THE HERALD.

JNO. A. MACMURPHY, - EDITOR.

PLATTSMOUTH, APRIL 21, 1881.

BAR DOCKET—out this week from the HERALD office.

COURT May 3d—don't you forget it, if you have a case there, or are on the Jury.

THE Masquerade of the Odd Fellows will be a great feature of their festival the 26th.

THE B. & M. folks have commenced grading for a new lot of buildings and shops already.

BEACONSFIELD, the great Ex-Premier of England died at 5:30 Tuesday morning. So passes a great historical character from the field.

THEY say the reason Rhode Island would not pass a Prohibition law was because the state was so small most anybody could reach outside the lines and get a drink any time, and it was no use.

THE Omaha Republican has suddenly found out that the Enterprise is only an "obscure" paper here. How glibly that phrase rolls from the pen of the Metropolitan editor when some "country galoot" gets him in a tight place.

THE new Post at Weeping Water is called "Bishep Post 61"—has 27 charter members, M. F. Wait, Commander, and bids fair to have a hundred soon. They are making extensive preparations for "Decoration Day." All old soldiers are requested to send their names in to one Post or the other.

THE members of the Band are trying to raise money for building a small band house of their own and we hope the citizens will aid them sufficiently to make the thing a success. They need the building, we need the band—now and then—and besides in their own building in a proper place the annoyance of practice would be less to other parties.

THE hunters have hunted—but the game isn't counted. Jones, et al, got in with 35 ducks. Chapman, McLennan and Bennett are over at Bartlett, water bound, don't know what they get, supposed to be millions. Mathews and O'Rourke came in from Ashland with "right smart" of game. We shall have to defer the official count until next week.

THE Grand Army of the Republic Post at this place met Tuesday night and had a most encouraging time. Seven new recruits were mustered in, honest farmer boys, that will stick, and be found in their places when wanted. The new recruits were, Joseph Voody, Calvin Bradshaw, S. P. Holloway, Robt. Troop, Wm. P. Perdy, Wm. Dunston and J. D. Snook. A meeting is called for next Tuesday night when a number of applications are in.

THE floods in Dakota and above on the Missouri have rendered homeless hundreds of people. A committee has been formed in Omaha, (at the call of the Mayor and citizens) to forward aid of which Bishop Clarkson is the head. To add by our mite a Dramatic performance is given on Friday night by our Dramatic club. Every one should turn out for so laudable a purpose. Remember the distressed and homeless and buy a ticket for "HOME" before Friday.

THE Missouri is up high again, it commenced rising Sunday and is now nearly as high up as the late high water mark. This rise is caused by the general melting of the snows, the breaking of a big gorge and the rise of tributary streams. The K. C. track is washed out again, the B. & M. north of Bellevue is under water and communication with Omaha thereby cut off by rail again. The Elk Horn and Logan creeks are out of banks and the towns submerged along their course. The Smelting works at Omaha and the U. P. shops are also endangered the second time.

THERE isn't a city in the United States with such dirty streets and alleys as Lincoln now has. It is hoped that the city council will take some action in the matter Monday night.—Lincoln Globe.

Pshaw! You havn't been away from home lately then. Our town can discount Lincoln. Omaha can chip in on an equality and Chicago can double discount the whole caboodle. We haven't seen New York, but her papers declare she is in the worstest, dirtiest, abominablest state of any city yet, and it must be pretty bad when the merchants offer to raise a million of dollars to clean the streets provided some *honest* man can be found to disburse it faithfully.

How Are You Mr. Wolf?

SOUTH BEND, Cass Co., April 15th,—ED. HERALD:—Mr. Kleiser and Son and hired man on Friday, dug out a den of wolves and captured seven young wolves; the old ones got away. We had nothing to carry them home in, so Mr. Kleiser took off his over shirt and carried them home in it. He don't intend to wear that shirt any more until after washday. Our county clerk can expect some wolves' scalps for we know where there is another den. HANK ATHY.

This is a good letter. What we want is news, and this contains some. [Ed.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

The Flooded Region.

Capt. S. C. McVay, president of the First National Bank of Yankton and largely interested in the Coulson line of steamers was in the city yesterday on his way to St. Louis to bring up two steamers, the Dakota and Montana, to take the place of boats that were wrecked by the ice at Yankton.

Capt. McVay, in an interview with a Republican reporter, gave a thrilling account of the situation in the flooded region. He came from Yankton to Vermillion, forty or fifty miles in a yawl boat with a crew of men, and from Vermilliod he came to Sioux City by sleigh over eighteen inches of snow nearly all the way, arriving at Sioux City on Friday. The immense ice gorge below Yankton remains, blocking up the river channel for miles and miles and causing the river to flow around it and over the bottoms, and the ice will remain there until thawed out by the summer Sun in June, so great is its extent, solidity, and depth. The ice is piled up all over the flooded region from ten to twenty feet deep, covering farms and everything, and it will not melt in time for them to plant their crops this spring. All their houses, cattle, farm implements, etc. have been swept away, and they escaped with nothing except the clothes they had on. At Meckling, there are 72 people in an elevator, with only three days' rations and relief parties cannot get to them, the ice being blocked up around them to such an extent as to form a prison. There are between 6,000 and 7,000 that have been rendered homeless in Dakota and Northern Nebraska, and the greater number of them are being taken care of at Yankton, where all the houses have been thrown open for their reception, and the ladies are organizing relief societies and furnishing them with food and clothing. They are being brought in every day from the submerged districts in boats, managed by relief parties. They are being landed on the bluffs, and conveyed to Yankton in wagons.

The adventures of many of the rescued parties are of the most thrilling character. All the spare yawl boats belonging to the steamers at Yankton are being used in the rescue of the sufferers. Ninety-two houses were swept away from Vermillion; Elk Point was submerged, but the inhabitants are now all returning from Fortlandville, whither they fled on a railroad train. Green Island, a Nebraska town of about 100 population, opposite Yankton, was entirely wiped out.

The probability is that the channel of the river will be changed so as to leave a portion of Dakota in Nebraska owing to the ice gorge remaining so long. It is one vast pile of immense blocks of ice.

Capt. McVay had photographs taken of the wrecked steamers, which were crowded out of the water and landed high on top of immense piles of ice. No one can form any adequate idea of the scenes that took place during the flood and of what yet remains to be seen in the flooded region.—Rep.

To the rational being, one of the most marvelous matters in the quarrel of the politicians at Washington is the logic displayed in the arguments of the opposition senators. They deny, with unlimited emphasis, that there is a majority of senators on the government side. In support of this denial they assert with like emphasis, that the Virginia senator is a democrat, whose vote rightly should be cast on the opposition side. In support of this assertion, they vow and declare, in very ferocious language, that Mahone is a repudiator who is aiming to repudiate the public debt of Virginia. Now to the rational being, it seems an unavoidable conclusion from these postulates of the opposition that the democrat party is a party of repudiation.

But the opposition indignantly repel this plainly logical conclusion. They vehemently deny that they are a party of repudiators, and in support of this cite their party hostility to the Mahone party in Virginia. Furthermore, so implacably hostile are democrats to repudiation and repudiators, they will never consent that a repudiating friend of the Virginia repudiator, Mahone, shall hold an office in an American senate. Now, to the rational being, it seems an unavoidable conclusion from these postulates that Mahone is not a democrat, that his vote should not be cast on the opposition side, and that the opposition being plainly in the minority, have no valid, or even plausible excuse for obstructing the public business.

It may be too much to expect that party politicians will regulate their conduct by the rules of reason. But is it too much to suggest that they should not expect to occupy both sides of the fence at once and sit on the top rail at the same time?—Chicago Times.

—The following may be of some interest to our readers:

LINCOLN, NEB., March 29, 1881.

To the Holders of Bonds of School District Number One, of Lancaster County:

School District Number One, of Lancaster County on the first day of September, 1871, issued its bonds, 500 in number, in the sum of $100 each, amounting to $50,000, under a special act of the Legislature, entitled "An act authorizing School District Number One, of Lancaster County, to issue bonds for the erection of a School House, approved March 4, 1871.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided in Dundy, vs Richardson County, 8 Nebraska, 508, and again in Clegg vs School District 56, Richardson County, 8 Nebraska, 178, that a special act of this character was unconstitutional under Section I, Article VII, of the Constitution of 1866, and the bonds invalid. This construction of the Constitution of Nebraska then in force, has been followed by the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska.

The School District obtained value for the Bonds and has never repudiated principal or interest, and there is at present no disposition on the part of our tax payers to take advantage of this decision, but the questionable character of the outstanding form of indebtedness is such that it is deemed best for the interest of the creditors and of the District to arrange a settlement. The School District of the City of Lincoln (successor of School District No. 1) has under general law now a power to issue evidences of indebtedness to the amount, and has arranged to fund and pay off the debt. After May 1st, 1881, interest on the old indebtedness of School District Number One of Lancaster County are requested to send them in for payment; and principal and interest to date of presentation (not later than May 1st. 1881) will be paid in full, on presentation of the Bonds, through the First National Bank, Lincoln, Nebraska.

By order of the Board of Education of the City of Lincoln.

GUY A. BROWN, President.

O. W. WEBSTER, Secretary.

THE River is now within an inch or so of being as high as it has been this spring.

Garfield's Defamer.

THE AUTHER OF THE CHINESE LETTER SENT TO THE PEN.

NEW YORK, April 14.—James O'Brien, alias Robert or "Bob" Lindsay, who, during the last political campaign, deposed that he knew H. L. Morey, the individual to whom it was alleged President Garfield wrote what is known as the "Morey Chinese letter," and who subsequently confessed he perjured himself, this morning pleaded guilty to the indictment, for perjury presented against him, and was sentenced to the state prison for eight years.

The Tribune says, in imposing sentence Judge Cowan spoke as follows: "The case is one in which perjury was of the most dangerous character and one which affected the result of the national election. In imposing such a heavy sentence for the offense, I do it to serve as a warning to others against going upon the stand in a court of justice and deliberately perjuring themselves where the act involves such enormous interests." Asssistant District Attorney Bell says O'Brien is a miserable, worthless fellow who would swear to anything for $5.00.

And so this ends another celebrated case by sending a "miserable worthless" fellow to prison while his aiders and abettors, men in high standing and those who would have profited by his lie are left to walk abroad as honorable men. Curious thing justice is sometimes.

Disinfectants.

Springtime with its genial sunshine having come to warm up old heaps of garbage, the enquiry comes from many quarters, what are the best disinfectants.

1 Clean fresh lime answers a good purpose where your cellar has just been relieved from a burden of garbage.

2. Chloride of lime answers a better purpose where you wish to dispose of noxious smells. This can be procured from any of the drug stores in town put up in packages with directions for use.

But the best absorbent and disinfectant is one which is accessible to rich and poor alike and may be had without money and without price—is clean fresh earth. A few bushels spread over places where manure has been piled during the winter, where slops have been thrown and in sink holes absorbs impurities and acts as a good disinfectant.

The brick yard which we understand is to be started back of the Bonner Stable will in this way be an advantage to the neighborhood The fresh earth will absorb all the noxious gasses aristng from garbage piles which naturally gather around such institutions. The heat when the fires are burning will have a further tendency to purify the atmosphere

Any further inquiries will be cheerfully answered.

D. W. RICHMOND,
Chairman Boare of Health.
Plattsmouth, April 20, 1881.

Small Pox Scare.

Last Friday a man by the name of Chas. Philbert, supposed to come from Villisca, Iowa, was found on the B. & M. train bound for Ashland. He there got off, and his appearance attracting attention, he was examined, and the doctors pronounced him attacked by small pox. Rumor says somebody then bought him a ticket to South Bend and shipped him back; anyway, conductor Forman found him aboard near South Bend. The car he was in was speedily vacated, and the man got off at South Bend. The citizens there heard of it, got indignant, took the man and put him aboard a grain car on the freight train for Plattsmouth. The drum-head came out, and the car was side-tracked at Cedar Creek; sheriff Hyers and the Commissioners were telegraphed for, and Saturday morning the Sheriff and Dr. Schildknecht went out and found him in a car of ties. He was finally removed to a small house built on the bank of the river and nurses sent up there. The man is now dangerously ill with a square case of small pox.

This is the story as it comes to us; of course there is much rumour of other details, but this is about all that is positive. Somebody is greatly to blame for shipping such a man about at such risk to the community, and whoever helped it should be punished by law severely.

Small pox is reported at Pacific Junction.

Rolling Stock of the B. & M. Railroad in Nebraska.

Below we give the number and kind of cars used by the B. & M. railroad as shown by the report of that company to the State Board of Assessment for the year 1881, recently filed in the state Auditor's office: The amount of rolling stock given below is what is used on all their own and leased lines, including the A. & N. and Nebraska Railway:

60	Locomotives.
31	Passenger Coaches,
9	Combined Passenger and Baggage Cars.
6	Combined Mail and Baggage Cars.
4	Baggage Cars.
2	Mail Cars.
1	Officers' and Pay Car.
28	Way Cars.
1631	Box Cars.
334	Flat Cars.
288	Coal Cars.
142	Hand Cars.
120	Rubble Cars.
3	Derrick and Pile Cars.
5	Snow Plows.
12	Velocipede Hand Cars.
316	Stock Cars.
3	Iron Cars.

2,995, Total number of Vehicles.

How Happiness is Secured.

Happiness is the absence of pain or annoyance, and wherever there is pain there is disease. A pain in the lower portion of the body indicates a disorder of some kind. If there is any odor or color or deposit in the urine, it means disease, and requires attention at once We have heard many of our friends speak of the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and are convinced there is nothing so certain and valuable for all disorders of the urinary system, both male and female. 47t13

The New Council at Work

The City Council met Saturday evening for the purpose of inaugurating the new officers and such other business as needed immediate attention. The usual routine of allowing bills, &c., having been gone through with, the new Mayor, Capt. John O'Rourke, was sworn in and the new Council, consisting of M. Schnellbacker, 1st Ward; Jeremiah J. Hartman, 2d. Ward; Alva Drew, 3d. Ward; Chas. S. Dawson, 4th. Ward. Mayor O'Rourke delivered an appropriate address setting forth his views of the needs of the hour, and his purposes officially. The standing Committees were then appointed as follows:

Judiciary—Miller, McCallum, and Dawson.

License—Dawson, Gorder, Miller,

Streets, Alleys, Bridges—Gorder, Drew, Schnellbacker.

Finance—Weckbach, Miller, and McCallum

Fire and Water—Schnellbacker, Hartman and Gorder.

Cemetery—McCallum, Miller, and Dawson.

After which the Council adjourned until Monday evening, special meeting.

THE SPECIAL MEETING MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Routine business attended to.

Councilman Miller then brought up the Sidewalk Ordinance business, which, after considerable argument pro and con was passed and ordered that 20 days notice be given to owners of lots to put down sidewalks as per ordinance, and if at the expiration of that time the same was not attended to according to law, an estimate will be made by the City Engineer, bids taken, and the sidewalk laid down by the City at the expense of the lot owner.

The gutters and crossings on Main street were ordered fixed up.

The bond of Dr. Wintersteen as Police Judge was accepted, (Judge Vivian claims to hold over under the law, and there will probably be a contest.)

Miles Morgan was appointed City Marshall.

J. E. Barnes was appointed Sexton of the cemetery.

Street Commissioner was deferred, the general aim being to make Marshall and Street Commissioner one in the future.

The Mayor then appointed M. A. Hartigan City Counsel for the ensuing year.

The Conncil stood four to four on his conirmation and the matter was laid over.

Action was taken on the matter of exchanging the B. & M. bonds and a committee, consisting of the Mayor, ex-Mayor Johnson, City Clerk, and others, were appointed to wait on Mr. Touzalin, of the B. & M. R. R. in Neb., and arrange the details of the exchange as provided by law and the late vote of the city.

Council adjourned.

Weeping Water Notes.

ED. HERALD:—I hope spring has come, anyway, it seems like Spring, and there are good prospects of a continuance.

J. B. Philbert is rapidly improving.

O. T. Wilson is suffering severely from a distressing cold on the lungs.

It reads Burgess & Peebles, confections and groceries, instead of J. W. Burgess, as given in a previous issue.

Dr. J. W. Thomas, purposes taking a partner in his prospective busineiss.

J. Parkins has bought out P. S. Barnes, and runs the implement business alone now.

Mr. King, formerly of Eight Mile Grove, is preparing rapidly to build a new hotel.

Reed Bros. have car-loads of new goods constantly arriving.

The Recorder printing office is a new institution in W. W. The first copy of the Recorder will be out next week.

D. S. Pepple has built a house south of the W. W. river and moved into town.

Wayne Russell is building, for himself, a neat little dwelling house.

Mrs. A. L. Marshall is on a summer visit to her old home.

H. G. Race is in Chicago buying spring and summer goods.

The "White Hat" man got mad at somebody, but guess he's not dangerous.

The W. W. I. O. G. T. continues to add every week to its numbers, many of our best young men in W. W. now belong to that fraternity, who have totally reformed, and the encouragement to workers is great, and still they gather them in.

Two meat wagons now traverse the country to supply the farmers in the vicinity of W. W. with fresh meat.

Will Marshall farms his father's place this summer, and Robert Sigler (George's brother) takes his place in the shoe shop.

Immense quantities of lumber arrive in W. W. daily, preparatory to building, the boom has only just commenced.

We have a new musical feature in the M. E. Church here, the W. W. Orchestra cornet by D. E. Jones, and tenor trombone by J. Kennedy, in addition to church organ by Miss Grace Clizbe.

C. Sigler lost $10 in Plattsmouth last week, which Mr. Schlater, jeweler found and returned; Charles feels very grateful to Mr. S. for the kindness.

W. W's. new Board of Trustees, from whom we are led to expect much active and efficient work in matters of importance to W. W., P. S. Barnes, C. Russell, H. G. Race, G. W. Lambing and J. T. Marshall. Yours truely,

TRIXY.

Teachers.

By request of Supt. Wooley and several teachers, I call a meeting of the Teacher's Association for April 30th at Weeping Water.

PROGRAMME.

ADDRESSES.—The revised school law—Supt. E. H. Wooley.

Instruction in penmanship—Mr. Berger.

Instruction in geography—Mr. Wolph.

ESSAYS.—Music in common schools—Miss Flora Kenniston.

Securing parental co-operation—Mr. Zink.

Schoolroom etiquette—Miss Ella Thorngate.

Punishing pupils—Mr. Turner.

Playing with pupils—Mr Hall.

DISCUSSION.—How the common schools may be improved.—Messrs. Mutz, Philbert, Seyda and Cooley; Misses Barber, Hagar and Calkins.

A full and prompt attendance is very desirable. Circulate this notice among your friends. Sessions at 9 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. O. F. MORTON.

"Our Temperance Column."

EDITED BY THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

"For God, and Home, and Native Land."

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the house of Mrs. M. L. White, Thursday, the 28th at 3 o'clock P. M.

Temperance in Plattsmouth.

Our "Prospectus" in last New Year's issue (speaking after the manner of editors) sets forth the idea that we shall during the year endeavor to chronicle 'the work of the Reformer, and the work of the Destroyer." Poorly have we fulfilled our pledge for the reason that the work of the former has been characterized by an apathy and indifference of which we were ashamed; while heartsick, we have *tried* to shut our eyes to the fact that our opponents, ever active and alert, were regaining most of what they had lost in the early winter's campaign. Why is this? For there must be a reason. Do we not find it mainly in the fact that we have depended almost entirely on others to do the work for us which we ought to do ourselves. While listening to the unanswerable logic of Finch, the stirring, sympathetic appeals of Woodford, the magic eloquence of Bain, rising with them to the "fever heat" of enthusiasm, we stood ready to do or dare anything—for the space of a week or two—then with astonishing rapidity our ardor cooled down to a very low "temperate."

Far back in early school days we used to read of a farmer who one morning bid his son call upon their neighors to aid in reaping a field of ripened grain. But the second morning the grain still waved in the bright sunshine, and the disappointed farmer sent his son to call upon uncles and cousins for the help neighbors had withheld. And still the mother bird whose home was hidden among the tall grain, quieted her nestlings with the assurance that there was no danger yet. But when on the third morning, father and son met and discussed the situation, the wise little mother, pluming her wings for flight, said "now we must indeed be going, for when a man determines to do his work himself, rest assured it will be done."

Looking at the course we have pursued in a *pecuniary* point of view, is it in accordance with the wisdom of this world, is it as you do in other things, business men, to invest hundreds of dollars, then, make no repairs, collect no revenue, expect no returns?

A General of the olden time looking out upon a beleaguering army which with waving banners and stirring music was rapidly advancing upon him, suddenly cried to his weary despairing soldiers, "Forward, the victory is ours, the spears of the enemy are not in line". And the mighty host fled before the *disciplined* attack of the few who fought as one man. We are not braced shoulder to shoulder, fighting as one man; while our foes with closed ranks as they look out upon our disunited wavering columns exult that our "spears are not in line". In this, we believe is found another reason for our lack of success.

Temperance men and women, let us not sit down, fold our hands and, without a blow, give up our city to the foe of our homes and firesides. There are wives and mothers here from whose tortured hearts comes an appeal that we cannot withstand. Our own homes demand protection.

We, the W. C. T. U. of Plattsmouth, not that we have been any more vigilant than others, but because God has endowed us with stronger sympathies for the suffering, call upon you now, to arm for this conflict. We call upon the Red Ribbon club—the grand Infantry of the temperance army—to re-organize its scattered forces; upon the Templars of Honor and Good Templars, our Artillery and Cavalry, who alone have kept in marching order; upon the joint Committee, our Council of War; upon the children from whose ranks our own are to be recruited; upon the ministers of our churches, ever on the side of right also to aid us from the pulpit and through the press.

But think not because the *reveille* sounds from woman's lips, that we aspire to lead in the fight. No, we we will bring up the reserves drill the recruits, act as nurses, sutlers, anything to aid in the accomplishment of the end to be attained.

Though not yet armed with the panoply of prohibition, let us with the legalized weapons which our legislature has placed in our hands, press steadily forward, our own broad banner of Total Abstinence floating over us; our battle cry "Death to the traffic;" and if fall we must, let it not be, hiding behind our defences, but where brave men fall—*in the ranks.*

A woman-suffrage law in Utah provides that every woman at the age of 21 years, who has lived in that territory six months next preceding any general or special election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow, or daughter of a native-born or a naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in the territory. The Mormon newspapers are indignant because Gov. Murray has declared that under this law any girl 12 years of age, if married to a Mormon, may vote.

The late Mariette Bey, was a striking-looking man, tall, broad-chested, and commanding in manner, but modest in soul. With quantities of decorations he never wore any except when officially compelled to don the Legion of Honor—which was, indeed, hidden under his coat. He was a marvel of industry, and was to be found busy in his library at 6 in the morning all the year round. He was a charming talker, and lavishly hospitable. He has left his family almost penniless.

The Chinese course at Harvard college is said to have cost $4,062 15 last year. The fees received amounted to $50.

THE FASHIONS.

New tinsel lace is shown in steel for new bonnets.

Mahogany and geranium pinks are new colors in millinery.

Vandyke red is the latest color, a shade darker than cardinal.

Indian heads cut in red jasper ornament new lace pins and earrings.

Clear medium French blues are revived as the latest rival of navy blue.

Only delicate trimming should be used on the open-work Tuscan straw bonnets.

A silver cub bear lying on its back with playful paws is a new ornament for the mantel.

Turned down Byron collars are imported extensively in open work and Irish point embroidery.

After-dinner coffee sets in cream china, with bands of blue and gold, are decorated with gay little humming birds.

The English walking hat promises to be revived in rough and ready straw, and fancy braids for spring and summer use.

Sets of jewelry are in forms of pansies with petals enameled in natural colors. A tiny diamond is imbedded in the center of the flowers.

New bracelets, a roll of plain etruscan gold, twine the arm without clasping it, and one end is finished with the head of Cleopatra carved on black agate, with square headdress of diamonds, and the other with the flattened head of an Egyptian serpent, set with diamond and rubies.

Handsome damask towels with fancy borders of bright colors are used for aprons. One end is doubled over the other about a third of the length, thus allowing one border to show above the other. They are either gored into a belt or fastened on with a ribbon, which is passed loosely around the waist and fastened with bows where it joins on the towels at the upper corners.

Letters from Paris state that young girls and very young married ladies are beginning to wear, for evening dresses, corsages *a la Vierge*, that is, round waists, confined by a sash tied behind—not in the middle, but on one side. Sometimes these waists are pleated or gathered; at others they are trimmed in the front and back with pleated lace, the pleats of which, gathered closely under the belt, spread out in fan shape to the top of the corsage. The belt buckle, of fine pearls, is very *recherche*, it surmounts the bow, with long flat ends and long loops falling on the skirt that accompanies this kind of waist.

A Purpose in Life.

Carlyle once asked an Edinburgh student—who tells the story in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*—what he was studying for. The youth replied that he had not quite made up his mind. There was a sudden lightning flash in the old Scotchman's eye, a sudden pull down of the shaggy eyebrows, and the stern face grew sterner as he said: "The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder; a waif, a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life, if it is only to kill and divide and sell oxen well, but have a purpose; and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you."

Culture of the Gooseberry.

The usual mode of propagation is from cuttings similarly to the currant, grapevine, or any other plant. Plant branches of one year's growth, in either spring or fall, in well-prepared, deep soil, free from water, four and a half feet each way. Allow only one shoot to grow the first season. The second year several shoots will spring up, but it is better not to leave over four or five to grow, suppressing all others. Train upward. When side shoots appear, keep them cut back to four or five inches; if they still continue to grow, pinch back to a single leaf this new growth. The next spring cut back the side branches to the first pinching; all laterals are treated in the same way. Allow the main stems or framework to prolong themselves undisturbed while the side branches are kept short in the manner above indicated, in order to keep the bushes open and free to admit light and air. The gooseberry is very subject to mildew; to guard against this, open culture is essential. As a remedy for mildew use the following: Take one quart of hard-wood ashes; put them in a vessel holding five gallons; pour three gallons of boiling water over them and stir a few moments; then fill the vessel with cold water; use as hot as the hand can bear without scalding. Throw the hot liquid forcibly into the bush with a garden syringe, drenching every leaf, both upper and lower side; early in the morning, while the dew is yet on, is the best time to do this. Commence when the fruit is first formed and continue from time to time as signs of mildew appear. The ground should be kept clear of weeds and well cultivated, and after coming into bearing be well mulched.

Dr. Wilm, the clever physician who married a princess of Wurtemberg last year, much to the disgust of her noble relatives is said to have made her very happy. He has a great practice at Breslau, and his accomplished wife aids him in the care of those of his patients who are too poor to procure the necessary remedies.

Best Time for Cutting Grafts.

In several publications we notice that the cutting of grafts in the Fall "or before the sharp cold of Winter injures their vitality," highly recommended. Directions are thus given how they are to be preserved through the Winter; "They may be packed away in boxes of fine damp moss, damp sawdust, or buried in the earth or sand." There is a great deal more added which we do not think worth while to quote. This mode may be a very good one, but we have never tried it and just now do not seem in the mood not to do so. We have done most of our own grafting, and have been successful. We never cut our grafts before February, and if the ground is not frozen stick them in at the foot of the tree, then the variety is known without labeling. If the ground is frozen they are tied up, the bunch labeled and buried in the ground under a shed or in a rather dry place. We have set seventy of these grafts (pears) at one time and every one of them grew. Once on a time we employed a professed grafter, who brought his own scions (cherries) and set thirty-two for us, every one of which died. The following Spring we thought to try our own hand at it, and set sixteen (cherries) on the same tree which has been fifteen years planted, the grafts cut as usual in February, and eleven of them grew. This we thought was doing pretty well with cherries. If the grafts are carefully preserved and properly set, it makes no difference whether cut in Fall or Spring. Cherry grafts, however, should be always cut before the buds show any sign of swelling.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, president of the Archæological institute of America, denies a report that the work of that institute in Crete has been "nipped in the bud." Prof. Norton says that the prospect of a speedy beginning of work is good, and only recently at the request of Mr. Stillman, the agent in Crete, a competent assistant was sent out to aid him in his investigations.

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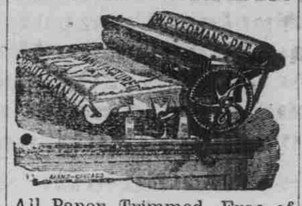

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