A PASTORAL

Jenny Lind at Mount Vernon.

What old timer does not recollect the

oming of Jenny Lind to our shores in

1850 and the extraordinary furore cre-

ated by her singing? Of course I only

know what I've read about it, but I re-

member one incident in particular-her

visit to Mount Vernon. The great song-

stress had been deeply touched by stories

of the illustrious patriot, and upon reach-

ing Washington the first request was to

be taken to Mount Vernon. When Col.

Washington, the then proprietor of the estate, heard of her wish, he chartered a

steamboat and made up a party, which, beside Mr. Barnum and Miss Lind, in-

cluded Mr. Seaton, the mayor of Wash-

ington, and other notable citizens.

The boat landed near the tomb and the

party proceeded thither. The Swedish

woman's big heart ran over as she drew

near this sacred spot. From this point

she was conducted to the mansion, where

a fine collation was served. With child-

like enthusiasm she gazed upon every

When the party had reached the libra-ry Col. Washington took a book from

one of the shelves and presented it to

her. Not only had it been Washington's,

but it contained his book plate and his

name written with his own hand. Miss

Lind was greatly moved. She drew Mr.

Barnum aside and insisted upon making

some suitable return for the gift then

and there, and although her watch and

chain was a costly one and had been a

present from a friend, Mr. Barnum had

great difficulty in restraining her from at once bestowing it upon Col. Washing-

ton. "The expense is nothing," she ex-

claimed, "compared to the value of this

book!" Dear, good soul! I wonder where

the book is now! No doubt in possession

of her family and properly cared for as

a priceless memento of Mme. Lind Gold-

schmidt's visit to the New World.-Book

Making Glass for Mosaic Windows.

his work when he has the molten "metal"

simmering in his crucibles. It must un-

dergo many subsequent manipulations be-

fore it is available for the purpose of art.

Some of these, from a technical point of

view, seem retrogressional. It has been

found that the rich color effects in glass

in the middle ages are largely due to the imperfections in the material. Its lack

of homogeneousness, its unequal thick-

ness, and uneven surfaces contribute

largely to its beauty. The modern pro-

duct is too uniform to be brilliant; it

transmits the light with too great regu-

larity. Intentional imperfections are,

therefore, introduced into the process;

and the products, in consequence, are

much more satisfactory to the artist.

This work of individualizing the product

has now been so far systematized that

several special brands of art glass are

The so called antique glass, in both

the ordinary sheet window glass, except

that the surface of the glass is made full

of minute blow holes, which produce

almost an aventurine effect, and add

greatly to its brilliancy. In the cathe-

dral glass the surface is rendered wavy

and uneven, so that the transmission of

light shall be correspondingly irregular.

In the flash glass ordinary sheets are

covered with a thin plating of colored glass, a process which permits a very

delicate color tone, and materially de-

creases the expense, where a costly glass, such as ruby, is needed to give the color.

But in mosaic work it is now generally

preferred that the glass shall not be at

all transparent, since the effect is much

richer. The most of the glass is there-

fore cast, the process being a repetition

in miniature of the casting of rough

Stealing Letters.

I have never heard of a porcelain let-

ter thief being arrested, and yet the of-

the prettiest and most prominent win-

dow sign known, and have an advantage

in being easily removed and replaced on

another window. But they are expen-

sive on the original purchase, and some-

what luxurious in keeping up. You frequently see signs with prominent letters missing, and you immediately condemn the sign on the theory that the letters have

been broken or have fallen off. This is a

mistake, and if you notice you will see

that all the missing letters are those in

common use. They are simply stolen.

The stealing business is one in itself. A

couple of men go around at night, stand

in front of a door or window, and while

one watches the other quickly removes

the letters he desires. There is some

special process by which this is done quickly and easily. These letters may

be used in other signs, or the thief may

come around a few days later, notice the

missing letters, offer to replace them,

and actually put on your own letters.

Afraid of Spooks

The Piegans, as a class-and we learned

the same is true of Indians everywhere

in the northwest-are exceedingly super-

stitious. Their bete noir is the evil spirit,

same dreaded evil spirit roams about after dark and is liable to pounce down

upon his victim at any time. For this

reason the Indian will not travel alone

at night. He is in dread of the wicked

personage referred to and does not care

to cope with him single handed. He is

willing to travel at night if accompanied

by others, and take his chances, but

alone, never. When darkness overtakes

him and he is on the tramp he stops, lights a fire and camps where he is until

daylight. With the Indian misfortune

and disease are regarded as the result of the displeasure of their deity. Death in

some of the tribes in the great northwest

is believed to be an unhappy, an unde-

sirable change, and when it occurs they

still live, although they take the form of

some creature among wild animals. And

Popular Science Monthly.

recognized in the markets.

But the glass worker has only begun

relic of the great leader.

I sat with Dorfs, the shepherd maiden: Her crook was indened with wreathed flowers: I sat and wood her through sunlight wheeling. And shadows stealing for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whose lap incloses Wild summer roses of faint perfume, The while I sued her, kept hushed, and hearkened Till shades had darkened from gloss to gloom.

She touched my shoulder with fearful flager; She said: "We linger; we must not stay; My flock's in danger, my sheep will wander; Behold them youder—how far they stray?"

I answered bolder: "Nay, let me hear you, And still be near you, and still adore; No wolf nor stranger will touch one yearling; Ah! stay, my darling, a moment more.

She whispered, sighing: "There will be sorrow Beyond to-morrow, if I lose today; My fold unguarded, my flock unfolded, I shall be scolded, and sent away."

Baid I, replying: "If they do miss you,
They ought to kiss you when you get home:
And well rewarded by friend and neighbor,
Should be the labor from which you come."

"They might remember," she answered meekly.
"That lambs are weakly and sheep are wild; But, if they love me, it's none so fervent; I am a servant, and not a child."

Then each hot ember glowed quick within me, Ab! love did win me to swift reply:
"Ah! do but prove me, and none shall blind you. Nor fray, nor find you, until I die."

She blushed and started, and stood awaiting. As if debating in dreams divine; But I did brave them-I told her plainly She doubted vainly; she must be mine So we twin hearted, from all the valley

Did chase and rally her nibbling ewes, And homeward drove them, we two together, Through blooming heather and gleaming dews That simple duty from grace did lend her-

My Doris tender, my Doris true; That I, her warder, did always bless her, And often press her to take her due.

And now in beauty she fills my dwelling-With love excelling, and undefiled; And love doth guard her, both fast and fervent-No more a servant, nor yet a child

#### Beeliganaland.

Bechuanaland is the paradise of the workingman. In the course of our sojourn we never saw a beggar or a stary ing person Masons in Bechnanaland were getting wages of 15s. to £1 per diem and this with most at 5d, a pound. Na tives in the coal pits were getting 5s. a day. When we consider that a Kaffir's food, cerebiting of Boer meni pap, cost from 5d to 6d a day, there is a good man gan for saviers. We had Daralongs and Disutes were negative us. The former wa fourst dever with their fingers, but verpoet to pleasure with a great diindicate on the bard work. The Partie are a the race rescallent's proper area married of P.

rate the theatre - San I can

Variable is a season college professor the remember to a count call to ed distant and, following the cus romed the class "counted around" one trade place and at Cloner time, and he at core and down with the family to enjoy

He does not remember that his appetite was particularly sharp that day, but at the close of the ment the mistrage of the house Imaked across the table toward her husband and remarked:

"Well, John, I guess you'd better kill that heifer after all." - Youth's Compan-

### A Case of Courage.

It is remarkable how moral courage will almost always overcome brute force. When Gen. Clarke was subduing hostile Indians he once had before him a chief whose record was one of bloodshed and pillage, and who made it a boast that he feared no man. Clarke treated him with contempt, accused him of being a squaw who would never fight, and had all his insignia of rank stripped off him. The savage, who had always been accustomed to being cringed to, was awed by the intrepid senring of the white man, and begged for peace and pardon. He never gave any more trouble. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wanted to Know Her Sphere of Duty. "Are you the girl who was to come to our house as a nurse?" asked a fashionable lady of the healthy looking girl who had just entered the room.

"I am, ma'am." "I have examined your references and I find them satisfactory. You may begin next week."

"But if ye plaze, ma'am, I'd like to ask yez wan question." "What is it?"

"Is it a baby or a poog dog that I'm to look afther?"—Merchant Traveler.

The Graphophone in Sickness A Dr. Richardson has achieved some instructive experiments in the use of the graphophone for recording physical symptoms, such as coughs and pulses. A cough of today can always be recorded and compared readily with one of days THE BEGGING BUSINESS.

A POLICEMAN COMMENTS UPON THAT AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

San Francisco Mendicants Who Sell the Food They Receive-It Is Used for Free Lunch-The Officer's Grief Because He Can't Be President.

What a policeman doesn't know is oftentimes past finding out. He is a traveling junk shop of scrap information; a peripatetic encyclopedia of mis-cellaneous bits of knowledge. As a rule he isn't much up on theology or science, "'cause he never had no show" in that line, but on the hows and whens and whys and wherefores of the life that rolls on about him he has a "pretty tight grip." If you know how to go to him, you can learn a great deal more than the way to the pavilion or what time the last car leaves the ferry. Of course, there are a few policemen and a regiment of

other policemen. "This is a pretty hard kind o' life," said one who belongs to the first class, last night. "It's killing. After a man has been an officer for a while he's good for nothing else. Hobbling about from one corner to another, and keeping within sound of the sergeant's whistle, is bad for ambition. You never heard of a policeman getting any high office. Tailers, plowboys, rail splitters, canal boys and printers' devils have climbed to the president's chair, but nary a policeman. l once heard of an officer who became president of a literary society in Kansas, but the meetings were held in his house; his daughter was the secretary, his son was the treasurer, his other son was the sergeant-at-arms an' his wife an' baby made the audience. He was the first officer I ever heard of who got a high position, and perhaps he didn't count. Some officers graduated to the dash board of street cars, but they never appear to go any higher. Although we are constantly telling people to 'move on,' we always stand still ourselves. We pick up a good deal of information on different subjects, but the only people that seem to want it are the reporters. You

see that girl there with the bundle?" The reporter took off his glasses and saw her at once. She was a very dirty slovenly dressed child, and had a bag in her arms.

bread, cake, meat, slices of pie and about everything that's eatable.' "Why, she has enough to last a family

"She's a beggar, and is loaded up with

for a month," said the reporter. "I suppose she can lay off, now, like the ant." "Oh, no she can't or won't," returned

the officer. "She'll be out again to-morrow morning and will work another part of town. Do you know what the beggars do with the bread and other stuff the charitable people give them? No? Well, they sell it to the saloons on the Barbary coast and in other tough quarters. The meat an' loaves that are put into the dirty hands of mendicant poverty today furnish the free lunch counters of the saloons to-morrow. That girl will make from \$2 to \$3 a day begging. She sells what eatables she gets and cleans up quite a penny from the sales. Then some people give the beggars money, and in a week the earnings amount to a good

THE WAYS OF PROFESSIONALS. "Do all the beggars sell what is given

"What would they do with it? At some houses they get enough to keep a family for a week. They all have a dozen or more pockets in their clothes, and before they make their appearance at a second house they have stowed away what they got at the first."

plate.-Professor C. H. Henderson in "Do they eat of the contributions?" "Oh, yes, indeed. People throw out their back door better food than many an honest man has ever a chance of seeing. The beggars keep the choicest and sell the rest." fense is very common. The letters make

"What do they do with the clothing

they get?" "The boys and girls don't go for clothing. The fathers and mothers work the wardrobe racket. The old man is willing to do any kind o' work for a coat or a pair o' pants, and the woman has three ragged boys at home who can't go to school because they have no clothes. The beggar is as sagacious in working his trade as the cleverest business man in the city. He picks out the houses with the well trimmed gardens and the clean sidewalks and steps. The woman attends the places where well dressed boys play about the door. All the clothing they get is sold; some for rags, some to the second hand dealers, and the proceeds go for drink. I have been traveling a beat for seven years, and I never knew or heard of an honest man making a door to door canvass for assistance. No matter how near he was to starvation, the decent man won't do that." "Do beggars get any food from restau-

Of course you can't swear to this and he is safe, and you have simply paid him for robbing you.—St. Louis Globe-Dem-"Very little. A bit of meat is in a bad way when it can't be used by a restaurant. And then the refuse in all the eating houses is sold to the dairies or pig raisers. Men go around every day with wagons collecting the refuse, and the worth of the stuff is knocked off the milk and somehow the idea prevails in the mind of the average Indian that this

Here the sergeant's whistle sounded. and when the officer responded he had not breath enough to continue his remarks. -San Francisco Chronicle.

He was very fond of diamonds. Everybody who knew him knew his weakness for those jewels, although every-body knew that he was poor. They used to laugh at him kindly, because when he hadn't a quarter to buy a cheap meal he'd show a Kohinoor in his shirt front. One day he made a lucky strike and found himself rich. He went off to Europe, and in the meantime he kept gaining riches. He came back most quietly dressed, without a sign of jewelry of any kind. An old friend met him and looked at him.

"There's something wrong about you, Dan. You lack something. Where are so when this body puts off things morted it enters immortality in the form of some lower animal.—Troy Times. "Oh," said Dan, "I'm too rich to wear THE EIFFEL TOWER.

How the Tallest Artificial Structure on the Earth Looks.

The monstrous tower designed by Engineer Eiffel for the Paris exposition has three stories or divisions. The first story is sixty meters high (a meter is equal to thirty-nine inches) and rests on the arches which join the four foundation columns that carry upon them the entire weight of the huge tower.

The tower has four distinct sections. Each wing is provided with a refreshment saloon that may be reached by means of winding staircases under the foundation piers. Notwithstanding the center of the space has been set apart for the elevator, there still remain 4,200 square meters of floor room for the accommodation of visitors who may desire to promenade and enjoy a view of the city from that height.

The apartments are very roomy, and precautions have been taken to insure the visitors against all possibility of acci-

An fron railing, about four feet high, with an arched roof to exclude the intense rays of the sun, surrounds the extreme edge of the platform, as it may be called, which has been reserved as a promenade for those who desire to walk about. The requirements for the comfort of the inner man, too, have not been forgotten. Kitchens, storerooms, than "blood wirm." But in disease the ice chests and the like have been fired un

in the most handy manner tanagmable. Each one of the four cafes is provided with a cellar capable of storing 200 tuns

Everything about the structure is absolutely fireproof, for iron is the only material that has been used in its construction. Two thousand persons per hour can ascend and descend the staircases leading to the platform, and 4,000 can find seats to rest upon in the cafes at one time.

The second story, which is sixty meters above the first one, is also reached by, four staircases built inside of the supporting columns which make a sharp inward curve, leaving but 1,400 square meters of surface for the platform and promenade. Here, too, in the commodious and handsomely decorated cafe the thirsty and tired sightseer may find something more potent than Seine water to recuperate his strength.

This story is ninety-one meters above the tip of the Notre Dame steeple, and higher than the tower of the palace of the Trocadero, on the other side of the river, and, as may easily be imagined, the view of the surrounding country to be had from such an altitude is almost indescribable. From here on the columns of the tower fall in toward each other until they ascend a distance of 275 meters above the ground, where the third and last story is situated.

Only one staircase leads to the third story, which is for the exclusive use of | it and soon the same is coated with mu- | R. B. WINDHAM, the persons employed in the tower, and all visitors are expected to use the elevators, two in number, to reach that point. The platform is eighteen meters square, still large enough to erect thereon a comfortably sized dwelling. The view here is simply superb. The story is equipped with reflecting mirrors and a large supply of field glasses for those who wish to use them. It has been estimated that the ordinary eye can discern objects seventy miles away.

The tower terminates in what is known as the lantern, twenty-five meters above the third section, but this place has been set aside for the use of the scientists for making observations. - Vossiche Zeitung.

### What a Boy Did.

A few days ago a horse attached to an express wagon went racing past the Grand Pacific. The animal had evidently been feeding and became frightened, for he had no bit in his mouth and his bridle hung on his neck. As the runaway rushed furiously across Clark street and west on Jackson a young lad jumped forward, caught the tailboard of the wagon and climbed in. He had no sooner got there than the vehicle struck a cab and careened sufficiently to throw the boy out. He picked himself up quickly and climbed back once more into the wagon. While the horse was still running at full speed the boy ventured out on to the shafts, reached the horse's head and managed to stop the animal just before Fifth avenue was reached. Two policemen stood on the corner of Jackson and Clark and saw the horse rush by, but made only slight efforts to check him. For all this one of the bold bluecoats said to the other: "That was a brave attempt you made to stop that horse, Jim; your life was in danger every minute." "That's true, Dan, that's true; and I never would have had the courage to do what I did had I not seen the bravery you showed first. It was your example that gave me the grit." And the guardians of the public put their clubs besides their noses and smiled knowingly at each other. - Chicago Her-

Another Egg Experiment. Make a very small hole in each end of

a fresh egg, and, after blowing out the contents, close one end with a bit of sealing wax. Cut two pieces of cloth in the shape of the body of a fish, and sew them together on the edges, so as to make a pointed bag. Put some sand into this for ballast. The mouth of the bag must be exactly the size of the egg, which is to be fastened into it with sealing wax or glue, to form the head of the fish. Having prepared it in this way, paint two eyes on the egg with black paint, and the magic fish is ready to be put into a jar of water. The weight of the sand in the bag must be such that the fish will float on the surface if left to itself, but so that a very light touch will cause it to sink. Cover the jar tightly with a piece of india rubber, or any other water proof flexible substance. When a hand is laid on the covering the pressure transmitted to the liquid will cause a little water to enter the egg, and the fish will dive; the heavier the pressure the more quickly it will plunge. Remove the pressure from the india rubber and the compressed air in the egg will force it out of the water and the fish will come to the surface again. - Christian Union.

THE HOT WATER CURE.

A VERY SIMPLE AND AGREEABLE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Harmonizing Conflicting Opinions on the Subject - How and When Hot Water Should Be Used-"The Hair of the Dog Is Good for the Bite,"

A "constant reader" writes that he is in a fog as to the effects of hot water in the treatment of dyspepsia. He has seen it advocated in these columns and condemned by an esteemed contemporary, who maintains that hot water brings on the disease for which it was recommended. He now writes to know which statement is correct. Hot water, hot tea or coffee, in fact, hot food, whether liquid or solid, if used persistently, will in time irritate the stomach and so impair its power to digest. Practically, it will bring

on dyspepsia. NOT ALWAYS DYSPEPSIA. Now as to the efficacy of hot water in the treatment of that disease. As a rem edy it doubtless appears of the "hair of the dog" sort. It must be remembered that there is a decided difference between a healthy stomach and one in disease. In health, nothing ought to be habitually put into that organ which is much more

What is known as dysperma springs from variable conditions, too many, in fact, to discuss here. But in nearly all of themthe stomach is less active than it ought to be, or it works to a disadvantage, and needs a spur or corrective.

Hot water acts in several ways. When taken into the stomach it not only stimulates it and quickens its action, but it tends-as do all hot applications-to allay irritation. Beside that it acts mechanically, and washes out that organ, hurrying its contents down into the intestine, when without it the same would be retained longer than there is any need of. Let a person who four or five hours after a hearty meal still feels uncomfortable sip a cup of very hot water, and it will bring him great relief, stimulating the stomach and washing out of it much of its contents which would have been sent on into the intestines had not that organ been fatigued by overwork.

Now, in what passes under the head of dyspepsia there is often a catarrhal trouble of the stomach, and the same sort of affection, also, frequently exists in the intestine. The lining is more or less irritated, and, in consequence of it, not only is the secretion of mucus greater than in health, but the same is changed in character, is thicker, more adhesive, etc. While the stomach is empty this sired. mucus pours out of its walls and glues them over, as it were With such a deposit upon them, let food be taken into cus, and so rendered less susceptible to the digestive fluids. Not only that, but the mucus in question, while on the walls, keeps back to a certain extent the gastric juice, and prevents its free entrance into the stomach. For such a condition of things as this hot water is the simplest, most grateful and effective remedy

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

But by hot water is not, by any means, meant water "scalding hot." Water too hot may injure the lining of the stomach and cause other ill effects. Hot water to be taken internally as a medicine should be at a temperature of from 110 to 120 degs., or about as hot as the coffee one indulges in after dinner. It should be taken before meals-from one-half to an hour and a half-and be slowly sipped. If one is even fifteen or twenty minutes in drinking a glassful all the better. There are some precautions to be used in

taking hot water. A person who is liable to hemorrhages should only take it "blood warm." One with heart trouble-who has a weak heart-must sip it more slowly than others need to do, occupying the longest time advised. While this remedy is one of the simplest and most effective in suitable cases, it must not be forgotten that its indiscriminate use is strongly discouraged. Before applying it habitually, the safe way is to consult a physician, as in some instances where it would seem advisable to take it, it might be contra-indicated. To settle this question regarding the value of hot water and the possible dangers of using it, the following testimony of a physician is offered:

"We often hear it said that the free and prolonged use of hot water tends to injure the system. Some say that it is weakening, that it weakens the nerves of the stomach, that it causes anæmia of the stomach, that it interferes with digestion, that it tends to produce a flushed face and cerebral hyperæmia, that it debilitates the alimentary tract, and that it causes a host more of most direful evils. As a rule, all these objections are theoretical, and come from those who never used it intelligently and systematically. and hence are ignorant of the facts. In reply to such objections, all I can say is that I have used hot water daily for six years without the slightest perceptible injury, and have seen only uniformly good results in persons for whom I have prescribed its daily and long continued use."-Boston Herald

Stormy Parts of the Ocean. The most violent hurricanes originate in the tropical latitudes; in the Atlantic ocean, to the north or east of the West Indian Islands; and in the Pacific, in the China seas, and the neighborhood of the Philippine Islands. As the West Indian cyclones follow the course of the gulf stream, so the typhoons of the Pacific follow the course of the great oceanic current which passes round the East Indian archipelago, the shores of China and the Japanese Islands. A more continuously rough and stormy part of the ocean does not, perhaps, exist than that in the neighborhood of the Shetland Isles at the north of Scotland, where the German and Atlantic oceans meet, and where the currents are both rapid and dangerous. The most variable weather is, nowever, experienced off Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.—New York Telegram,

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