cal., in May, tensive cruise in the South Pacific, which lasted over three years. His supply of information shows that he has been a close observer of the customs and habits of the Polynesians. As a surgeon, he was brought more intimately in contact with them than others, and had the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with many of their strange doings, and he says some of his best friends have been formed among those burglars.

He made a step toward the dresses. To people. One of the most curious and interesting customs he told your corresponpeople. One of the most curious and inand, uttering the loudest scream of which my lungs were capable, I struck him on the side of the head. He fell like a log to the floor. Horrors! I had killed large and almost perfect physique, symmetrically proportioned, with straight, coarse black hair and a rich brownish color. He also said the women were even more attractive than the men, because of their mild manners, kind and happy dispositions.

The custom of making, and the form-alities of drinking the kava, as related by the surgeon, was intensely interesting and will be news to all readers. Kava, he said, was a vegetable growth that grew in abundance on the islands belonging to the pepper family, and from the roots of this plant they made their national drink of kava, by first chewing the root until it was well masticated, then placing it in a wooden basin which they made for the purpose, and mixing it with water, it was ready to be served out. He said the first thought of this is always repulsive to a civilized white man, and he invariably refuses to drink of it when offered to him, but if he stays in the islands long his prejudice is sure to be overcome, and it is not a great while before he becomes a convert and is fond of the strange drink.

In describing the process of brewing the strange beverage he said a young girl, the most comely and attractive in a household or village, was the one seleeted to chew the root, which would first be thoroughly cleansed and broken into small pieces suitable for the size of the damsel's mouth. Before commencing to masticate she would invariably water in presence of all the assembled guests, and would then fold her graceful person, a la Turk, upon a mat spread on the floor, and chew and chew, all in one mouthful, until a sufficient quantity would be ready. The hands, in the meantime, having been also washed, should receive the bolus, and with a graceful motion dash it into the bowl, made of wood, in the shape of a tin wash basin with four short feet, when the adjudged to be completed by the fair one, three vigorous clappings of the hands all round signifies it is ready to be served. Strange to say, the most punctilious etiquette is observed in serving it, and for the want of which many an irreparable offense, in the estimation of the true Samoan, has been given. The honored guest always receives the first bowl, and, according to the dictation of an old chief. the head of the family or the master of ceremonies. The nut brown maiden, a blushing figure of symmetrical physical beauty, presides at the bowl, Phosbe like, dishing out the Samoan nectar.

A custom most closely related to this peculiar habit, continued the doctor, is that of pai cating by the natives of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands. Pai is strictly Hawaiian, he said, and is eaten by every man, woman and child, from King Kalakana down, in those i-lands, and forms the mainstay of life for the common people. The habit is so universally established that the native Hawaiians are called and known by the name of

"Pai-eaters." There grows in all the Pacific islands a plant of the fily family, with large rich leaves and straight, bulbous root, which is full of farinaceous food material. which together with bread fruit, forms the staple of life with the Polynesians. taking the place of bread and potatoes. It is from this root that pai is made. Pai making is as much of an institution and quite as great a necessity in the Sandwich Islands as bread making is in

the United States. The pai maker to his Majesty Kalakana is regarded by him in favor next to his chamberlain, and is a personage much envied. It is prepared fresh every day by first roasting the taro roots, from which it is made, mashing and mixing it with a proper quantity of water, then carefully strained to free it from all lumps, after which it is set aside to ferment. When fermentation advances to the proper degree it is ready to be sold to the consumer. It is now either white, pinkish or blue in color, according to the kind of taro used in making, has the consistency of thick flour starch, looks like it, and, in fact, smells like it. It is served in Konwood bowls, highly polished and of different sizes, according to the tastes and capacity of the happy eater of pai.

The manner of eating pai is not, at first, so distasteful to the stranger as kava drinking, but to a perfectly refined HEALTH IS taste, according to our acceptance of the word, the first repast of raw fish which is always eaten with pai is not happily calculated to sharpen the appetite. The bowl of pai is placed in front of the guest of the household after he has folded up his feet and legs and disposed of them as best he can, but not always to his comfort and satisfaction, unless he has learned the habit of resting in the native style, is supposed to eat by sticking one, two or three fingers in the pasty mass which is stirred in a circular motion until a ball of it adheres to the fingers, when they are removed, and by a strange, circular, twisting action given the hand to force the fingers full of pai from that in the ball, it is lifted and transferred to the mouth, where the fingers are sucked perfectly free and clean of the pai, and as they are withdrawn a noise is made which is unlike any other, and can only be made by this means.—Nashville Democrat.

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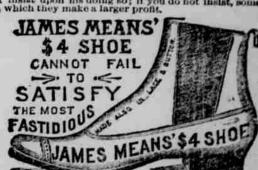
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