

A CARD

TO THE PUBLIC.

With the approach of spring and the increased interest manifested in real estate matters, I am more than ever consulted by intending purchasers as to favorable opportunities for investment, and to all such would say—

When putting any property on the market, and advertising it as desirable, I have invariably confined myself to a plain unvarnished statement of facts, never indulging in vague promises for the future, and the result in every case has been that the expectations of purchasers were more than realized. I can refer with pleasure to

Albright's Annex and Baker Place

as sample illustrations. Lots in the "Annex" have quadrupled in value and are still advancing, while a street car line is already building past Baker Place, adding hundreds of dollars to the value of every lot.

Albright's Choice was selected by me with the greatest care after a thorough study and with the full knowledge of its value, and I can conscientiously say to those seeking a safe and profitable investment that

Albright's Choice

offers chances not excelled in this market for a sure thing. Early investors have already reaped large profits in CASH, and with the many important improvements contemplated, some of which are now under way, every lot in this splendid addition will prove a bonanza to first buyers.

Buggies Ready at All Times to Show Property, Respectfully

W. G. ALBRIGHT,

SOLE OWNER, 218 South 15th Street.

Branch office at South Omaha N. B. Property for sale in all parts of the city.

HUSBANDS AND HELPEETS.

Flippancy for the Words "For Better, For Worse" in Marriage.

SELF-SACRIFICING SENTIMENTS.

"John Halifax Gentleman" on Marriage—Suing for Wedding Gifts—Pet Names—Opening Wives' Letters—Advice From a Man.

When All the Day is Done.

When all the day is done, then it is sweet To turn thy longings upon the way That wings labor to love's endless day.

There, for thy coming, quickening pulse and lay Of heart-sung welcome, ringing true Fill all thy home with ministry replete.

When all the day is done, then it is sweet That loyal love hath drawn thee from the race And direct trial of thy strength for place. For lo! the world shut out, thy heart can trace

Its kingdom whole within one blessed face— Thy wife, thy queen, thy other-self complete!

Suing for a Wedding Gift.

New York Times has back in 1873 Mary Nagel, became engaged to be married, and wrote to her widowed aunt, Mrs. Ida Peyer, then temporarily residing in Paris, informing her of the impending occurrence. Mrs. Peyer wrote back a long letter. "I am very glad, my dear Mary," she said, "that at last you are going to be married. You do quite right. It is very hard for a woman to live alone, and you want a man to cheer and console her."

My dear niece I'm going to make you a wedding present of \$3,000 out of my rents. These are hard times, but I will never break a promise I have made. Mrs. Nagel in a few months became Mrs. Otto Veerhoff, but she received from her aunt only \$200. The ardent commendation of the marriage struck Mrs. Peyer, in the letter to her niece was explained a few months later, when she became a blooming bride under the name of Zeising. A month before her second marriage she made a will, in which she bequeathed one half of her fortune to Zeising and the other half to her sister Mrs. Nagel, with reversion to Mary and her four sisters, among whom it was to be equally divided after the death of their mother. Mrs. Zeising died about a year ago, and Mrs. Veerhoff brought suit to recover the remainder of the \$3,000.

This matter was referred to Ferdinand Kurtzman, who he found that there was \$3,500 due Mrs. Veerhoff. Ex-Governor Edward Salmon, as counsel for the estate, opposed the confirmation of the report before Judge Patterson, in the supreme court chambers yesterday. He claimed that her aunt's promise to Mary was nothing more than the expression of an intention on her part to make a wedding gift, and that she had a perfect right to "back out" of her promise if she chose to. Decision was reversed.

Abuse of the Pet-Name Craze.

Williamsport, Pa.: It has frequently become our duty to warn husbands against the pernicious practice of calling their wives ill-advised pet names. The records of the divorce courts of all cities contain instances wherein domestic felicity has been entirely ruined by the abuse upon the part of the husband of a dangerous conjugal privilege. One lady applied for a divorce in Chicago because her husband called her a goose. In the Sterling case, which has just been decided in Brooklyn, it was shown that the husband called his wife "Nigger." He might have known perfectly well that such a name was only applied to a certain breed of tobacco. It is sad instances for husbands to address their wives by the name which the wife's mother decided she should bear.

Advice to Wives.

The following aphorisms were evidently written for the Brooklyn Magazine by a man:

Remember that you are married to a man, and not to a god; be prepared for imperfections.

Anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman," if you were not he would not care about you.

Once in a while let your husband have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you.

Let him read the newspaper at breakfast table; it is unsociable, but, then, it is only a trifle, after all, and he likes it.

Be reasonable; it is a great thing to ask under some circumstances, but do try; reasonable women are rare—be rare.

Let him know more than you do once in a while; it keeps up his self respect, and you will be none the worse for admitting that you are not actually infallible.

Read something in the papers besides fashion notes and society columns; have some knowledge of what is going on in foreign countries.

Washington Marriage Companies. Philadelphia Ledger: A number of clerks in the treasury department have formed a marriage insurance company. Twenty of them have already paid in their initiation fees and pledged themselves to stand by the contract. The number is limited to fifty. They agree to pay \$100 each when one of the members gets married. A marriage in the association is expected within a few days, and then there will be a test of the practical working of the organization. It is said that in one of the most fashionable clubs in Washington a close corporation consisting of ten or twelve of the young and single members has been formed for the purpose of marrying into wealthy families. A contract is signed by each one entering the organization to pay, within one year of the date of marriage, ten per cent of the money and property obtained by the marriage. It is agreed in the compact that the energy and influence of each member shall be exercised without restriction to the success of the end aimed at. Each man is agent for himself or some other member of the organization, and has his eyes wide open to ascertain where profitable marriages can be made. When a courtship is begun then the combination begins to work, and all kinds of schemes are manipulated to make his efforts successful.

Can a Man Open His Wife's Letters? St. James' Gazette: The Parisian advocate discussed the delicate question "Has a husband a right to open his wife's letters?" at the last conference, and they decided that he has. A journalist who has consulted several extra-legal luminaries on the point found them, with a single exception, in substantial agreement that a husband has a right to open his wife's letters. An enlightened priest, whose name is not given, answered that the doctrine of the church was that the husband was master of the house, and that he had, therefore, a perfect right to open his wife's letters. M. de Pressense, the leading Protestant pastor in Paris, was somewhat less affirmative; though, as regards wives who had anything but restriction to the success of the right, he supported the decision of the baristers, while in the case of a good wife he could not see how it mattered either way. Alexandre Dumas, looking at the question from a historical and philosophical standpoint, contended that what we know of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, clearly establishes the right of the husband to inspect his wife's correspondence. Mme. Peyrolune's answer

was also in the affirmative, though she admitted that the question of practical importance, as compromising letters are never sent through the post. Mme. Adam was the only dissentient. In her opinion the husband who opened his wife's letters was nothing more or less than a blackguard.

For Better for Worse.

"For better for worse" is the heading of an article in the Forum for April from the pen of the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." The writer begins by pointing out the flippancy with which these words are usually repeated, and the pity which young creatures feel for those who stand outside the gate of matrimony. They are to be pitied, she says; for "single life is necessarily an imperfect life; nevertheless, there are only units among the thousands who have known the "comfort of marriage"—the unity of interests, the entire reliance, the faithful companionship, and the certainty that nothing but death will ever separate. The worldly side of marriage has been much discussed. Our author takes the moral and spiritual and the woman's side of the question, and is particularly sympathetic to woo and win; if his marriage turns out to be a mistake he has ordinarily only himself to blame. Women are prone to yield to persuasion; poverty, pride, disappointment and other recognizable motives tempt myriads of them to marry in haste, etc., and they wake up to find themselves like the creature flung into a bog, where the more it struggles the deeper it sinks, and the more it struggles for the most part dumb. Not always!

A MIDDLE AGE OF MISERY.

Scores of silly women grieve upon the minor miseries of matrimony, and the husband—and the husband—for better, or worse, and striving by all conceivable means, by patience, by self-denial, by courage, by temper, and by silence endurance, always to cheer and console her. This can be done and is often done. If we who have lived long enough to look back on life with larger vision than the young are able to see, we can see how many of the most passionate marriages melt away into a middle age of misery, we have also seen others which, beginning in error, and possessing all the elements of success, and which, in the end, have yet by wise conduct, generally on the wife's side, ended in something not far short of happiness. Every woman who marries has to learn, soon or late, that she must have a strong character, and gather for life without finding endless difficulties, not only in the world outside but in each other. These have to be solved and generally by the wife. She must have a strong character, and temper, an unlimited patience and, above all, a power to see the right and do it.

ALL WIVES AND NO BETTER.

The writer follows up these remarks by the declaration that she does not write for those whose matrimonial lot is the average one, but those to whom marriage has turned out "all worse and no better," who are bound to her by the chain, the iron of which entitles their very soul, and from which death holds out the only hope of escape. The question raised is how long women should endure the chain. The opposite answer is given, how a man should deal with a bad wife is not considered. "Men are the law-makers, and can be trusted to take care of themselves."

NEW VIEWS OF WOMAN.

Public sentiment has changed since the days when christianity taught that woman was absorbed by man, "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh," with no rights of her own, but there is still lurking in the mind in favor of the man and against the woman, a clinging to the letter of the law. Those whom God hath joined together let no man separate, forgetting that many marriages seem made by God, but if I may say it, by the devil, and that even the marriage service itself warns us that as many as are coupled together are bound together, and if either doth allow are not joined together by Him, neither is their matrimony lawful. SELF-SACRIFICE NOT THE RIGHT THING. Many marriages are unlawful from the first. The opposite answer is given, many more that become unlawful afterward, to continue in which is far more sinful than to break them. Besides infidelity, the one cause of divorce, English law justifies a woman in quitting her husband, there are other wrongs, equally cruel and equally fatal in result, which society allows her to endure to the bitter end. A man may be a thief, a liar, a spendthrift, a liar, a scoundrel, so complete that no honest gentleman would admit him within his doors, and yet the wretched woman, who is expected to "do her duty," to stick to him through thick and thin—so goes the phrase. She must shut her eyes to all his sins, and make believe to herself and the world at large that none exist; "obey him and serve him" according to her marriage vow; continue to be the mistress of his house, and—most terrible fate of all—the mother of his children. And the world, even the virtuous half of it, will applaud her, her, affirming that she only does what every loyal wife ought to do, and that she is quite in the right to do it. I say she is in the wrong, culpably in the wrong; that her noble endurance, her so-called, is mere cowardice, and her conjugal submission a degradation as sinful as that of many a woman who omits the marriage ceremony altogether. Even her self-sacrifice is a crime, for it does not end with herself.

And here is where the writer thinks endurance should end. The childless wife may imitate herself upon the moral duties of her husband, but the man's first duty is to her children, and where it clashes with her duty to her husband there is no doubt which she should choose. A man can take care of himself; can ruin or save himself; but very seldom can a woman save a thoroughly bad husband. Nor is she responsible for him beyond a certain extent. She is responsible for her children from the hour of their birth.

THE FIRST DUTY TO CHILDREN.

No mere fault or misfortune, such as incompatibility of temper, hopeless sickness, or any other thing, should be the excuse that allows "for better or worse," but vice does. Confirmed drunkenness, evil courses of any kind, utter lack of principle, cruel tyranny, or that violence of temper which is akin to madness and as dangerous; anything which compels a woman to say to her children that to serve God they must not imitate their father, warrants her in quitting him and taking them away from him. Whatever things come to that pass that the violence of the father will destroy the children, physically and morally, then the mother's course is clear. She must leave them, not suffer the father to bring their whole future existence. For—let me dare to utter the plain truth—the yoke ought never to have existed at all to make a drunkard, a debauchee, a scoundrel of any sort, the father of children, is, to any righteous woman, a sin all equivalent to child-murder. And she slays not only their bodies but their souls, and ruins them an hereditary curse which may not be rooted out for generations.

SEPARATION AS A REMEDY.

Therefore, for any good woman married to a thoroughly bad man, there is but one duty—separation. Not divorce, for that, by permitting re-marriage, which the victim would seldom or never desire, would allow the victimizer to carry into the world the same evil influence which he brought on the former one; but legal separation, a mensa et thoro, to be easily and cheaply attainable by all classes; giving to the wife the position of widow, and to the children the safety of being fatherless for a bad father is worse than none. The question of maintenance of children is full of difficulties, but the writer thinks that it is better to prevent mercenary possi-

bilities, and place separation on a legal ground, the right of the children should fall upon the mother.

DIVORCE NOT A REMEDY.

By the outside world's condition of quasi-widowhood should be in no way different from that of a single woman, none of the degradation of divorce, and the fact that separation is easy would make divorce more difficult. Easy divorce gives no consolation to innocence, meanwhile offering an animus to guilt. Marriage has a safeguard that it can never be undone; no only power can ever place either party the same position as before their union. The mistake of the quasi-widow is that she is, partially remedied, but an irremediable utmost that both gaze can expect is to get as free from one another as they can. Speaking of women and for women, the writer says that divorce should ever be permitted.

The points made by this writer are worthy of consideration, and may throw some light on the vexed question, while not settling it, they do, at least, put it on every sacrifice, will especially appeal to every mother-heart.

THE ENGINEER STORY.

By Helen M. Nelson.

"It was when I was running on the White Mountain road that the engineer said to me, 'Haps you've seen the line, Curves and adzes on it are enough to make a man's hand and on end I was just a man, then, and Mell and I were just about happy as we could be, the only drawback to our happiness being the fact that I had to run the late express ever night up to Fabyan's, and the accommodation back the next day. Mell us to be afraid to have me go, and us to worry every night. I knew she did for the road was new and accidents would happen in spite of everything. But a pay was good and so stuck by."

"Well, one night in January—one 'o' my off nights—the sergentment sent for me and said:

"Jim, there's a pair of Boston men want to go up through the mountains to-night, and we'll have to run a special. Can you take it? I know it's your night off, but I'll make it up to you."

"I'll go, says 'o' course, but that no two human beings can get together for life without finding endless difficulties, not only in the world outside but in each other. These have to be solved and generally by the wife. She must have a strong character, and temper, an unlimited patience and, above all, a power to see the right and do it."

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SPARKLING SPRING SMILES.

Helena Halstead Herrick the Erudite "Bean" Belle in Rhyme.

SUNSHINE SUCCEED SACKCLOTH

"The Knock-Kneed" Negro—Before and After the Inter-State Law—A Very Mean Trick—Current Funnymen's Talk.

An Erudite Maid.

Helena Halstead Herrick was an erudite young maiden, who lived in Boston, where, 'tis said, much erudition grows.

With a wealth of wondrous learning was her youthful mind o'erladen, And, to her, a bloom meant Botany, and not simple roses.

She translated Greek and Sanscrit, and she "did undo the Persian"; Carlisle and Herbert Spencer helped to feed her hungry intellect.

While for trasy, flighty subjects she professed a great aversion, And turned to Grecian nose aloft with erudition disdain.

She explained with perfect clearness all her views on evolution, And told with modest pride about her first ancestor's worth.

His pre-Adamite and globulite and airy constitution When first formed himself to live upon this sordid earth.

She entered a Chautauqua class to stuff her head with knowledge, And studied most brightly, and the warranty not understanding;

And all the brilliant graduates from Yale Declared she was the brightest girl through-out her Yankee land.

Indeed, when all the world was dark her beam shined most brightly; What think you she was conning through the secret midnight hours?

Why, the novels by the Duchess, most frivolous and silly, Where the love talk and the nonsense and the kisses came in showers.

Had Done Well in the West.

Chicago Herald: "I've struck it rich out west," said a passenger from Kansas City, "and am going back to see my folks and to 'em up on the success I've made. Let's see, it's now 'bout three years since I went west without a dollar to my name, and now I can swing a cool hundred thousand. That's pretty good, ain't it?"

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