Notice of Special Election.

Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 8th day of June, 1889, a special election will be held in and for Cass county, in the State of Nebraska, for the purpose of submitting and to submit to the legal voters of Cass county, in the State of Nebraska, for their acceptance or rejection, by vote and ballot, and allowing the legal voters of said Cass county to vote upon the following question and proposition, to-wit:

Shall the County of Cass, in the State of Nebraska, issue and put upon the market Eighty Bonds of said county of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, said bonds to be dated on the first day of January, 1890, and to be payable at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Nebraska, in the City of New York, State of New York, twenty years after the date thereof, redeemable at any time on or after ten years from date thereof, at the option of said County of Cass, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year, for which interest coupons shall be attached, payable at the Fiscal Agency aforesaid, and shall the County Commissioners of the said county of Cass, or other person or persons charged by law with the levying of taxes for said county for the time being in addition to the annual taxes, caused to be levied annually a tax on all the taxable property of said county, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as the same shall become due and payable, and also cause to be levied each year upon the taxable property of said county, a tax sufficient to pay five per cent of the principal of said bonds, and at the tax levy preceding the maturity of said bonds, levy a tax on all the taxable property of said county to an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest due on said bonds, and taking such action as the requirements of the law and the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and the interest of said county and the public may demand, *provided* that proceedings shall be commenced for the erection of said Court House on or before the first day of April, A. D., 1890, and shall be continued without unnecessary delay until the same shall be completed.

Such special election is to be held and said question and proposition is to be submitted thereat in accordance with the terms of an order of the Board of County Commissioners of the said County of Cass, made at a regular adjourned session of said Board, duly convened and held at the City of Plattsmouth, the county seat of said Cass county, on the 9th day of May, A. D., 1889, and in accordance with the law and statute of Nebraska in said case made and provided and as set forth in its question and proposition so to be submitted and therein set forth and made a part of this notice, and according to the terms thereof, and that said question and proposition be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of said Cass county, and the following shall be the form of the ballots to be used at said election in favor of said question and proposition, to-wit:

"For the issue of the Bonds of the County of Cass for the purpose of building a County Court House and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of such Bonds."

And the form of the ballots to be used at said election against said question and proposition, shall be as follows:

"Against the issue of Bonds of the County of Cass for the purpose of building a County Court House and the levy of a tax to pay the principal and interest of such Bonds."

Which election shall be opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of said day, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, that is to say the polls at such election shall be open at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

And the County Clerk of said county of Cass shall at least twenty days previous to such election make out and deliver to the Sheriff of said county three notices thereof of such election, for each Election Precinct, District and Ward, in which such election in said County of Cass is to be held, and the said Sheriff shall post up in three of the most public places in each Election Precinct, District and Ward, in which the election in said County of Cass is to be held, the said three notices thereof at least ten days before the time of holding such election, and at least one copy of the question and proposition so to be submitted and above set forth shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at each of the several places of voting during the day of such election.

It is further ordered and declared that this notice of such election and of such question and proposition so to be voted upon and of the form in which said votes is to be taken, including a full and complete copy of this notice shall be given by publication thereof in the Plattsmouth HERALD, Plattsmouth *Journal*, Weeping Water *Republican*, *Cass County Eagle*, Wabash Weekly *News*, Elmwood *Echo*, Louisville *Advertiser*, Union *Ledger* and Greenwood *Gazette*, newspapers printed and published and of general circulation in the said County of Cass, for at least four weeks next preceeding the day of said election.

It is further ordered that such election shall take place and be held at the following named polling places and voting places in said County of Cass, to-wit:

In Tipton Precinct, at Tidball & Fuller's lumber office, Eagle.

In Greenwood Precinct, at Town House

In Salt Creek Precinct, at Coleman & McPherson's lumber office.

In Stove Creek Precinct, at Grand Army hall, Elmwood.

In Elmwood Precinct, Elmwood Center School House.

In South Bend Precinct, at South Platte lumber office, South Bend.

In Weeping Water Precinct at school house in district No. 83.

Weeping Water City at Dr. J. W. Thomas' office, Weeping Water.

In Center Precinct, at Manley school house, Manley.

In Louisville Precinct, at Seth Rockwell's office, Louisville.

In Avoca Precinct, at O. Tefft's office, Avoca.

In Mt. Pleasant Precinct, at Gilmore's school house, district No. 80.

In Eight Mile Grove Precinct, at Heil's school house, district No. 88.

In Liberty Precinct, at Leidigh & Donaldson's lumber office, Union.

In Rock Bluffs Precinct, at Murray School house, Murray.

In Plattsmouth Precinct, at Taylor's school house, district No. 37.

In the City of Plattsmouth:

First Ward, County Clerk's office.

Second Ward, old foundry office.

Third Ward, Richey Bros. Lumber office

Fourth Ward, Waterman's lumber office.

Fifth Ward, Fifth Ward school house.

And that at such election the votes shall be received and returns thereof made and the same shall be canvassed by the same officers and in the same manner as required by law at each general election, and it is further ordered that the County Clerk prepare and deliver to the proper officers of such election duplicate poll Books and necessary tally lists for use at such election.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1889.

A. B. DICKSON,
Chairman of Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska.

ATTEST:

Witness my hand as County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska, and seal of said county hereto affixed this 9th day of May, A. D. 1889.

SEAL BIRD CRITCHFIELD,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, Nebraska.

IMPORTANT TO THE CITIZENS.

A Traveling Man Creates Great Excitement in the Empire House.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1888.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich:

GENTS:—Your Mr. Brooks came here tonight and registered as agent for Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and as he did so it awakened in me an interest never before realized in a guest at my house. You will not wonder at it when I tell you the story. For years I have been greatly afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, the pain and soreness of the joints at times being almost unbearable; could move about only with the aid of crutches. In addition to this my stomach became badly diseased, and neuralgia set in, which threatened to end my day. A traveling man stopping with me gave quite a history of your Syrup, and the peculiarities of its combination, which induced me to try it. I have taken six bottles and no act in my life affords me greater satisfaction than in writing you I am a well man.

It will be a pleasure for me to answer any communications, for I believe it to be the best remedy ever formulated.

A. S. BOWLEY, Proprietor,
Empire House, Independence, Iowa.
Sold by F. G. FRICKE & Co.

DEPARTNENT OF THE INTERIOR, CENSUS OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1889.

To the Medical Profession:

The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the report on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States as returned by the Eleventh census. As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration. In view of this, the census office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more acurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the census office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that nearly double this number will be obtained for the Eleventh census. Physicians not receiving registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the census office, and, with the register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington. If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the Eleventh census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it. It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT G. PORTER, Supt. of Census.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare time only may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for return. B. F. J. & Co.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE COMPENSATION THAT COMES TO THE WIFE AND MOTHER.

How to Tame and Train a Canary Bird. Valuable Thoughts on the Care of Children—Physical Culture for Ladies—The Noble Deeds of Some of Earth's Angels.

"My boys and I have been shut up together for six weeks," said a little woman the other day, her bright face dimpling with sunny smiles, showing how sweet and fresh is the quality of youthfulness which makes the matron as captivating in her meridian as the girl must have been in her morning. "Quarantined," she added; "and we've had a siege of it; but the dear lads were never really ill, notwithstanding the dreadful character of the disease which had them in its clutches. Of course we were terribly anxious, and the doctor kept warning us that we could not be too careful; and I had such a horror of any infection wafting itself from our doors into the home of somebody else where there were children that I could not sufficiently multiply precautions; but when all was said, and all the privations and disappointments borne, there were compensations. The boys and I grew so well acquainted! We read several splendid books through, from first chapter to finis; we studied the New Testament; we played games. They told me everything, just as when they were my babies toddling over the floor and coming to mamma with their questions and their troubles; and now that it is over I shall always look back with a certain gratitude and pleasure of memory on our six weeks in quarantine."

Mothers whose boys and girls are full of the excitements and ambitions of student life, or whose brood is just poising for flight from the home nest, will understand this woman's feeling perfectly.

A similar experience has been the portion of many of us, varied perhaps by certain conditions. The dear husband, it may be, has been very ill, so that for some days life, seeming gray faced and unfamiliar, has taken on a new and stern aspect; what with the secession from the ordinary routine, meals altered to suit the convenience of those in attendance on the invalid, the world of fashion and of recreation temporarily excluded, the daughter's practicing hushed, the little ones diverted in a far away nursery that papa should not be disturbed, kindred coming with anxious faces and soft foot falls to make daily inquiry, flowers and dainty food left at the door by friendly neighbors, the pastor dropping in as often as the physician, the door bell muffled; while to all hearts in the household there has been vaguely threatening the menace of an unspeakable sorrow.

What if the happy, easy going, merry voiced man, spending his life between business and home, the morning and evening regularly calling him to one or the other point with the steady jogging back and forth of the pendulum, should be about to leave it all, to lay down the cares and forget the activities, and sleep the last sleep? The wife, who has accepted much of his devotion as a matter of course, her right like that of the flower to sunshine and rain, suddenly in a glimpse of revelation perceives how much she loves him, appreciates his generous love for her; and when, later, the tide turns, and the patient is convalescent, the first blessed helpless querulous stage over, and the "season of calm weather," when health is coming back like the tide at flood, fairly inaugurated, what delight, what ecstasy, what renewal of the wooing and the winning days of long ago!

"Papa and mamma," the children say, smiling as they pass the door and hear the voices of the married lovers in endless confidential chat, "are really more devoted than ever." For the first time in years the pair have an opportunity to be much together in that solitude of two which is the sweetest thing in the whole world, and itself an Eden returned, when the two, heart, soul and human interests, are absolutely one.

Nearer to God we climb by such a ladder as this, and heaven sheds its light of jasper and amethyst over earth's prosaic days. There is a kernel of compensation within the husk of such suffering, common though it be, and the home values rise higher, the home unities are better conserved, the home attitude of defense against outside temptations is more resolutely maintained in consequence.

A child's school course is interrupted just when parents and teachers are most jubilant over the rich mental development which is so rapid and so promising. The eyes, the back, the quick growth, some danger signal flung out by nature in pallor or fatigue, sleep walking or forgetfulness, pain or nervous waste, alarm the family doctor, and he calls a halt. Father and mother are reluctant to admit that the studies and school discipline are too much for the son or daughter of whom they are so proud; but they are people of common sense, and too much is at stake to make risk possible. The boy leaves the desk and takes up the hoe and rake; the girl goes from the piano to the seaside; a journey is planned, and a thousand influences hitherto out of range are brought to bear upon the culture of the youthful mind. The time, far from being lost, is put to good account. The law of compensation holds everywhere, never more firmly than in the life of the household.—Harper's Bazar.

Training and Taming Canary Birds.

I have tamed several birds. I left England one year ago, and before I came had a bird that was so wild, it was terrible to go near the cage. This is what I did: I hung the cage up against the wall in my bedroom, more from fear of the cat than anything, and at night when it got dusk I threw over the cage a light covering. When I went to bed and the gas was burning bright it roused the bird, and she generally gave a twit, twit, asking if I was there. I took the covering off, placed her on my table and used to sit by her talking baby nonsense, till at last she came to the side where I was sitting, flutter her wings and open her beak, which I took for a kiss and "good night." I always put her up and covered her; sometimes she would twit and worry in her cage after I was in bed, upon which I always called out, "Go to sleep, birdie," and she was generally quiet.

During the day I shut myself in my room and opened the cage door; it was not long before she came out and would pick up any threads and carry them into the cage. Since I came to America I bought her a large cage, such as they put mocking birds in, and gave her plenty of space (when I placed the old cage on the table she refused to go into it). Never hang canaries in a draught. I always placed her cage on the dining room table at one end and there I kept it, with the door always open, unless I opened the window and then I closed it for a moment, when she hopped about the cage in a fury. At dinner time she always went to the potato dish, and if she found it too hot came to our plates and helped herself to the potato soaked in gravy. At last, of her own accord, she followed me anywhere, one of her wings being slightly clipped to prevent her from flying too far, but that was done before she was given to me. My rooms are three in a row, the sitting room in the center and the bedrooms leading from it on either side. In the morning she came hopping into my room and would twit till she roused me, then she hopped to my son's and performed the same kindness to him.

At last she would follow me into the kitchen and be very enraged if I drove her back to the sitting room. She always came to me if I called her and would fetch bread from any point, and if I pretended to take it from her, would fight like a little fury; she would do the same for my son. We placed little reins on her and she would hop round the table, and just as I had taught her some little tricks she suddenly died from cramp, caused by some one, thinking she had not water enough to bathe in, pouring some water which had been iced and, taking cold, had killed her. I have not had another. Why, in England a lady living in Sussex has a large cage full out of doors, and all her canaries live in the trees, and at feeding time they all come down and she is covered by a yellow cloud as they perch on her in every spot they can find to rest upon.—Savannah (Ga.) Lady in Good Housekeeping.

Dramatic Education.

"You would be surprised," said a friend, "at the number of society women who study dramatic art under the best teachers without the slightest intention of ever going on the stage. They do it as the readiest means of acquiring charm of manners and a good presence." The Delsarte system of training, rightly taken, is the finest way of acquiring flexibility of figure, grace of movement and facial control. I have often wished in observing the gauche motions and tricks of manner in even educated women that they could for a few months have the training a good actress receives. One sees these tricks of face conspicuous in country people coming to the centennial, and plenty who are not from the country either. The women smile, and they wrinkle up their eyes, [illegible] and show their gums [illegible] like [illegible] poodles.

A good dramatic teacher would attack these faults at once, and keep criticising them till the pupil was cured. Delsarte's "decomposing exercises"—attractive name!—are really the finest things for acquiring grace and control of the figure. They are, you know, a series of relaxing movements by bending each joint separately from the finger tips to the hips, differing from calisthenics in being less formal and fatiguing. Delsarte had the fault of a Frenchman in the passion for formulating theories which afflicts that nation. Formulas seldom do justice to an art, and his rules sound absurd, while their practice is quite another thing. A woman desiring the completest physical and emotional training should put herself under an enthusiastic pupil of Delsarte.—St. Louis Republic.

Sleeping Rooms for Children.

Possibly the attention of very few mothers has been directed to the importance of the position of their children's beds. With certain orderly, careful mothers a small alcove adjoining their sleeping room is generally considered suitable, leaving the main room so much freer for other uses. But to what fate are we consigning our child when we exile him to the alcove? Here lurks all the stale, vitiated or we might say dead air, undisturbed by the freer currents of the main room. The child breathing this air night after night experiences a loss of vitality, a tendency to colds and a languid, depressed condition in the morning, quite different from the refreshed awakening in pure air.

It has been demonstrated that the beds nearest the walls in the hospitals have the highest rate of mortality, they being subject to influences of polluted air similar to the alcove of the bedroom. The existence of bad ventilation around the corners and sides of rooms has been so well demonstrated that it has already given rise to the building of rotunda hospitals, where the current of air along the floors rises as it reaches the wall, effectually ventilating the whole. The first suggestion of this idea came from the dropping of a small piece of paper near the center of a rotunda, where it skimmed along the floor and rose as it reached the wall. In an ordinary room a similar experiment with a piece of thistle down will indicate the usual direction of the air currents.—Babyhood.

Worth Remembering.

The following incident was related by a family physician: Being called upon to visit a sick child, he found the babe in apparently good health, but crying and struggling continually as though suffering extreme pain and anguish. The mother stated that the child was desirous of nursing continually, and in order to quiet it, she had been obliged to let it nurse as often as the crying paroxysm came on. When that failed to quiet it, paregoric or soothing sirup had been administered.

"When did you give the baby a drink of water last?" asked the doctor.

"I don't remember" replied the mother. "I seldom let him drink water. Does he need it?"

"Need it!" exclaimed the doctor. "Why should he not need it as much as you? The child is suffering from thirst, nothing more."

He accordingly called for cold water, gave the infant a few spoonfuls, and it immediately ceased fretting and soon went to sleep, enjoying a long refreshing slumber, the first for many hours.

All mothers and nurses should remember this. Infants who nurse may often suffer torment for the lack of a drink of water. Often a child cries from thirst; therefore use common sense, and instead of dosing it with poisonous compounds, give the little sufferer all he wants.—Exchange.

Physical Culture for Ladies.

"The Society for the Promotion of Physical Culture and Corset Dress" is the comprehensive name under which about one hundred Chicago women are associated. The name leaves nothing to be desired in the way of explanation. When Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller lectured here the society was formed to promulgate her ideas and continue in this vicinity her crusade for dress reform. Meetings are held on the first Friday of every month during the winter, and in the summer a child of the society, the "Outing club," keeps the members together. Mrs. Dr. Cary talked about the evils of tight lacing and of kindred subjects, illustrating her remarks by a manikin—perhaps it should be called a womanikin. She told the members where their lungs were, and pointed out the fact that the heart lies, in ordinary human beings, near the breast bone. She also located other internal organs very accurately. The need for fresh air was enlarged upon, and the lecturer inveighed against compressing the lungs with corsets. It was remarked that most women are sadly ignorant of physiology in general, and of their own bodies in particular, and the speaker emphasized her desire to spread knowledge of that sort among feminine humanity.—Chicago Herald.

The Tyranny of Dressmakers.

A prominent New York woman declared to a reporter that she is ready to organize a society for the protection of women from the tyranny of dressmakers. "Just think of it," she exclaims, "in the great majority of cases we can't have a dress made as we want it for love or money. The dressmaker scornfully ignores our desires, and makes it to suit herself. 'I won't make your gown that way,' said my dressmaker the other day in answer

A REGRET.

Oh could we but have seen, while they were ours,
The grace of days forever passed away;
Had we but felt the beauty of the flowers
That bloomed for us before they knew decay;
Could we have known how we should yearn in vain
For looks and smiles no more to greet our sight,
Or how the fruitless tears would fall like rain
For hours of sweet communion, vanished quite;
Their worth to us, had we but better known,
Then had we held them dearer while our own,
Had kept some salvage for the joys o'erthrown,
And loneliness itself had found us less alone!

—The Century

GOOD READERS.

Some Sensible Suggestions for the Instruction of Old and Young.

Everybody has theories of education nowadays, and the next generation or two ought to grow into a highly cultivated race, but the importance of making them good readers is being forgotten. We educate children for their future good; we give them accomplishments to render them attractive and agreeable to the world of society; to develop their minds for their own future enjoyment, and, first of all things, we teach them to read and spell. How many of them, grown into men and women, who would be ashamed to spell badly, are able to read one paragraph, selected at random, so that every word shall be pronounced correctly, every sentence given understandingly, every inflection properly marked, and the thought of the author instantly seized and perfectly expressed, while the voice, meantime, is so pleasantly modulated that the fact of the sound itself is gratifying to the sense of hearing?

In the matter of pronunciation alone, few [illegible] a fashionable chit in the city. Out of ten attempts to pronounce correctly all the words of a certain paragraph, none were successful, the president of the chit himself making thirteen mistakes, which was only about the average number.

Make the attempt, each one for himself, and see how many of the following words you pronounce, either as Webster or Worcester directs: Acclimated, cement, pronunciation, plebeian, precedence, finance, concave, concentrate, phial, fuchsia, vase, interest, etc. The pronunciation classes which have been the rage in the east have been a public benefit and a matter of pleasant interest. A few have been recently organized in Chicago with much success, and arrangements have been effected for many more in the fall.

Everybody knows there are two ways of reading to one's self, and that one of these is as much a selfish benefit as reading aloud. This is with both eyes and lips; in imagination, although no sound is produced, the formation of each word on the lips is made and the attention, therefore, for the instant, so fixed upon it that its meaning is fully grasped. In the other way, there is such breathless interest in the facts narrated that there seems to be an overwhelming necessity to hurry on for information's sake, and the eyes alone turned automatically over the page, and an outline of meaning is grasped without an idea of the words and phraseology used to express it. The habit of so reading, skimming over things, produces in a very short time a poor memory. When everything is poured into the mind at such a rate that only a confused jumble is produced no wonder the memory breaks down.

There is but one way to read seriously, improvingly and not for the sole purpose of passing away the hours. Read and think at the same time. As each page is finished close the book or turn over the paper, concentrate the attention and think over what has just been read. If you can put the thoughts into words and speak them aloud, two things are bound to result: Improvement of mind and improvement of memory. Pleasure thus becomes intellectually profitable. This should ever be adopted in reading poetry, for the word painting here is so beautifully varied that ofttimes the meaning must be searched for seriously, ofttimes the style itself renders the exquisite thought obscure. The practice of memorizing passages of poetry will soon become mere play, if reading, good reading, is always done in this way. We cannot train the body to our will unless we give it exercise; nor can we expect different results in mind or memory.

The power of concentrated attention, it is claimed, is more apparent in man than in woman, and it cannot be denied that this is the case. But the average man trains his mind to this end by hourly practice; the average woman, perhaps once a month, attempts to concentrate her thoughts on one subject.

If in these days of culture we could all learn the definition of reading and know exactly what the phrase means when the word "reading" is qualified by the adverb "well," it would be of untold worth to us. A good memory is such a help to self confidence, a good understanding to self improvement; a good mind, well cultivated, such a treasure. An individual possessing all three is a delight unto himself and to the world.—Chicago Herald.

The Difference.

A great many scientific men have described in stately phrase the characteristic differences between men and women. Mrs. Frank Leslie, in an article on "Women's Clothes," sums them up, however, in a very piquant and satisfactory fashion. She says:

"A woman, if she were set down on an oasis in the Desert of Sahara, with not a caravan in sight, would peep into the pool to see how she looked, and would smooth and fluff her hair and pull her draperies into place before she looked to see if there was anything to eat. A man would look first for something to eat, and next for something to kill, and he would not look into the pool at all except to drink."

There you have a pen picture of the marked peculiarities of the two animals.—New York Herald.

How She Looks.

Grace Greenwood is one of the few women who look like their pictures. Anybody who has ever seen a counterfeit presentment of the high, rather pointed forehead, the prominent nose, the strong, kindly mouth, the friendly eyes and the heavy black hair drawn down almost to cover the tips of the ears, in the old fashion, would recognize the rather short figure and matronly proportions of the brilliant writer whose pen has not by any means lost its point and sparkle. Mrs. Lippincott has one grace rare among women or men—she knows when there has been enough after dinner speaking, and she can win more admiration by setting a clever remark in a frame of twelve words than often repays the most brilliant orator for a twenty minutes' peroration.—Kansas City Journal.

Life in Pizen Creek.

Col. Whipsaw (of the Rattlesnake ranch, being shown to his room in the Bad Lands house)—Wh-what does it say on that air sign up there?

Landlord—It says "Guests will please remove their spurs before retiring."

"By the north fork of the Great Crooked Bitterroot! Go out to the corral an' git my hoss an' I'll mosey! If the effete ways of the worn out east are sneakin' in here like this I shall start furder west to-night!"—Texas Siftings.

R. S. WINDHAM, Notary Public. JOHN A. DAVIES, Notary Public

WINDHAM & DAVIES,
Attorneys - at - Law.
Office over Bank of Cass County.
PLATTSMOUTH, - NEBRASKA

C. F. SMITH,
The Boss Tailor
Main St., Over Merges' Shoe Store.
Has the best and most complete stock of samples, both foreign and domestic woolens that ever came west of Missouri river. Note these prices: Business suits from $16 to $35, dress suits, $25 to $45, pants $4, $5, $6, $6.50 and upwards.
Will guarantee a fit.
Prices Defy Competition.

H. C. SCHMIDT,
(COUNTY SURVEYOR.)
Civil Engineer
Surveyor and Draftsman
Plans, Specifications and Estimates, Municipal Work, Maps &c.
PLATTSMOUTH. - - NEB

Dr. C. A. Marshall.

Resident Dentist.
Preservation of the Natural Teeth a Specialty. Anesthetics given for PAINLESS FILLING OR EXTRACTION OF TEETH. Artificial teeth made on Gold, Silver, Rubber or Celluloid Plates, and inserted as soon as teeth are extracted when desired.
All work warranted. Prices reasonable.
FITZGERALD'S BLOCK, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB

MIKE SCHNELLBACHER,
Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.
Wagon, Buggy, Machine and Plow
REPAIRING.
Horseshoeing
A Specialty. He uses the
NEVERSLIP
Horseshoe, the Best Horseshoe for the Farmer, or for Fast Driving and City purposes, ever invented. It is made so anyone can can put on sharp or flat corks as needed for wet and slippery roads, or smooth dry roads. Call and Examine these Shoes and you will have no other.
J. M. Schnellbacher,
5th St., Plattsmouth, Neb.

Lumber Yard.
THE OLD RELIABLE.
H. A. WATERMAN & SON
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PINE LUMBER!
Shingles, Lath, Sash,
Doors Blinds.
Can supply every demand of the trade Call and get terms. Fourth street In Rear of Opera House.

Robert Donnelly's Wagon and Blacksmith SHOP.
Wagons, Buggies, Machines Quickly Repaired; Plows Sharpened and General Jobbing Done.
Horseshoeing A Specialty
— I USE THE —
NEVERSLIP
Horseshoe, which sharpens itself as it wears away, so there is never any danger of your Horse slipping and hurting itself. Call and examine this Shoe and you will Have no other. Best Shoe made.
ROBERT DONNELLY
SIXTH ST., - - PLATTSMOUTH

Drunkenness
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