



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

CLASS LODGE NO. 128, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening of each week. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

PLATTSMOUTH ENCAMPMENT NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every alternate Friday in each month in the Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers are invited to attend.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 6, K. A. O. U. W.—Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at their hall. All transient brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

CLASS LODGE NO. 222, MODERN WOMEN OF AMERICA.—Meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at K. of P. Hall. All transient brothers are invited to meet with us.

NEBRASKA CHAPTER NO. 5, K. A. M.—Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at Mason's Hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE NO. 6, K. A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at Rockwood hall at 8 o'clock. All transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

TRIO LODGE NO. 81, A. O. U. W.—Meets every alternate Friday evening at K. of P. Hall. Transient brothers are respectfully invited to attend.

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CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor	F. M. RICHY
Clerk	W. K. FOX
Treasurer	JAMES PATTERSON, JR.
Attorney	BYRON CLARK
Engineer	H. C. SCHMIDT
Police Judge	S. CLIFFORD
Marshal	I. H. DUNN
Councilmen, 1st ward	J. A. SALESBURY
2d "	C. BREKKEFIELD
3d "	D. A. SHIFMAN
4th "	D. M. JONES
5th "	M. F. MURPHY
Board Pub. Works	J. W. JOHNSON, Chairman F. H. GORDER W. H. NEWELL

PLATTSMOUTH BOARD OF TRADE

President	Robt. B. Windham
1st Vice President	A. E. Todd
2d Vice President	Wm. Neville
Secretary	F. Hettmann
Treasurer	F. R. Guthman
J. C. Richey, F. E. White, J. C. Patterson, J. A. Conner, B. Eason, C. W. Sherman, F. Gordon, J. V. Weickbach.	

MACONIHIE POST 45 C. A. R. ROSTER.

M. A. DICKSON	Commander
BENJ. HUMBLE	Senior Vice
JOHN NILES	Junior Vice
A. SHIFMAN	Adjutant
W. M. MURPHY	Song
A. TRESCH	Organist
JAMES HICKSON	Officer of the Day
ANDERSON, E. ELY	Quarter Master
L. C. GIFFERS	Post Chaplain
Meeting every Saturday evening	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEY. S. F. THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public. Office in Fitzgerald Block, Plattsmouth, Neb.

ATTORNEY. A. N. SULLIVAN, Attorney-at-Law. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office in Union Block, East side, Plattsmouth, Neb.

GROCERIES. CHRIS. WOLFFARTH, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Glassware and Crockery, Flour and Feed.

Revenue Estimate.

City Clerk \$300, City Treasurer \$300, Board Public Works \$300, City Attorney \$250, Boarding City Prisoners \$300, Printing \$250, Incidental \$250, B. & M. R. Bonds \$1,500, Streets, Grading and Bridging \$5,000, Fire Hydrants Rental \$500, Keaton Refunding Bonds \$1,000, High School Bonds \$2,400, Storm Water Sewerage Bonds \$500, Intersection Paving Bonds \$500, Fire and Water \$500, Gas and Lighting \$4,000	Total \$27,400
Revenue for the fiscal year as reported by the city Treasurer to June 1, 1889, \$29,449.52.	

Committee. A. SALESBURY, P. McCALLAN, J. D. SIMPSON.

Special Sale of fine FRENCH FLOWERS at MRS. JOHNSON'S. Regular prices \$1.75 to \$2.50, now \$1.00 to \$1.25. Also special sale in Infants' Lace Bonnets. Call and secure a bargain.

Acute and chronic rheumatism can be effectually and permanently cured by the use of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plaster. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co.

DRESSING THE WINDOWS.

ELABORATE DISPLAYS FOR CATCHING THE PUBLIC EYE.

How the Custom First Came About—Men Who Make a Business of It—The Way Some of Them Do It—Windows to Attract Men as Well as Women.

Window dressing is something of a fine art nowadays. The times cause it to be so. He who has the most attractive window is making the most sales. Each merchant attempts to outdisplay the other, and in the great retail emporiums the position of window dresser is among the best in the house. For the expert in this sort of work is rarely to be met with. He must be an artist, a mechanic, and well versed in colors and stuffs.

Art window dressing in this country never had a beginning. It is simply a growth, the outcome of a struggle for novelty and to excel one's neighbor and competitor. A few years ago there were in New York city but three or four large dry goods houses. These had the name, the fame and the trade. Then there were hundreds of small stores and shops. For the advancement of any one of these the public eye must be attracted to it. And it was very largely window display that accomplished this, that built up rivals to the old establishments, who had attempted little of that sort of thing. At first in these small shops it was some clever and artistically inclined man from behind the counter who spent a part of his time in arranging the window.

As the business grew the window became the more important, and in the newer and larger stores of the new concerns entering with success into competition with the old establishments, windows were built specifically for show purposes, and window dressing became a department of itself. Window dressers began to be sent for from London and Paris, but the most of them commenced behind the counter, and in all their window work have kept pace in their ideas with the growing demands of their concerns. Some say that there are only a dozen first class window dressers both in New York and Brooklyn; others claim that there are not half that number. Just what constitutes good window dressing it is difficult to find out, unless it is simply the power of attracting the public eye. Professional jealousy seems to be largely in existence about another man's possession of that power.

"I can't explain how I dress a window," said one of the best of the craft the other day; "my experience tells me how to display goods and get certain effects, and that is all there is of it. There are no rules about it, although a window dresser told me once you could learn it all out of a book. But you can't. It is a matter of long experience. By study and practice you gain ideas to be followed out. Of course, you must know how to put colors and stuffs together. All the really good men at it have been in the business fifteen or twenty years, abroad and here; a man must have it in him at the start, and then he must begin as a boy. He should have been behind the counter, and know just how to handle and display goods. But there's no rule about it. Every man in the business goes to work differently."

In most of the large stores the window dresser is autocrat in his department, and has his own private room for the keeping of his framework and materials. In Brooklyn this is especially the case. There the stores are newer, the windows larger, and the display in general more elaborate. In the window dresser's room of a store which displays picture designs as well as goods, there is much to be seen. A carpenter's bench—for he is his own carpenter—framework of wood, pasteboard and brass everywhere, standards for the draping of dress goods, drawers and cabinets full of stuffs, men's clothing and wax heads. In the making up of "dummies" used only the heads are bought, and a stock of those are accumulated.

The bodies unclothed are curious affairs—a wooden frame 2x1 1/2 feet square and a couple of inches thick, slightly stuffed and covered with white cloth, with two sticks to serve as lower limbs and entirely without upper ones; a short piece of wood upon which the waxen head and neck is placed. Upon this framework is the figure, by a judicious stuffing, built. "We fit the man to the clothes," remarked one of the men of the cloth to the man of the dummy.

It is not generally known that the term "Lynch law" originated in Campbell county, Va., before the revolutionary war. At that period the country was thinly settled and was infested with Tories and desperadoes—too many of them, apparently, for the local authorities to adequately punish. Col. Charles Lynch, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, undertook to rid his country of the outlaws. He organized a force, arrested the outlaws, and having satisfied himself and comrades of the guilt of the accused, executed them without reference to the constituted authorities. While not altogether approving of the desperate remedy for a desperate cause, the beneficial effect of Col. Lynch's action was recognized, and has since been known as "Lynch law" or "Lynch law."

Lynch's process of meting out speedy justice extended to other parts of the country, and is a well recognized form of redress of grievances today, particularly for that class of offenses that are popularly believed not to be adequately punished by the statutes and courts of the state. Col. Lynch's brother gave his name to Lynchburg, and left a son who was subsequently governor of Louisiana. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Early Mill.

The want of mills is everywhere a great deprivation in a new country; varied have been the devices for overcoming it. A substitute for a mill was used in the early settling of western New York and probably to some extent in Ohio. It consisted of a stump hollowed out by fire as a mortar, with a log attached to the end of a young sapling bent over to act as a pestle. The process was slow and tedious, it being a day's work to convert a bushel of corn into samp.

The early settlers in western New York when they owned a few slaves, which some of them did, employed them in this drudgery, hence the process was vulgarly termed "niggering corn." People of humanity in our time would not be guilty of using such an expression as this. No one thing shows the general moral advance of the American people more strongly than their treatment of and increased consideration for the lumber classes among them. —Howe's Historical Recollections of Ohio.

THE BAZAR.

NEW GOODS ARRIVE DAILY

Complete in all departments. Handsome line of Neopolitan and pattern HATS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, COLLARS, CUFFS, BELTS, GLOVES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SASH RIBBON.

We cordially invite ladies to call and get prices, we can save you money.

MOORE & STUDEBAKER.

One door west of Joe's clothing store.

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Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received until noon on Saturday, July 6, 1889, at the office of the Board of Public Works for filling the holes or sinks along the line of the old creek as follows: Lot No. 16, Block 22, about 1200 cu yds; Lot No. 12, Block 23, about 115 cu yds; Lot No. 9, Block 23, about 110 cu yds; Lot No. 8, Block 23, about 90 cu yds; Lot No. 7 and 8, Block 24, about 500 cu yds; Lot No. 6, Block 24, about 100 cu yds.

Wholesale & Retail of Choice Brands of Cigars, including our Flor de Pepperberg' and 'Buds' FULL LINE OF TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES always in stock. Nov. 26, 1885.

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Fifteen Thousand Dollars Bonus!

SOUTH PARK AGAIN TO THE FRONT!

The owners of South Park hereby stipulate and agree that in the event of the sale of 200 lots between June the 20th and Dec. 31st, 1889, they will appropriate \$10,000 and land in South Park valued at \$5,000 as a bonus and inducement for the location of some institution or industry in that part of the city.

2d. Lots will be sold at present prices, viz: \$150 for inside and \$175 for corner lots, and on monthly payments when desired.

3d. All sales where requested will be made conditional that the \$15,000 will be appropriated as stated, otherwise the contracts of purchase be rescinded and money refunded.

The proprietors of South Park believe, that with a bonus of \$15,000 an important addition of outside capital can be induced to invest in Plattsmouth, and with that end in view, are opening up an extensive correspondence. After selling 200 lots they will still have over 200 left, to be enhanced in value by the investment, and the general prosperity of Plattsmouth.

Every purchaser of a lot now, gets it at the same price that lots have sold for from the start and before the Park was settled, with the advantages: That it is now well populated, having church and school house privileges; the city water mains extending to its limits, which assures water supply at no distant date; the location of the Fair grounds at a distance of only one-half mile; the extending of the corporate limits south of the Park three-fourths of a mile, leaving it the centre of the new Fifth ward with able representatives in the city council; the permanent and rapid growth of the additions immediately surrounding the Park, which is constantly enhancing the value of its lots; and with the unparalleled proposition that unless a large sum of actual cash is invested in some industry for the increasing in value of the lots purchased, by Dec. 31st, your money will be refunded.

Remember, when you buy a lot in South Park for \$150 it is now worth as much as lots sold in some other portions of the city for \$250. Our policy is, low prices and easy terms, and the intersting of many persons in the Park by liberal means, to enhance the value of our reserve lots.

OTHER REASONS FOR PURCHASING LOTS IN SOUTH PARK.

As a whole they are the finest lying lots in the city. They are shaded with beautiful forest trees. They are located between Chicago and Lincoln Avenues—the two finest drives about the city. They are only a ten minutes' walk from the business portion of the town. They are only a ten minutes' walk from the New Driving Park and Fair Grounds. By reason of their location between the two main thoroughfares into the city, they are more accessible than lots in other portions.

The title of this property is perfect and clear from incumbrance.

WINDHAM & DAVIES, Agents.

Over Bank of Cass County, PLATTSMOUTH NEB.

PROPRIETORS: J. M. Patterson, Sam'l Waugh, J. D. Tutt, R. B. Windham.