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MASONIC.

PLATTSMOUTH LODGE No. 6 A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings at their hall on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Transient brethern invited to visit.
JOHN W. SHANNON, W. M.
J. N. WISE, Sec.

MACOY LODGE U. D. A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Fridays of each month at Masonic Hall. J. N. WISE, W. M.
WM. WINTERSTINE, Sec.

NEBRASKA CHAPTER No. 3 R. A. M.—Regular convocations second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month at 7½ o'clock p. m.
E. T. DUKE, H. P.

EASTERN STAR DEGREE LODGE.—Regular meetings of the Family are held on Wednesday evening, on or before the full moon of each month. All Master Masons, their wives, sisters and daughters are invited to attend. Unmarried ladies must be over eighteen years of age.
D. H. WHEELER, Patron.
MRS. C. A. DUKE, Patroness.
J. N. WISE, Recorder.

St. Luke's Parish.

Monthly meetings of the Vestry 1st Tuesday evening of each month, at the Rectory; Quarterly meetings of Vestry 1st Mondays of May, August, November and February.
H. ST. GEO. YOUNG, Rector.
WM. L. WELLS, Clerk.

WILLITT POTTENGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Plattsmouth, Neb.

T. M. MARQUETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

S. F. COOPER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Plattsmouth, Neb. Will buy and sell Real Estate, and pay taxes for non-residents. Improved and unimproved lands and lots for sale. [june25'68.

S. MAXWELL, SAM. M. CHAPMAN
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office over White & Buttery's Drug Store. [aprl.

H. S. JENNINGS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and General Land Agent, Lincoln, Nebraska. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State, and will buy and sell Real Estate on commission, pay Taxes, examine Titles, &c. [nov28tf.

Dr. J. W. THOMAS,
Having permanently located at Weeping Water Falls, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county, Nebraska. [jan7'69tf.

R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—tenders his professional services to the citizens of Cass county. Residence southeast corner of Oak and Sixth streets; office on Main street, opposite Court House, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Dr. J. W. RAWLINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—late a Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Office with Dr. R. R. Livingston, on Main street, opposite the Court House. Private residence corner of Rock and 11th streets, two doors south of P. P. Gass'.

D. H. WHEELER. L. D. BENNETT.
D. H. WHEELER & CO.,
Real Estate and Tax Paying Agents, Notaries Public, Fire and Life Insurance Agents, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. je24tf

PLATTE VALLEY HOUSE.
Ed. B. Murphy, Proprietor, corner of Main and 4th streets, Plattsmouth, Nebraska.—Having been refitted and newly furnished offers first class accommodations. Board by the day or week. [aug28.

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.
C. HEISEL, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order. Custom work done on short notice. 100,000 Bushels of Wheat wanted immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid. [aug28tf.

J. N. WISE,
General Life, Accident, Fire, Inland and Transit Insurance Agent. Will take risks at reasonable rates in the most reliable Companies in the United States. Office opposite the Court House, Plattsmouth, Neb. [may21tf.

MRS. J. F. DOUD,
Having just received a new supply of Goods, now offers Hats at a trifle above cost, and Bonnets of assorted silks and laces, also colored crapes in latest styles at from $2.50 to $4.00. mar25tf.

NOTICE.
JAMES O'NEILL is my authorized Agent for the collection of all accounts due the undersigned for medical services; his receipt will be valid for the payment of any moneys on said accounts.
August 14,67.] R. R. LIVINGSTON, M. D.

Music, Music!
PIANOS,
ORGANS, MELODEONS!
I am Agent for the best Musical Instruments made. Persons wishing to buy Pianos, Cabinet, Metropolitan or Portable Organs, or Melodeons can purchase through my Agency on as liberal terms as they can from the manufacturers themselves. All Instruments fully warranted.
aprl1f. J. N. WISE.

Capt. D. LABOO & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS
Also a very choice selection of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Main street, second door east of the Seymour House, Nebraska City, Neb.
Are just receiving a new Stock of Genuine Old Bourbon direct from Bourbon county, Ky., Bitters, etc. my18w.

Health, Comfort and Economy
Three reasons for boarding with
GEORGE W. COLVIN,
OAK STREET, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
Two blocks northwest of brick School House.
He has a BATH HOUSE, free to patrons; his rooms are well ventilated, and his prices are reasonable. [july23tf.

LIVERY, FEED,
—AND—
Sale Stable,
—BY—
WM. J. HYATT, Proprietor,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
First rate Stabling and Wagon Yards for the accommodation of the public. A good stock of
Horses and Carriages
To let on very reasonable terms.
Stable on Main street, nearly opposite the Sheridan House. dec31tf.

J. W. SHANNON'S
FEED, SALE AND
LIVERY STABLE,
MAIN STREET, PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
I am prepared to accommodate the public with
Horses, Carriages, Buggies and A No. 1 Hearse,
on short notice and reasonable terms. A Hack will run to the steamboat landing, and to all parts of the city when desired. mr29.

PLOWS! PLOWS!
—:o:—
C. E. FORGY
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Farming Implements.
Such as the celebrated Rod Breaking Plows, Mould Board Breakers, Stirring Plows, Single and Double Shovels, Cultivators and Harrows. Repairing done on short notice. All work warranted.
Having had much experience in the business, I feel assured that I can give general satisfaction. Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. C. E. FORGY.
Plattsmouth, Neb., May 6, 1867.

All About the Manner of Proceeding to Obtain Title to Public Lands.

Through the kindness of Surveyor-General Livingston we are permitted to lay before the readers of the HERALD the following official circular showing the manner of proceeding to obtain title to public lands, by purchase, by location with warrants or agricultural college scrip, or by pre-emption and homestead:

CIRCULAR NO. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1867.

The following is communicated in reference to the manner of acquiring title to the public lands under different laws of Congress:

There are two classes of public lands, the one class at $1.25 per acre, which is designated as *minimum*, and the other at $2.50 per acre, or *double* minimum.

Title may be acquired by purchase at public sale, or by ordinary "private entry," and in virtue of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.

1. At public sale where lands are "offered" at public auction to the highest bidder, either pursuant to Proclamation by the President, or public notice given in accordance with directions from the General Land Office.

BY "PRIVATE ENTRY" OR LOCATION.

2 The lands of this class liable to disposal are those which have been offered at public sale, and thereafter remain unsold, and which have not been subsequently reserved or otherwise withdrawn from market. In this class of offered and unreserved public lands the following steps may be taken to acquire title:

CASH PURCHASES.

3. The applicant must present a written application to the Register for the District in which the land desired is situated, describing the tract he wishes to purchase, giving its area. Thereupon the Register, if the tract is vacant, will so certify to the Receiver, stating the price, and the applicant must then pay the amount of the purchase money.

The Receiver will then issue to the purchaser a duplicate receipt, and at the close of the month the Register and Receiver will make returns of the sale to the General Land Office, from whence, when the proceedings are found regular, a patent or complete title will be issued; and on surrender of the duplicate receipt such patent will be delivered, at the option of the patentee, either by the Commissioner at Washington, or by the Register at the District Land Office.

LOCATIONS WITH WARRANTS.

4. Application must be made as in cash cases, but must be accompanied by a warrant duly assigned as the consideration for the land; yet where the tract is $2.50 per acre, the party in addition to the surrendered warrant, must pay in *cash* $1.25 per acre, as the warrant is in satisfaction of so many acres as are mentioned on its face.

A duplicate certificate of location will then be furnished the party, to be held until the patent is delivered, as in cases of cash sales.

The following fees are chargeable by the land officers, and the several amounts must be *paid at the time of location:*

A 40-acre warrant, 50 cents to the Reg. and Rec'r Total, $1.00.
A 60-acre warrant, 75 cents " " " $1.50.
An 80-acre warrant, $1.00 " " " $2.00.
A 120 acre warrant, $1.50 " " " $3.00.
A 160 acre warrant, $2.00 " " " $4.00.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

5. This Scrip is applicable to lands *not mineral*, which may be subject to private entry at $1.25 per acre, yet is restricted to a technical "*quarter section;*" that is, lands embraced by the quarter section lines indicated on the official plats of survey, or it may be located on a *part* of a "quarter section," where such part is taken as in full for a quarter, but it cannot be applied to different subdivisions to make an area equivalent to a quarter section. The manner of proceeding to acquire title with this class of paper is the same as in cash and warrant cases, the fees to be paid being the same as on warrants.

PRE-EMPTIONS TO THE EXTENT OF ONE QUARTER SECTION, OR ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES.

6. These may be made under the general Pre-emption laws of 4th September, 1841, U. S. Statutes, vol. 5, page 455, and 3d March, 1843, vol. 5, page 619, upon "offered" and "unoffered" land, and in certain States and Territories west of the Mississippi, including that part of Minnesota east of the river, may have legal inception by actual settlement upon *unsurveyed* land, although in such cases no definitive proceedings can be had as to the completion of title until after the surveys are officially returned to the District Land Office.

7. The Act of 3d March, 1853, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, page 244, extends the pre-emption for one quarter, or 160 acres, at $2.50 per acre to every "*alternate*" United States or *reserved* section along the line of railroads.

8. The Act of 27th March, 1854, vol. 10, page 269, chap. XXV, protects the right of setlers on sections along the line of railroads, where settlement existed prior to withdrawal, and such cases allows the tract to be taken by pre-emptors at $1.25 per acre.

9. Where the tract is "*offered,*" the party must file with the District Land Office his Declaratory Statement as to the fact of his settlement within thirty days from the date of said settlement, and, within one year from that date, must appear before the Register and Receiver and make proof of his actual residence on and cultivation of the tract, and secure the same by paying *cash*, or by filing warrant duly assigned to the Pre-emptor.

10. Where the tract has been surveyed and *not* offered at public sale, the claimant must file within three months from date of settlement, and make proof and payment before the day designated in President's Proclamation for offering the lands at public sale.

11. Should the settler in either of the aforesaid cases die before establishing his claim within the period limited by law, the title may be perfected by the executor, administrator, or one of the heirs, by making the requisite proof of settlement and paying for the land; the entry to be made in the name of "the heirs" of the deceased settler, and the patent will be issued accordingly.

12. In those States and Territories in which settlements are authorized by law on *unsurveyed* land, the claimant must file notice of settlement within three months after the receipt of the township plat of survey at the District Land Office, and make proof and payment as required under 10th head in the foregoing.

The Act of June 2, 1862, vol. 12, page 413, in relation to *Colorado*, contains special provisions in this respect.

LAWS EXTENDING THE HOMESTEAD PRIVILEGE.

13. The original Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, gives to every citizen, and to those who had declared their intentions to become such, the right to a homestead on *surveyed* lands. This is conceded to the extent of one quarter section, or 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre, or 80 acres of double minimum in any *organized district* embracing *surveyed* public lands, except in the five Southern Land States hereinafter mentioned, where the right is restricted to 80 acres minimum, and 40 acres double minimum.

14. To obtain homesteads the party must, in connection with his application, make an affidavit before the Register or Receiver that he is over the age of twenty-one, or the head of a family; that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation.

15. Where the applicant is prevented by reason of bodily infirmity, distance, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the District Land Office, the affidavit may be made before the clerk of the court for the county within which the party is an actual resident.

16. The amendatory Act of 21st March, 1864, U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 35, relaxes the requirements of personal attendance at the district office to persons in the military or naval service, where the party's family, or some member, *is residing on the land* that it is desired to enter, and upon which a bona fide improvement and cultivation had been made. In such cases the said Act of 1864, allows the beneficiary to make the affidavit before the officer commanding in the branch of service in which he may be engaged, and the same may be filed, by the wife or other representative of the absentee, with the Register, together with the Homestead Application.

His claim in that case will become effective from the date filing, provided the required fee and commissions accompany the same, but immediately upon his discharge he must enter upon the land and make it his bona fide home, as required by the original Act of 20th May, 1862.

17. Under said Act of May 20, 1862, and the Supplement of March 20, 1864, it is required that for Homestead entries on *surveyed* lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesoto, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, fees are to be paid according to the following table:

Acres.	Price per acre.	Commissions. Payable when entry made	Commissions. Payable when pat. entitled	Fees. Payable when entry made	Total Fees and Commissions.
160	$1.25	$4.00	$4.00	$10.00	$18.00
80	1.25	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00
40	1.25	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00
80	2.50	4.00	4.00	10.00	18.00
40	2.50	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00

The above rates will apply to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, if any vacant tracts can be found liable to Homestead in those three States, where but very few isolated tracts of public land remain undisposed of.

18. In the Pacific and other political divisions, viz: On surveyed lands in California, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, and in Arazono, Idaho, and Montana, where subdivisional surveys shall have been made in the three last-mentioned Territories, the commissions and fees are to be paid according to the following table:

Acres.	Price per acre.	Commissions. Payable when entry made	Commissions. Payable on issue of Patent	Fees. Payable when entry made	Total fees and Commissions.
160	$1.25	$6.00	$6.00	$10.00	$22.00
80	1.25	3.00	3.00	5.00	11.00
40	1.25	1.50	1.50	5.00	8.00
80	2.50	6.00	6.00	10.00	22.00
40	2.50	3.00	3.00	5.00	11.00

19. The Act of June 21st, 1866, Statutes of 1866, page 66, provides for the disposal of public lands for Homestead actual settlements in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

The law restricts Homestead entries in these States to "half quarter," or 80-acre tracts of ordinary minimum, or 40 acres of double minimum, the tariff prescribed for such entries in said Southern States being as follows:

Acres.	Price per acre.	Commissions. Payable at date of entry.	Commissions. Payable when entry is completed.	Fees. Payable when Patent issues.	Total.
80	$1.25	$2.00	$2.00	$5.00	$9.00
40	1.25	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00
80	2.50	2.00	2.00	5.00	9.00

20. The Receiver will issue his receipt showing such payment under the original Act of 1862 or those of 1864 and 1866.

The matter will then be entered on their record and reported to the General Land Office.

21. An inceptive right is vested in the settler by such proceedings, and upon faithful observance of the law in regard to settlement and cultivation for the continuous term of five years, and at the expiration of that time, or within two years thereafter, upon proper proof to the satisfaction of the Land Officers, and payment to the Receiver, the Register will issue his certificate, and make proper returns to this office as the basis of a patent or complete title for the Homestead.

22. Where a Homestead settler dies before the consumation of his claim, the heirs may continue the settlement and cultivation, and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time.

Where both parents die leaving infant heirs, the Homestead is required to be sold for cash for the benefit of such heirs and the purchaser will receive title from the United States.

23. The sale of a Homestead claim by the settler to another party before completion of title is not recognized by this office, and not only vests no title or equities in the purchaser, but would be *prima facie* evidence of abandonment, and give cause for cancellation of the claim.

24. As the law allows but one Homestead privilege, a settler relinquishing or abandoning his claim cannot thereafter make a second entry. Where an individual has made settlement on a surveyed tract and filed his pre-emption declaration therefor, he may change his filing into a Homestead, yet such change is inadmissible where an adverse right has intervened, but in such cases the settle has the privilege of perfecting his title under the pre-emption law.

25. If the Homestead settle does not wish to remain five years on his tract, the law permits him to pay for it with cash or warrants, upon making proof of settlement and cultivation from the date of entry to the time of payment.

This proof of actual settlement and cultivation must be the affidavit of the party made before the local officers, corroborated by the testimony of two credible witnesses.

26. There is another class of Homesteads, designated as "adjoining farm Homesteads." In these cases the law allows an applicant, *owning* and *residing* on an original farm, to enter other land lying contiguous thereto, which shall not, with such farm, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres. Thus, for example, a party owning or occupying 80 *acres*, may enter 80 additional of $1.25, or 40 acres of $2.50 land. Or suppose the applicant to own 40 *acres*, then he may enter 120 acres at $1.25, or 40 at $1.25, and 40 at $2.50, if both classes of lands should be found contiguous to his original farm. In entries of "adjoining farms" the settler must describe, in his affidavit, the tract he owns, and is settled upon as his original farm. Actual residence on the tract entered as an adjoining tract is not required, but *bona fide* improvement and cultivation of it must be shown for the period required by Statute.

27. Lands obtained under the Homestead laws are exempted from liability for debts contracted prior to the issuing of patent therefor.

28. It is the duty of the Registers and Receivers to be in attendance at their offices, and give proper facilities and information to persons applying for lands.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Com. of the Gen. Land Office.

Gift of the Gab.

The following anecdote well illustrates what many have doubtless often felt, that words are of no small account, and that affluent tongue is a happy gift—to its possessor at least.

Sir Robert Peel, on more than one occasion, invited Mr. Stevenson to Drayton. He refused, at first, from indisposition to "mix in fine company," but ultimately went. On one occasion an animated discussion took place between himself and Dr. Buckland, on one of his favorite theories as to the formation of coal. But the result was, that Dr. Buckland, a much greater master of tongue fence than Stevenson, completely silenced him. Next morning before breakfast, when he was walking in the grounds, deeply pondering, Sir William Follet came up and asked him what he was thinking about.

"Why, Sir William, I am thinking over that argument I had with Buckland last night. I know I am right, and that if I had only the command of words which has, I would have beaten him."

"Let me know all about it,' said Sir William, "and I'll see what I can do for you."

The two sat down in an arbor, when the astute lawyer made himself thoroughly acquainted with the points of the case, entering into it with the zeal of an advocate about to pledge the dearest interest of his client. After he had mastered the subject, Sir William rose up rubbing his hands with glee. "Now I am ready for him.

Sir Robert Peel was made acquainted with the plot, and adroitly introduced the subject of the controversy after dinner. The result was, that in the argument that followed, the man of science was overcome by the man of law, and Sir William Follet had all the points of mastery over Dr. Buckland.

"What do you say, Mr. Stevenson," said Sir Robert, laughingly.

"Why," said he, "I will only say this:—That of all the powers above and under the earth, there seems to be no power so great as the gift of gab."

Why Preston King Committed Suicide.

A new revelation of the cause which drove Preston King to suicide is made by a writer in the Ogdensburgh *Journal*, who claims to have been in the confidence of Mr. King, and to have gathered from his own lips a knowledge of the feeling by which his mind was worked upon until it lost its reason.

By this writer, the suicide of Mr. King is attributed entirely to the treachery of Andrew Johnson, whose nomination for Vice President, in 1864, was due to the efforts of Mr. King perhaps more than to those of any other man. After the Vice President's drunken inaugural, Mr. King took him in charge, going with him to Silver Spring and other places, and laboring with him until he became sobered. Afterward, when Mr. Johnson became President, Mr. King took up his abode at the White House, and the *Journal* says his sole purpose was to watch over and advise with him. Finding his influence unavailing to prevent Johnson's betrayal of those who had mistakenly elected him, apprehending the most disastrous consequences from what he saw would be the character and course of the administration, and feeling keenly his own responsibility in a great measure for the nomination and election of so bad and dangerous a man, a morbid gloam settled upon his mind, which darkened until he destroyed himself.

The story is quite consistent with known facts, and very probably furnishes the true explanation of the melancholy mystery of Preston King's death.

The Powell Expedition all Lost but One Man.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.

The *Republican* has a special from Green River City, Wyoming, which says one of the celebrated Powell expedition has just reached that point, having escaped after incredible hardships, out of the canon of the Colorado river. He reports that the whole party, except himself, perished while trying to cross the rapids. He had crossed from above and from the west bank witnessed the frightful disaster which left him alone five hundred miles from the nearest settlement, without supplies and almost without hope, not daring to leave the stream lest he should get lost. He ascended the bank to this point, the crossing of the Pacific Railroad, where he has received such attention as he requires.

The *Republican*, editorially, expresses some doubts of the truth of the story.

A boy from the country was recently taken into a gentleman's family. One evening, after having been called up into the drawing room, he came down to the kitchen laughing immoderately. "What's the matter?" cried the cook. "Why,' said he, "there are twelve on 'em up there, and not one with sense enough to snuff the candle, so they had to ring for me to do it."

The tomb of Mount Vernon, containing the remains of Washington and his wife, is on a gentle declivity facing a wooded hill. The road runs by the side of a fence where old pear trees of the native variety stand, as in a hedge. Thro' an iron-grated door one sees his noble sarcophagns, handsomely ornamented on the right, while hers, quite plain, is on the left, and this is all. On the outside are the various monuments of his family.

Germans are very fond of claiming distinguished foreigners as natives of the Vaterland. A Schwartz paper tells the story that, in 1845 or 1846, a young farmer and landwehir lieutenant named Zehrmann emigrated to America, and enlisted in the army. It details the successive steps in his career, and says that, during the late American war, he became a general. It adds that the Americans call him Sherman.

The Climate, Soil, Etc.

Mr. D. Allen, having visited Nebraska, writes to the Waterville, Maine, *Mail*, as follows:

"And now one word about climate, soil and productions of south-eastern Nebraska. That portion of the State which I visited is on a strip of country lying in about 40 degrees of north latitude, and west of the Missouri river, south of the Platte river, and east of Colorado Territory, and is an elevation about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. During the summer months, a more delightful country can't be found with its deep, heavy rolling prairies, covered with green verdure, swelling and dying away in the distance, until earth and sky are commingled in the distant horizon. It has a rich soil, composed of sand, lime and clay, with an abundance of decayed vegetable matter. The soil is easily worked, and but few States, if any, can surpass this, for the ordinary productions of American farming.

Spring wheat is the favorite crop here. The yield is from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, and of a superior quality, bringing from eight to ten cts. more per bushel than Spring Wheat from other States.—Oats yield from 45 to 50 bushels to the acre. Corn, rye, barley and buckwheat grow in great abundance. Wild plums, cherries, crab apples, blackberries and goose berries grow spontaneously, and in the greatest profusion. Certain varieties of improved apples and pears do well here.

Unimproved land can be had in the river counties, and in Pawnee and vicinity, from three to seven dollars per acre, while further west are hundreds of homesteads to be had for asking. This is unbroken prairie, but as good soil as any in the State. Already the tide of emigration is setting in the direction of Nebraska, and the country is fast settling up; and ere long the last large body of fertile land lying east of the Rocky Mountains will be under cultivation.

"SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—The State Normal School is at Peru, while flourishing high schools are built at Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, Brownville, Pawnee City and Falls City. Every village has its district school, while the prairies are dotted over with more modest country school houses. Churches are also well distributed throughout the State, and all denominations are represented.

"But all the beauty and grandeur of the western country, and its richness of soil, cheapness of land, and delightful climate, I would not recommend one who is well settled in Maine, and doing a good business, to sell out and go west.

What Constitutes a Handsome Man.

Well, in the first place, there must be enough of him; or, failing in that, but come to think of it, he musn't fail in that, because there can be no beauty without health, or at least to my way of thinking. In the second place, he must have a beard; whiskers as the Gods please, but a beard I insist upon, else one might as well look at a girl. Let his voice have the dash of the Niagara, with the music of a baby's laugh in it. Let his smiles be like the breaking forth of sunshine on a spring morning. As to his figure it should be strong enough to contend with a man, slight enough to tremble in the presence of the woman he loves. Of course, if he is a well made man, it follows that he must be graceful on the principal that the perfect machinery moves harmoniously, therefore, you and himself and the milk-pitcher are safe neighbors at the table. This style of handsome man would no more think of carrying a cane than he would use a parasol to keep the sun out of his eyes. He can wear gloves or warm his hand in his breast-pockets, as he pleases. He can even commit the suicidal beauty act of turning his outside coat collar up over his eyes on a stormy day, with perfect impunity; the tailor didn't make him; and as to his hatter, if he depends on his handsome man's patronage of "the latest spring style," I fear he would die of hope deferred, and yet—by Apollo! what a bow he makes, and what an expressive adieu he can wave with his hand. For all this he is not conceited, for he hath brains!

But your conventional "handsome man" of the barber's window, wax figure head pattern; with a pet lock in the middle of his forhead, an apple-sized head, and a raspberry mustache with six hairs in it, paint pot on his cheeks, and a little dot of a "goatee" on his chin, with pretty blinking little studs in his shirt bosom, and a little neck-tie that looks as if he would faint were it tumbled, I'd as lief look at a poodle. I always feel a desire to nip it with a pair of sugar tongs, drop it gently into a bowl of cream, and strew pink rose leaves over the little remains.

Finally, my dear reader, when soul magnetizes soul, the question of beauty is a dead letter. Whom one loves is always handsome; the world's arbitrary rules notwithstanding; therefore, when you say, "what can the handsome Mr. B. see to admire in that stick of a Miss. J. ?" or "what can the pretty Miss. B. see to like in that homely Mr. C. ?" you simply talk nonsense—as you generally do on such subjects. Still the person gets his fees and the census goes on all the same.
—*Fanny Fern.*

A Few Plain Questions Plainly Answered.

Question.—What influences have done most to develop Nebraska?

Answer.—1st. The Pacific Rail Road. 2d. The Homestead Act.

Question.—What party originated and carried for the Pacific Railroad, and gave us free Homesteads?

Answer.—*The Republican Party.*—Both of these measures were enunciated in the Republican Platform of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln.—That party triumphed in the succeding election, and both of these great measures are accomplished facts.

Nebraska owes all she is to-day to the Republican party.

What has the Democratic party done for Nebraska? Can anybody tell?

What has it done for *anybody—anywhere?* Echo answers, "What?"—*Republican.*

The status of a full sized man in a sitting posture, with hands by his side, carved from the heart of a yellow pine, has recently been found in a natural grotto upon one of the peaks of the Log Mountain, in Bell county, Kentucky—The contour of the ribs and of every muscle of the body is perfectly displayed, while the face of the image is beautifully wrought and every feature perfectly delineated. In the ears are holes for the insertion of ornaments.

An Englishman was telling the late Col. Isaac O. Barnes, of Massachusetts, of the great rate the cars run in England. "Why Colonel, in my country they go 75 miles an hour." "They do," says the Colonel, "They could not run long at that rate, or they would run off the d—d little Island."

Miscellaneous.

Old maids are described as "embers from which the sparks have fled."

The proper abbreviation of Alaska is said to be L. S.—the place of the seal.

The New York *Mail* says that groomsmen are going out of fashion on account of their propensity to drink too much at the reception.

A cotemporary says it had hardly published its first number when the editor received a lengthy communication from "A Constant Reader."

A dancer once said to Socrates, "You cannot stand on one leg so long as I can." "True," replied the philosopher, but a goose can."

Dickens says, I think it must somewhere be written, that the virtues of mothers shall, occasionally, be visited on their children, as well as the sins of their fathers.

A contemporary speaks of an individual who "buys one or two shares in every railroad and bank in order to go to all the annual elections and eat all the annual dinners."

A French writer remarks: "If a lady says, 'I can never love you,' wait a little longer; all hope is not lost. But if she says, 'No one has more sincere wishes for your happines than I,' take your hat."

A Frenchman brought two mugs to the milkman in place of one, as usual, and on being asked the meaning of it, replied: "Dis vor te milch, and dis vor vater; an' I vil mix them zo as to soote myself."

A clergyman in Kansas says he has married but one couple in a year.—They payed him nothing, staid to dinner, as it was a rainy day, and then borrowed his umbrella when they left, which he has never seen since.

The great Peace Jubilee at Boston, proved to be more successful in every respect, than had been anticipated.—The Bostonians were so well pleased with it, that many were desirous of continuing it another week.

"I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a devoted wife to her husband, one day. "How so?" replied her husband. "Because Able was killed by a club, and your club will kill me if you continue to go to it every night."

When a native of Java has a child born, he immediately plants a cocoa tree which, adding a circle every year to its bark, indicates the age of the child. The child, in consequence, regards the tree with affection all the rest of its life.

A New Orleans wife-beater, confronted in court by the swollen and inflamed countenance of his wife, was asked by the Judge what he had to say about that. "Why, that's erysipelas; it's a hereditary complaint in our family," was the response.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, for many years managing editor of the New York *Times*, died very suddenly at his residence in New York city on the 18th.—He was regarded as one of the most able editors in the country, and his loss will be deeply felt.

There is a spring of clear, cold, sweet water in the mine of the James River Cement works, Virginia, the use of which has cured several cases of chronic dysentery of twelve months' standing.—The workmen who use it are never troubled with usual complaint of miners.

A live frog was received at the Dead Letter office in Washington last week, forwarded from a Texas Post-office—The Southern postmaster said it came to him through the mails but the address had dropped off, and he sent it to Washington to be opened and returned to sender.

We had related to us the other day an anecdote of an old lady who formerly entertained travelers in a neighboring county. Before the guests commenced a meal, it was her custom to ask a blessing. "Oh, Lord! make us truly thankful for the food that is now before us. Nancy hand around the corn bread first, and then the biscuit afterward. Amen."

Even Frenchwomen are disagreeable to one another sometimes. Can you credit it? It is so, indeed. Only the other day two "dearest friends" were in conversation. "My dear," said the eldest, "do you know that your husband told me last night that my cheeks were like roses?" "Yes, love, I know he did. He spoke of it afterward, and said it was a pity they were yellow roses."

Henry Ward Beecher wisely says, that the feelings with which you administer punishment will generally excite in the child a corresponding experience. If you bring anger, anger will be excited; if you bring affection and sorrow, you will find the child responding in sorrowful feelings; if you bring moral feelings the child's conscience will answer back.

"Suppose you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that?" said a teacher to a plow-boy pupil, whom he was examining on miracles. "The mune, please sir." But suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what would you think?" "Please sir, I should think it was time to get up.

Mr. McCormick, the congressional delegate from Arizona, on Wednesday last, laid before General Sherman and Secretary Rawlings, a statement of Indian outrages in that Territory, and asked that more troops be sent there. General Sherman has approved the request of the Arizona Legislature that arms and rations be issued to citizens acting with the troops against the Indians.

Gen. Custar has presented to the Audubon Club, of Detroit, Mich., an assortment of Indian relics which were obtained by him at and after the battle of Washita, in which black Kettle fell. They consist of a shield dress, bow and quiver full of arrows, saddle, and the scalp of Little Rock, who was also killed in the battle of Washita, and who was second in rank to Black Kettle.

An old man recently eloped from a village in Mississibpi with a girl of 15.—The couple were captured in New Orleans. When informed at the police station that the old fellow had a wife and family already, "I know that," replied the girl, "but, you see, they don't treat him well, and he's got the rheumatism and the asthma, and he's got a falling in the back; and you see, sir, I sorter pitied him, and he and me concluded we'd come away and live by ourselves."

A grim female who cannot flirt nor giggle, nor cry and kiss and make up when scolded, is far away a worse kind of thing than a feather-headed little puss who is always doing wrong by reason of her foolish brain, but who manages somehow to pull herself right because of her loving heart. Weak women, vain women, affected women, and the whole class of silly women, whatever the specialty of silliness exhibited, are tiresome enough, Heaven knows; but unsatisfactory as they are, they are better than the grim female—that woman of no sex, born without softness or sympathy, and living without pity and without love.

The Change in the Cabinet.

Borie and Robeson.

Washington (June 25) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

At an early hour this morning A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, sent the following letter of resignation to the President:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.
"*To the President:*

"SIR: Owing to my continued ill health and the demands of my private business upon me, I regret that I am compelled to tender my resignation as Secretary of the Navy. In doing so, permit me to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have honored me during the brief period of our official intercourse. With earnest hopes and wishes for the entire success of your administration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. A. BORIE,
"Secretary of the Navy."

The matter seems either to have been understood between them or the President was no way loth to part with the Secretary of Marine, for in a short time he returned the following note, signifying his acceptance of the resignation:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1869.
"Hon. E. A. Borie, Secretary of the Navy:

"SIR: Your note of this date, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Navy, is received, and your resignation is accepted. Very respectfully,
"U. S. GRANT."

This business disposed of, the President immediately directed a commission to be made out for George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Robeson, who arrived here this morning in company with Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, made his appearance at the Navy Department about 11 o'clock. He found Mr. Borie awaiting him, and after a short interview between the incoming and the outgoing Secretary and Admiral Porter, the heads of bureaus in the department were summoned to the Secretary's room, where they were severally introduced to their new chief.—With the single exception of Admiral Porter, this was the first intimation any one in the department had of the appointment of Mr. Robeson. After the ceremony of introduction the heads of bureaus retired, and Mr. Borie, Mr. Robeson and Admiral Porter were again alone. Mr. Borie made some general conversation about the work of the department and the duties and labors of the Secretary, adding that he had been greatly aided by Admiral Porter. The Admiral, he said, understood everything about the department and was a most efficient worker.

"I want it understood that you are to remain here," said the new Secretary, addressing Admiral Porter.

"That depends altogether upon the President," replied the modest Admiral.

"Well," said Secretary Robeson, with a knowing smile, "I think there will be no difficulty there."

About 12 o'clock, Mr. Borie accompanied Secretary Robeson to the White House, where the oath of office was administered by Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Robeson went into the Cabinet council for the first time. The President and the Secretary of the Navy have managed this business with the utmost secrecy. It appears that not a single member of the Cabinet was aware of the change until the new Secretary made his appearance to-day at the Cabinet meeting.

Do You Take the Responsibility.

The moral of the following anecdote is not bounded by its temperance application. Who cares to take the responsibility of leading any one in any wrong doing?

A young man had been sadly intemperate. He was a man of great capacity facination, and power, but he had a passion for brandy which nothing could control. Often in his walks, a friend remonstrated with him, but in vain; as often, in turn, would he in vain urge his friend to take a social glass. On one occasion the latter agreed to yield to him, and as they walked up to the bar together, the bar keeper said—

"Gentlemen, what will you have?"

"Wine, Sir," was the reply.

The glasses were filled, and the two friends stood ready to pledge each other in renewed and eternal friendship, when he paused and said to his intemperate friend—

"Now, if I drink this glass of wine and become a drunkard, will you take the responsibility?"

The drunkard looked at him with severity and said—

"Set down that Glass."

It was set down, and the two walked away without saying a word,

O, the drunkard knows the awful consequenae of the first glass! Even in his madness for liquor, he is not willing to assume the responsibility of another becoming a drunkard.

A Water Spout.

An immense water spout followed a heavy shower on the