

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, Weeping Water Weekly News, Elmwood Echo, Louisville Advocate, Union Ledger and Greenwood Gazette, newspapers printed and published and of general circulation in said County of Cass, for at least four weeks next preceding 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 livery 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. Telfer's office, Avoca.

In Mt. Pleasant Precinct, at Gilmore's school house, district No. 89.

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT 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 accurate 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 30,000 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, Sup't of Cens.

\$75 to \$250 A MONEY can be made working for us. Agents who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business, spare room out may be probably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities: B. F. JOHNSON & Co., 1088 Wash. St., Richmond, Va.

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

ALL ABOUT BUTTONS.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING A VERY USEFUL ARTICLE.

The Greeks and Romans Did Not Have Them—We Are Inclined to the French for Their Invention—In the Olden Times When the Dukes Wore Dazzlers.

The word bouton (French bouton, from bout, an end or extremity, and bouter, to push or place), is less correctly applied to an appendage of dress than to a tiny projection or collet intended to be pressed by the thumb or finger for a specific purpose, of which the aptest illustration is furnished by the terminal button of an electric bell. The idea of utilizing the bouton for hanging anything thereby, or fastening anything thereto, is of comparatively modern date; in short, neither the term nor the article was known to the ancients. The dress of the Greeks and Romans needed not the presence of buttons, ample substitutes for which were found in the clasp. As evidence of this fact, it may be cited that among all the paintings and mosaics discovered in the ruins of Pompeii, no single illustration of the bouton has ever been brought to light. Nor did the simple costume of the Anglo-Saxons require those accessories, which nowadays we count ill affords to dispense with.

"BUTTONS ALL OVER 'EM." Previous to the Norman conquest, then, buttons in this country were altogether unknown, so that here we have a distinct proof of our historical indebtedness to the French for all innovations of fashion in the matter of costume. The Norman conquerors certainly have been of an inventive turn of mind, or they would never have conceived the utility of buttons in relation to dress. Nothing in nature could have suggested the bouton, unless, perhaps, it was that species of flower known as the "bachelor's button;" but this is scarcely probable. Rather let us say the suggestion came from the already familiar wooden knob or extremity known as the knob or bouton of their early furniture. We know ourselves how convenient it is to hang any article of dress upon a door or drawer handle, or even on the collet of a bedpost, so there exists no doubt that in this way it was how the Normans hit upon the idea of temporarily attaching one garment to another, until in course of time they dispensed with the ancient clasp altogether.

Once introduced, buttons soon came to be generally adopted by all classes, though no actual reference to them is to be traced in our literature prior to the early part of the fourteenth century. The reign of Edward I, which ushered in tight fitting garments, and particularly sleeves, afforded scope for an abundant display of buttons from the wrist to the elbow, of both sexes, set as thickly as possible, as may be seen in illuminations and upon effigies of this period. The writer of "The Romance of Sir Degrevant," for example, in describing the costume of an earl's daughter, observes: "To tell her buttons was weary," i. e., hard to count her buttons would be difficult. Even the servants of the time became infected with the craze. The habit of aping their masters in this particular is thus satirized by an old author: Now the horse clavers, clothed in pride, They bust them in buttons as it were a bride.

During the reign of Edward III the buttons were set close upon one another down the front of the coat or tunic or gown of males and the gown of females. In the next century, however, they suffered a considerable decline, in consequence of the introduction of laces and points; but, by the sixteenth century, they recovered their ascendancy to such a degree that not only do they appear in greater profusion and variety than before, but the material of which they were composed included gold, silver and even diamonds.

MARKS OF DISTINCTION. In the twelfth year of Charles II buttons constituted the chief imports of the country, and were subjected to a heavy duty. Soon after this reign, however, gold and silver buttons degenerated into those of paste, which at the same time rivaled the brilliancy of the most precious gems, while steel buttons of abnormal size, highly polished, became the distinctive mark of the dandies who frequented the Mall and Birdcage walk of St. James' park in the days of the Restoration.

A popular caricature of the year 1777 has for its subject one of these effeminate individuals dazzling a lady by the brightness of his steel buttons. It is, perhaps, well for us that the prosaic age in which we live affords little encouragement for eccentricity in regard to the wearing of buttons, whether in point of size or number. And yet the button rage of the middle ages certainly found a revival between the years 1873 and 1881, during which period the Birmingham button manufacturers must have made their fortunes. Then it was that the buttons on a lady's costume resembled the stars in the heavens, or there existed no possibility of counting them. There were buttons on the back and buttons down the front; buttons over the shoulders and buttons all the way down and across the skirts; buttons on the pockets and buttons everywhere; there were even buttons round the hat.

In China the highest grade of literary distinction is marked by a gold button affixed on the cap of the individual. The different grades of mandarins are likewise denoted by the color of the buttons which they are privileged to wear. So, also, in Europe a button on the front of the cap formerly represented a mark of military honor. Thus Shakespeare makes Guiderstern in "Hamlet" say: On Fortune's cap we are not the very button; mandarin's cap we are not the very crown. Again, George Gascoigne, in his "Woodcock," makes a similar allusion to the courtly favor of one of his gallants: His bonnet buttoned with gold, His comble cap bearded all with grey, His bonnet hose with linings manifold.

—London Queen.

The Greatest Smokers. According to population, Americans consume nearly twice the amount of tobacco that is consumed by Europeans. This comes of the great smoking of tobacco in the form of cigars. In cigar smoking there is only a partial combustion of the tobacco. The tobacco in a cigar would load an ordinary pipe four or five times. There is another thing to consider. Cigar smoking is very expensive compared with indulgence in the pipe. The habitual smoker who buys the cheapest cigars could for the same money provide himself with the best and costliest pipe smoking tobacco.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Strictly Business. A train in Arizona was boarded by robbers, who went through the luckless passengers. One of them happened to be a Hebrew "drummer" from New York, who, when his turn came, with fear and reluctance fished out \$300. He rapidly took \$4 from the pile and placed it in his vest pocket. "What do you mean by that?" asked the gentle robber, as he toyed with his revolver. "Hurry! hurry! the answer: 'Mine rent, you surely would not refuse me a 2 per cent discount on a strictly cash transaction like this.' He got the discount.—San Francisco Argonaut.

TO WOO SWEET SLEEP.

MANY SCHEMES EMPLOYED FOR CONQUERING INSOMNIA.

The Disciplined Brains of Great Soldiers. The Hop Pillow of Our Forefathers—A Plan That Would Cause Architects Trouble—Wet the Head.

If any unusually acute inventor could tell us of an infallible contrivance for going to sleep just when we wish to do so there can be no doubt whatever of the substantial benefit which would thereby be secured for mankind. Some fortunate individuals, like Napoleon I, can command sleep the moment they lay their heads on the pillows, others find themselves all through life sleeping the sleep of the just every night, without difficulty being experienced, as to occasional wakefulness, except when illness happens to supervene.

The Duke of Wellington, who always slept on a camp bedstead, had a maxim that when a man turned in bed it was time to turn out; and here it may be remarked that great soldiers appear to be peculiarly constituted in their power to summon sleep at will. Possibly this may be due to the habits of discipline which they have learned. They say to their brains, "Go to sleep," and at once the word of command is obeyed.

WITH HEADS TO THE WIND. We are all familiar with the stereotyped advice in cases of this kind to "turn the pillow," to "think of something else," or to imagine and count a number of mountain sheep going through a gate. Many a time and oft has the too wakeful brain worker attempted to carry these and similar prescriptions into practice, usually with results disproportionate to the efforts involved.

It may be said without much exaggeration that the man who can first imagine a flock of sheep, then a half open gate, and then can force his hypothetical sheep to go through one by one without crowding or dodging or turning tail, is fit for treason, stratagems or writing the sublime poetry. He is no ordinary man, and it is for ordinary individuals that the saving prescription is required.

Among prescriptions of a more or less sensible kind which have been at various times propounded and actually put into use for inducing sleep may be mentioned the hop pillow, in which our forefathers had considerable faith, the narcotic essential oil which produces the hop scent being supposed to be exceedingly soporific.

The hop pillow was used by George III habitually when that monarch suffered from insomnia. Then S. A. Ellis long ago announced as a grand discovery to the Scottish Curative Mesmeric association that sleep was all a matter of which way one's head points.

In a certain direction the electricity of the earth, which is supposed to flow between the poles, passes along the body, and so tends to the enjoyment of repose. Persons wishing to avoid sleepless nights must therefore, Mr. Ellis advised, always sleep south by north, with their heads pointing in their latter direction, and they must most religiously avoid attempting to slumber if their bed lies east and west.

The idea boasts some supporters nowadays, but the consequences of its universal prevalence would lead to extraordinary results. For example, architects would have greater difficulties in building suitable private residences than they encounter even now, if they were obliged to put their doors and fireplaces so that every apartment would afford of a bed being situated in exactly the same position all over the house.

Let us imagine also a country house, where the gentlemen all retired to bed about 12 o'clock, the ladies having departed to rest long before. What a rude awakening would ensue for the latter when they were suddenly roused by hearing horrible rumblings as of thunder in the rooms on every side, and above them! They would think it was an earthquake without a doubt, whereas, as a mere matter of fact, it would be only that each guest was simultaneously attempting to shift his four poster into consonance with the teachings of electrical science.

A PROPOSED SECRET. There was, moreover, a London gentleman who years ago really believed he had found an absolutely certain prescription for banishing wakefulness, and he was willing to impart his knowledge to others for a handsome fee on the express condition that the information should "go no further."

When the sleep practitioner died one of his patients informed an expectant world that the grand secret was simply this: A person lying in bed and attempting to sleep usually breathes through his nostrils, and the breath so emitted is, in cold weather, quite visible. All that has to be done is for the subject to think of his own breathing, to imagine that he sees every breath that issues from his nostrils, and in a moment or two he will fall into a refreshing slumber. There may be some virtue in this prescription, though common sense would be inclined to suppose that the mere bother of imagining anything whatsoever would be so tiresome as to excite the brain and banish sleep much farther off than ever.

Some persons, however, testified to the complete efficacy of the breathing plan. Alfred Smece, the author of "Elements of Electro-Biology," was also mentioned to solve the puzzle why sleep, when much needed, is often altogether denied. He referred to the whole matter to the region of "the bio-dynamic circuit," but the practical prescription was to wet the top of the head with cold water, and he asserts that he has thus often obtained for a sufferer rest when every other means have failed.

All these spritied endeavors are worthy of much praise; but perhaps the best prescription for avoiding sleepless nights or parts of nights is not to take heavy suppers, to go in for exercise and not to sit up late, exciting the brain.—London Standard.

When Perfection Brings Profits.

Horse racing, in itself, is neither degrading nor anything else that is bad; a race is a beautiful and exhilarating spectacle, and quiet men, who never bet, are taken out of themselves in a delightful fashion when the exquisite thoroughbreds thunder past. No sensible man supposes for a moment that owners and trainers have any deliberate intention of improving the breed of horses, but, nevertheless, these splendid tests of speed and endurance undoubtedly tend indirectly to produce a fine breed, and that is worth taking into account. The survival of the fittest is the law that governs racing studs; the thought and observation of clever men are constantly exercised with a view to preserving excellence and eliminating defects, so that little by little we have contrived in the course of a century to approach a magnificent animal could give half a mile start to any Arab steed that ever was foaled and run away from the Arab at the finish of a four mile course. Weight need not be considered, for if the eastern bred horse only carried a postage stamp the result would be much about the same.

Minting could carry fourteen stone across a country, while if we come to mere speed there is really no knowing what horses like Ormonde, Energy, Prince Charlie and others might have done had they been bred. If the Emir of Hail were to bring over fifty of his best bred horses, they could pick out fifty lilies from among their second rate animals, and the worst of the lilies could distance the best of the Arabs on any terms; while, if fifty heats were run off over any courses from half a mile to four miles, the English horses would not lose one. The champion Arab of the world was matched against one of the worst thoroughbreds in training; the English "plator" carried about five stone more than the pride of the east, and won by a quarter of a mile. Unconsciously the breeders of races have been evolving for us the swiftest, strongest and most courageous horse known to the world, and we cannot afford to neglect that consideration, for people will not strive after perfection unless perfection brings profit.—The Contemporary Review.

ASTORIA CHILD WIVES. The Indian reformers who have taken in hand the remarriage of girl widows find no difficulty in obtaining plenty of candidates. Where trouble comes in is as to the disposal of these matrimonially disposed ladies pending the discovery of suitable partners. No sooner does a widow announce her intention of securing another husband if she can than she is disowned by all her kith and kin, cut by her acquaintances and in some cases sent adrift to pick up a living for herself. The reformers feel under an obligation, therefore, to soften the severity of the martyrdom to the best of their ability, and with that object widow homes have been established here and there. The expedient is, perhaps, as good a one as could be devised, but the managers of the homes are not to be envied. In order to carry out the rest of the scheme suitors have to be admitted to make choice among the bereaved beauties, and then, of course, a certain amount of philanthropy must be allowed to enable the high contracting parties to come to terms.

All maternal heads of families well know that even when only one affair of this sort is going on in a household, a deal of finesse and circumspection often have to be exercised. Dire, then, must have been the perplexities of the native matron at the Julpigori home lately, when twenty-five amorous youths were daily courting as many skittish widows. The bridegrooms expectant actually had the audacity to apply for lodgings in the house, but this request was, of course, sternly refused. Since, however, the system appears to bring about a considerable number of marriages, these little imperfections in the machinery may be pardoned. There is no fate more terrible than that of the Indian child widow, doomed to an isolated and hopeless existence while yet in her early teens.—London Globe.

BADLY ADDICTED TO THE RAILROAD PASS HABIT. A lobbyist at Springfield, Ill., who had been a railroad deadhead for many years, was called to his home, about forty miles from Chicago, by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife. When he reached Chicago it was late in the evening, and there was but one more train to his town that night. As he was waiting for the train time he noticed the conductor was a new man, whom he did not know, and then for the first time he called to mind the fact that he had left his annual pass over that road in his room at Springfield. Approaching the conductor, he introduced himself and told the circumstances, said that all the old conductors knew him, and he never had to show his pass to them, so he had been careless about it.

"I have no doubt it is all right," said the conductor, "but I cannot carry you."

"But," said the gentleman, pleadingly, "my wife is very ill. I must go home on this train."

"I am sorry," replied the conductor, "but I cannot carry you."

"Is there anybody around here authorized to issue a pass? Anybody who can give me one?"

The conductor knew of nobody around the depot who had that authority.

"Well," said the lobbyist in despair, "I shall have to drive out there, and I don't know the road, and it will take me all night anyway."

The conductor was at last touched by the lobbyist's predicament and said: "I can't carry you for nothing, but I will advance the money to you if—"

"Thunder and lightning!" exclaimed the lobbyist, smiling all over: "I've got a thousand dollars right here in my pocket, and he ran off to buy a ticket. When he came back he said: 'Conductor, if you hadn't mentioned money I should never have thought of paying my fare. I had forgotten that I could travel on anything but a pass.' His fare was \$1.10.—Washington Post.

R. B. WINDHAM, JOHN A. DAVIES, Notary Public, 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 wools that ever came west of Missouri river. Note these prices: Business suits from \$16 to \$25, dress suits, \$25 to \$45, pants \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.50 and upwards. Sewing Machine guaranteed.

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 de sired.

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 Past Riding 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, when sharpened 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

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC. It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. WE GUARANTEE a complete cure in every instance. 50 pages book FREE. Address in confidence.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 186 Race St., Cincinnati, O.