REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
AMASA COBB.

For Regent of the University, 2d Dist.,
JOHN L. CARSON.

For Regent of the University, 3d Dist.,
J. W. GANNETT.

For District Judge, 4th District,
GEORGE W. POST.

County.

For County Judge,
S. S. McALLISTER,

For Sheriff,
H. C. MAGOON.

For Clerk,
JAMES PEARSALL.

For Treasurer,
JOHN W. EARLY.

For Coroner,
DR. T. E. MITCHELL.

Superintendent Public Instruction,
CHARLES A. BRINDLEY.

For Surveyor,
JOHN G. ROUTSON.

For Commissioner, District No. 2,
G. W. SHAFFER.

Men's Part in Home-Making.

Most of the preachments we have seen from the texts of happy homes have been aimed at the women. This is natural enough, for they are the home-makers of the world; and in a future number we shall "join in the chorus," and also say something to the young folks about their part in a work from which no responsible member of the family can be excused. But just now we desire to nudge the heads of the households and ask them how they are performing their responsible part in the realm of home. Their forte lies in breathing and enjoying the atmosphere after somebody else has made it—and not a few can't get along and make known their authority without "raising a breeze" in it. Men are too busy, too impatient and thoughtless, and—it must be said of some of them—too selfish to do their fair share of that pre-eminently millennial work, the creating of a happy home, wherein love reigns supreme, and amiability, affection, cheerfulness, joy and peace, are the natural conditions of family life.

Now in certain things man has been a constitutional shirk from the time of Adam—if the scientific gentlemen have left us any Adam—down to this day. Men will fight for their homes, and make slaves of themselves to their business to maintain them; but like the proverbial man who would die for a woman, but would never bring up a scuttle of coal, they can't tell what their children are studying at school, who their mates are, what they are learning of good or evil, nor hardly anything else that a father ought to know concerning his offspring. It is so sad a fact as to spoil the satire, when it is said that many a father finds his Sundays and holidays too few to enable him to "become acquainted with his boys." But we maintain that a man who hasn't time to be a father to his children, with all that includes, has no right to have any. He wrongs them, robs himself, puts an unjust responsibility upon the mother, and neglects his highest duties, human and divine.

There are so many ways in which a father may contribute to happy home-life that it seems strange the number of houses should so exceed the homes. It takes so little to make children happy at home, that it is a wondrous pity so many little ones are miserable, or uneasy, or discontented. If for an hour after the evening meal the father should give himself to his children, would the mother wear out so fast, or the children be so lawless, troublesome, and uncomfortable? What a ministry for good to both parties is a papa's frolic with the babies! What an interest is added to the books, the drawings, the games, or even the studies if the father enters into them!

Aside from the children, and in homes where haply there are none, men still have a more direct part than most of them are ready to bear, in making the daily life pleasant. We hardly need say that a man should set the example for the family in patience, cheerfulness, courtesy, forbearance, and all the amiable moods and graces that are the soul of home happiness. The sort of men who display all their suavity and politeness on the street or at their business places, and save the storms, and sulks, and sourness, and all the evil brood of devilish dispositions that they characterize by the convenient euphemism of "moods"—well, we have our opinion of them, and if they will come within range, we don't mind expressing it privately; but we are afraid it would not look well in print!

The whole tribe of home tyrants—men who make the entire household revolve around them as the center; whose tongues are chronically "furred" in the morning, and nerves so upset in the evening that the family must keep silence while they read and smoke; who "can't bear" the noise of innocent and natural mirthfulness; who have to be toadied and tended and humored; they ought all of them to be doomed to pass their days in a shabby-genteel boarding house, without sight of wife or children; with hash for breakfast, warmed-over pancakes for lunch, and lean mackerel and centennial hens for supper, with the lodger overhead always learning the trombone and servant girls that steal the hair-oil. They don't deserve a home, and no man does who will do nothing to make it. For man's rights do not include the right to all the comforts of a home without any of the work, or worry, or sacrifice, or thoughtfulness and well-doing incident to its creation and maintenance.

A good many men think they have done their full duty if they pay the bills, more or less grudgingly. But one might as well try to warm a room with a fire-place and a pair of silver-plated and-irons, and no fuel or fire, as to make a home with money. The money simply makes a place for the home; to complete it the man must put in himself, and the best part of himself at that.—*Golden Rule.*

Educate Your Girls.

Give your girls a thorough education; teach them how to prepare a nourishing diet; teach them how to wash; to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to bake bread, and that a good kitchen lessens the apothecary's account. Teach them that a dollar is a hundred cents—that one only lays up money whose expenses are less than his income. Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silk-dress unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays a greater lustre than fifty consumptive beauties; teach them to wear strong shoes. Teach them to purchase, and to see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach them that they ruin God's image by wearing tight bodies. Teach them good common sense, self trust, self help and industry; teach them that an honest mechanic in working dress is better than a dozen haughty, finely dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasure of nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting, and all other arts, but consider them secondary objects only. Teach them that a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage, and that wild flowers are worthy objects of admiration. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearances, and to say only Yes or No in good earnest. Teach them that the happiness of matrimony depends neither on external appearances nor on wealth. Have you instructed your daughters in these principles, and have they comprehended those principles? Fearlessly allow them to marry. They will make their way through the world.

Trees and Health.

Everybody knows that trees take the carbonic acid thrown out in the breath of men and animals, separate it into its component parts—carbon and oxygen—give back the latter to be used ever again, and work up the former into wood and fruits.

It is also coming to be generally understood that forest trees do important service in promoting rainfalls, and in helping to retain the surface-water for springs, streams and general use.

It is also known that certain species, planted in malarial localities, help to render the latter healthy by somehow using up the deadly miasma.

It would now appear that trees growing near drains carry off the sewage water.

A gentleman, whose cess-drain was constructed just like his neighbors' and in the same kind of soil, had found it unnecessary to clean it out, while the others had to be cleaned out frequently.

An examination showed that three large trees, whose roots had penetrated into the vicinity of his second, or waste, cess-pool, were clearly the channels through which the waste all escaped.

Whether it was changed into plant-food, as is likely, or was exhaled through the leaves, in either case it was disposed of with equal safety.

The Road to Poverty.

"Be a clever fellow. It is the nicest thing in the world. While your money lasts all the dead beats will laugh with you, and as soon as it is gone they will laugh at you, which you will find makes quite a difference. If you do not like this plan or have not money enough to follow it successfully, you can obtain the same end by loafing around waiting for something to turn up. This will take some time longer, but then you can afford to wait for starvation. If you want to hurry up matters you can waste a good deal of money on tobacco and cigars, and to some extent injure your health. But the great specific that rarely fails to bring not only poverty, also crime, disease and shame is to drink intoxicating liquors. It does not matter how you begin, consult your taste as to that. Wine, cider, beer, whisky, it is all one, no matter where you begin you will end with whisky and the gutter. This plan has many and peculiar advantages. As soon as you are known to be in the habit of taking intoxicating liquors, no matter how small the quantity, men will begin to suspect you and in a short time will cease to trust you and then if you have not already accumulated property you cannot. So as you will have more time you can drink more, go down faster and faster and in a few years die a pauper."

A milkman was very mad because some one bought a quart of milk and then told him to "chalk it down."

Commissioner's Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Sept. 2nd, 1879.

Election Proclamation, according to Election Act passed at the session of 1879.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next, at the Court House in Columbus Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 7 in Butler Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 2 in Bismarck Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 46 in Sherman Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 43 in Creston Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 4 in Shell Creek Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 21 in Stearns Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 19 in Humphrey Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 11 in Lost Creek Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 14 in Burrows Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 52 in Granville Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 6 in Monroe Precinct;

At the school house of District No. 31 in Looking Glass Precinct;

At the residence of Cornelius Koch in Woodville Precinct;

At the house of Bennett Olson in Walker Precinct;

At the house of Henry Gilsdorf in the village of St. Bernard in Pleasant Valley Precinct,

An Election will be held for one Judge of the Supreme Court,
Two Regents of the University,
One Judge of the District Court of the 4th Judicial District,
One County Judge,
One Sheriff,
One County Clerk,
One County Treasurer,
One Coroner,
One County Superintendent of Public Instruction,
One County Surveyor,
One County Commissioner of District No. 2,
One Assessor for each Precinct,
One Road Supervisor for each road district,
Two Justices of the Peace for each Precinct,
Two Constables for each Precinct,
Three Judges of Election for each Precinct,
Two Clerks of Election for each Precinct.

Which Election will be open at 8 o'clock in the morning and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to prepare notices of said Election and deliver the same to the Sheriff according to law.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday October 7th 1879 at 10 o'clock A. M.

Also the voters voting at said election will signify their choice upon the following question:

Shall the County of Platte pay bounties for the destruction of wild animals within the county in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of bounties for the destruction of wild animals in the State of Nebraska," approved Feb'y 25, 1879.

The ballots cast in favor of the payment of said bounties will have written or printed thereon the words "For Bounties," and the ballots cast against the payment of said bounties will have written or printed thereon the words "Against Bounties."

By order of County Commissioners,
Attest, JOHN STAUFFER, County Clerk.

Dater October 7, 1879.

A Mother's Influence.

It is hard for a young mother, who has not yet overcome the wayward tendencies of her own youthful nature, to realize the influence she exerts over her little ones. She is constantly surrounded by critical imitators who copy her morals and manners. As the mother is, so are her sons and daughters. If a family of children are blessed with an intelligent mother, who is dainty and refined in her manners, and does not consider it necessary to be one woman in the drawing-room and an entirely different person in her every-day life, but who is a true mother, and always a tender, charming woman, you will invariably see her habits of speech and perfect manners repeated in her children. Great, rough men, and noisy, busy boys, will always tone down their voices and step quietly, and try to be more mannerly when she stops to give them a kind word or a pleasant smile—for a true mother will never fail to say or do all the kind, pleasant things she can, that will in any way help to lift up and cheer those whose lives are shaded with care and toil. The mother of to-day rules the world of to-morrow. Think of it, dear sisters, and guard well your home treasures.

Probably more horses are lost by colic than all other diseases combined, and one chief trouble in treating the disease is that many of the so-called remedies are either absurd or the ingredients are not available. A few weeks since we had a horse taken violently with flatulent colic, and I started for a "horse doctor" a mile distant. On my way I recollected having read in the Michigan *Farmer*, I think it was, of applying blankets wrung out of hot water, and wished I had tried it before starting. My wife, it seems, had read the same article, and after I had gone went to work in good "woman" earnest and applied the hot blankets, and when I returned in about half an hour she came to the door laughing, saying: "Your horse is all right now, and sure enough he was walking around the yard entirely relieved.—*Cor. Cincinnati Times.*

A well-known Bostonian was trying a horse one day, in company with the owner, a professional "jockey." Having driven him a mile or two, the gentleman, had noticed that he pulled pretty hard and showed a good deal of spirit, requiring constant watching and a steady rein, said: "Do you think that is just the horse for a woman to drive?" "Well, sir," answered the jockey, "I must say that I shouldn't want to marry the woman that could drive that horse."

A lady says that the difference between a silk dress and a calico gown is material; but that's all stuff.

Great Battles of the World.

Already our war of the Rebellion is recognized as having passed into military history. The proof thereof is that a general order has been issued from the army department of England, stating that the following will be the subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in June, 1880, viz.: 1. Sherman's campaign in 1864 from Chattanooga to Savannah, with battles around Atlanta in detail; also the campaign in Russia in 1812, with battle of Borodino in detail. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country. 3. The general principles of war. Text-books Jomini, "L'Art de la Guerre;" Hamley "Operations of War."

The Science of Life.

How few of us acquire this science until we are old enough for life to have lost half its charms! The science of life consists in knowing how to take care of your health, how to make use of people, how to make the most of yourself, and how to push your way in the world. These are the things which every body ought to know and which very few people know. How never to get sick, how to develop your health and strength to the utmost, how to make every man you meet your friend—all these and many other things are to be included in the science of living, and the pity is that we only appreciate it at its true value when the bloom of life is gone.—*Herald of Health.*

1870. 1879.
—THE—
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