THE DAILY HERALD, FLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

THE PERCHERON HORSE.

WHAT AN ENTHUSIASTIC UNITED STATES SENATOR SAYS OF HIM.

What is Said of the Percheron Horse's Origin-Horses Used in Paris-Characteristics of the Percheron-Treatment of the Borses

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, is an enthushast on the Percheron horse, and quite a romance is connected with his love for it. The first Procherons he ever saw were painted ones, and they formed a part of Rosa Bonheur's model picture, "The Horse Fair," which was hanging in Mrs. A. T. Stewart's pleture gallery at the time. He was to well pleased with them that he investigated their character and went personally to France to pick out some for his favor. He has now sixty of these animals, muging in value from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each, and he is the president of the Fernharon Horse society of the United States. While in France last year he made a speech to the Percheron Horse

Breeders' society of France, and he thinks that this horse is the best breed in the world for general purposes. • It is, ¹ enici he, ¹ The horse for the farmer. The can take it from the lumber

wagon and use it in his carriage, and I have been told of instances where Percheron horses weighing 1,700 pounds have gone a mile in three minutes. They are, you know, a distinct type, an I are sup-posed to have originated by a cross of the Aradian horse upon the heavy horse of Nacanaedy. They came from La Perche, a province about sixty miles square, in Normandy. Here the breed has attained its greatest perfection, and it is here that the horse gets its name. How the Arabian. got into France I do not know, but I suppase it came there either through the Sarare us when they were whipped by Charles Marriel at Tours, or it may be that the Counts of Negent de la Rotron brought them back from Palestine during the Crucades. But there is no doubt that the Arab blood is there, and in modern times, after excellence and identify of type had hear recognized, this blood was re-enforced from time to time from the royal and national stables of France.

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"The borses have been noted for years in France as good draft horses, and they were, about ten years ago, in general use in Paris as committee inorses. At that time a team of them would take one of those heavy buses, with seats both inside and on the roof and filled with passengers, and drag it along at the rate of eight miles an hour over the asphalt. During my trip to Pacis last spring I noticed a decided deterioration in the character of the horses so used, and I found that the Percherons and been replaced by others. Upon inquiry I was told that the great demand for the Percheron horse in America had rises the price from \$560 to from \$400 to \$4,000, thus making them too expensive for organitary tree. The horses now used in Paris canalasses are the Raadonals, the Belglams and other heavy horses of Nortannely and Finnders which have no fuliltrath a of theroughbred blood.

"As to Percherons, there are millions of dollars already invested in the United States, and there is a gentleman named

AN INSURANCE AGENT

WHO INSURES POOR PEOPLE AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

How Several Hundred Brooklyn Agents Make a Fair Living-Some Light on Industrial Insurance in a Big City. Making a Profit.

A day or two ago the writer was introduced to a well fed and fashionably dressed man of about 40 in a prominent cafe. The pair met once since the introduction. On this last occasion the gentleman of 40 was cleanly but very shabbily attired. He smiled upon shaking hands and looking down the front of an ulster four sizes too large for him, said: "This is my business suit."

The writer is highly endowed with curiosity, but as it would be manifestly pronounced bad taste to ask a question relative to the gentleman's reasons for getting himself up so shabbily, he limited his curiosity to throwing an inquiring glance at his new acquaintance. The inquiring glance did the business.

"When we met the other mght," said the other, shoving his hands deep in the pockets of his ulster, "I was togged up, but it wouldn't suit me to wear such clothing in my business. I don't wish to appear prosperous before the people I mostly do business with. It might injure trade and then again it might not. I'm not disposed, however, to take any chances,"

AT FIVE CENTS A WEEK.

"Might I ask your line of business?" "I am a collector and agent for one of the large life insurance companies," and he

chuckled very softly. The writer could not see how shabby clothes could help an insurance agent along and said so.

"The great majority of the people with whom I do business are quite poor and it would not pay to appear too prosperous; not that I do the poverty act in endeavoring to increase my business. I am connected with what is called the industrial branch of our company. That is, we issue policies as low as 5 cents per week. You would like to know, eh, how money can be made on so small a margin where the expense of running the machinery of so large a business must necessarily be great? If the people were to keep up their payments in the long run the company would lose heavily. Now that's exactly where profit comes in. Say, for instance, a child of 2 years is insured at the rate of 10 cents per week and lives. You can safely wager that the policy will be allowed to lapse before the young one is 7."

"Even so, I can't see how a man can make a living climbing the stairs of a tenement here, there and everywhere, sometimes to find the parties out, just to collect a nickle or a dime?"

"My boy," remarked the agent, with a broad smile, "it is nothing when you get used to it. I should say there are about 500 persons employed in this business right here in Brooklyn, the large majority of whom make a fair living. I cleared over \$2,000 last year and have that sum made this. You can judge of the magnitude this industrial insurance business has grown to when I assure you that our company employs 170 agents and collectors in this city alone. I should judge about three times as many are engaged over in New York. As to what I

A COMMODORE'S PERIL.

BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO BOAT OFF CHARLESTON.

The Destruction of the Housatonic by the Confederates-A Thrilling Escape from Death-An Incident of the Late Civit main who conferred this great he

States navy, now 7d years old, wash daring the bet made were rule and create officer during the civil war, and had one of giaces were rough, though they the most thrilling escapes from death re-corded in the manals of the envy. In the winter he lives at St. Augustine, Fla. It was while migrating to his winer quarters , the even and by pre-exposion furnish that he was met by a reporter at the Winds that will so and the sight as to is sor hotel. The commodore looks like a human even at glass terminer wave a Frenchman of Napoleonis Old Gonid, Hit of perfect epol. This perfection hair and mustache are non-white and in means of indistance is due to the exp strong contrast to his swarthy complexion. and essention of the Ghrand, or his One of his legs is carefyzed and end tor ten Dr. Scheffler. The former adout st of his ribs have been troken. His escape guted the idea, and the latter practifrom death when he was blown up on the theory in operation. war ves el Housatonie was hitle short of the One of the greatest photosophers of miraculous. His own account of it is as followed to scenty hybridicad to a lot lows:

The blockade runners during the war would who was excontraintented by the pass almost under the shadow of a war ship, church of Acasterdam for what the with the chances of being sunk by a few shells. I had command of the Housatonic, at which either men or women may armed with 206-pounders, smaller cannoa and howitzers, and was stationed at the month of Charleston harbor. One night in February, 1864, we were on the lookoat for blockade runners. It was a beautiful night at times, the shifting clouds now and then revealing the stars and the ocean for miles to seaward. Fort Sumter was near, black and frowning, and Charleston in the distance, with its dim lights, made us long to be ashore. When the lis in the carelessness with which the increase under way in a few minutes' time. No blockade runners were expected that night, but they were liable to come at any time, hence my constant precaution. I was talking to my clerk, Charles O. Muzzey, of Boston, when I heard the alarm gong sounding on deck. The gong, instead of a beli or a cannon report, was our signal to prepare for gun and rushed on deck, my clerk following me. My idea was to shoot the man at the wheel on the blockade runner while it was passing. One of the officers sang out: "It is a torpedo boat!"

But I did not hear him, and still thinking a blockade runner was going by, I looked useful to the human family. They have all around. Then the officer in loud tones sung out again: "Torpedo boat!"

DESTRUCTION AWAITED.

I gave the order then to slip the chain of the anchor, that the vessel might swing around and possibly escape the torpedo bout. To my surprise, I did not hear the chains rattle. I asked why and the officer replied: "The chain is gone." He had cut it on the instant, and the vessel was swinging around. Then I saw the torpedo boat, or rather a small glass roundhouse, large enough for one man to stick his head in and look over the surface of the water. I know that destruction awaited us unless I could stop that little submarine monster moving swiftly toward the stem of the Housatonic.

out orders for our vessel to go astern faster.

THE HISTORY OF SPECTACLES

What They Are Made of and How They Are to be Fitted and Were.

The honor and credit of pointing on benefit of glass sin aid of defective volume long to be or Bacon, who lived from 1221 to 12.0. Specificles were actually a about the year 1250 A. D., and certain were made provides to the year 10 War. Commodore C. W. Pickering, of the United State Courty progress of the art distance of the art distanc

We refer to the colchente i Barach

termed his hereafes. There is no emiuse of spectacles, but a man usualiy to some aid to his untural vision after of 45, and a woman after the age of # A mistake commonly made by not people is in wearing the same glasses a

purposes. This can seldom be done - othern straining the eye. Two sets of plan absolutely needed, each differing widthe other 1

hour grew late I gave instructions to the are put upon the face. To obtain the full officers on deck and went below. We were benefit of glasses they must be so so epon anchored, but had everything ready to get the face that the center of the glass comes directly in front of the pupil of the gap It. is very curious that people who are a final diions as to the exact fit of a cont or dress should be so careless of the appearance of a glass on the eye when the effects of the latter are of so much greater importance.

Glasses are commonly ground with an equal curve on both sides. The uniternal for action at night. I seized my double barreled | their manufacture is glass, made specially for the purpose, and a rock crystal called Brazilian pubble. The latter is lesund to become scratched or dimmed by the atmosphere when going from a cold air lating warmer one. It cannot be denied that the incention of spectreles was one of the most useful to the human family. They have after the most useful to the human family. They have after the most useful to use the term of the vector of the most useful to the human family. visted more misery than all other hands ageneics, because there is no sorrow or willie tion to be compared to the loss of sight, and proportionately the impairing of signa -The Keystone.

A Chinese Orchestra.

Three or four Chinamen conceived the Flex of entertaining the visitors with "muelse thought they would drive them out to making a deafealing din which would be avmade even a corpse rise tip in prote t hended from the coiling by a piece of a stren ampline was a sort of meant dram, most thick sheet copper. It was about two tool circularly renew and had a simulant six he thread. This one of the Johns pound- i I aimed at the glass above the water and fired both barrels of my gun. Then I amg out orders for our yeard to no astern faster

I CAN FURNISH YOU WITH

California - Evaporated - Silver - Prunes -AND-

Pears, Peaches and Plums.

FRESH FINNAN HADDIES,

Apple Butter and Sweet Cider.

L. D. Bennett.

Is enjoying a Boom in both its

DAILYANDWEEKLY EDITIONS.

The

who has made a fortune out of ricm. He might he called the Percheron horse king. The lens had as many as 500 Percharons on his farm at one time. His home on his farm at v. syne, forty miles from Clauren, is equal to Abbotsford in its appointments. It is hung with old reprised, and has many studies of Resa Engineer: A short describing exists be-tween fless facilieur and Mr. Dunham, and he letsly and an Areche pony for her at her request and shipped it across the writer for the in one of her phinkings." Trill meanmething of the characteristies of the Deriveron Lorie.

"The hornest are non-cally of a dapple gray, though they may be black and now and does are tay or electant. They are a herey burn, weighting 1,000 pounds and opward. A say have a tipe action, a fine while, line contribution is strength and great endurative for work and travel. They are noted for their duality and travelater ness, and may be sold to be born broken to the Earnest. I harnessed a team of them for the first time one morning at 8 o'chick. At 9 they were drawing a plow as well as a well limiten team, and were entry a little awkward. They plowed in the field all day, only being rested now and that that their shoulders might not get some. The tiext day my farmer drove them into the city of Detroit, and though they had never seen a crowd of people, an electric car, a speed car or steam car, or the immetatemble objects displayed in a hasing a cay, they showed no fear—only a kind of hundable coriosity. They would smell of a steam engine, and while I was blowing up stumps with dynamite this summer they stood by and watched the pleces blown up into the air without more than raising their eyes at the sound. I artribute this fact to their remarkable intelligence, in the first place, and again to the fact that these horses had never heard a cross word or been struck."

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

"What is your theory for the treatment of horses? How should they be manngedi

"A horse should be treated just as you would a man or a boy. My carriage horses fared better at the hands of an old Englishunna, who knew nothing about a horse, than with any other driver I have ever had. When this man asked me how he should treat them he was told to treat them just as he did himself, only a little better. He was methodical in his ways, and he always fed the horses before he fed himself. In warm weather he watered them whenever he got the chance, and in winter three times a day. Inasmuch as the horses could not scratch themselves, he gave them a good brushing every morning, and it is my rule in driving a horse that whenever I feel that I want a drink myself I also feel that the horse may be suffering in the same direction.

"The Percheron horse," Senator Palmer went on, "lans great powers of endurance. He has a fine knee action, and he is so full of intelligence that men treat him better thus they do a duller horse. He has good syind and has all the nimbleness and speed of the English coach horse. Last year more than \$2,000,000 worth of these horses were imported, and I believe that they are going to prevail as the American draft horse.

I paid a visit to Senator Palmer's farm, near Detroit, last summer. It contains 157 acres, and the improvements upon it have cost the senator over \$100,000. He has nine miles of drives through its woods, eighty miles of underdraining, and a miniature lake which was dug by hand and which is kept full of water by a steam engine. He has a log cabin which cost \$12,600, and his animal hobbies are Percheron homes, Jersey cows and Elenheim spanicls. Ills horses are named after the namedals of France.-Frank G. Carpenter in New York World.

a collecting that would port me. I have been ten years at this occupation and have made by collecting about \$12 per week on an average.

TAKES NO NEW PISES.

"I never canvass for new risks. I find it unnecessary. I am given the case of Mrs. John Doe, who has herself, husband and three children insured at the rate of 5 cents a week. I go there and collect 25 cents weekly. The chances are large that before I have made five visits Mrs. Doe has for me the pleasing intelligence that her sister, Mrs. Richard Roe, wishes to have her family inared on the weekly plan. I make a note of Mrs. Roe's address and call upon her. She insures her family on an aggregate payment of 50 cents weekly. I collect the first payment and the office pays me \$5-ten for onefor securing the new risks. If the amount of the payments were to be but 10 cents, then I should receive but \$1. For collecting I receive 15 per cent., which, I think, is about the rate paid by the other life insurance companies engaged in this business."

"Now suppose, after making two or three payments, Mrs. Roe should discontinue; would you be required to return to the company the premium paid you?"

"Yes, I would have to make it good; but an old agent like myself could take his own time about it. There is very little chance of a person lapsing before paying what the agent's commission amounted to and more. Do I have much traveling to do? Well, yes. I have two wards to collect in and have 1,001 names on my book. I don't mean to say that I have to visit 1,001 different partics. It is almost universally the case that where one member of the family takes out a policy the others do likewise. I have, however, called at over sixty different residences in one day. The rates paid vary according to age, as you can easily understand. It is seldom a person insures and pays as high as 50 cents a week. Say a young man of 21 years paid that amount and died at the end of a year; his heirs would receive \$930. If a person dies by suicide or carital punishment the amount of policy will not be paid. When a person is insured that in case of death \$200 or over has to be paid, then they are examined by one of the doctors employed by the insurance company. For less amounts we take chances in nearly every

An Object Lesson in Politeness.

case."-Brooklyn Eagle.

Judge Lorin C. Collins taught the proprietor of a high toned Clark street restaurant a wholesome lesson in common politeness the other day. The judge, after lunching, stepped to the desk to pay his check. The proprietor himself happened to be behind the desk. The judge-who, by the way, was unknown to the restaurauteur-laid down a \$5 gold piece. The restaurauteur took it up, looked at it as if he suspected it to be bogus, dropped it twice on the desk to make it ring, and then handed out the change, which consisted of three silver dollars and some little stuff. The judge, without a word or a change of expression, took up the three silver dollars one at a time, looked at them carefully on one side, then on the other, and rang each of them on the desk heavily. Then, as if he were quite satisfied of their genuineness, he dropped them into his pocket and walked out, remarking as he opened the door: "He might have examined it somewhere besides under my very nose,"-Chicago News.

Gordon Memorial Window.

The Gordon Memorial window presented to Manchester cathedral consists of five lights and tracery, and is in memory of Gordon's last days at Khartoum. Gordon is the central figure of the composition, and is surrounded by his fellow sufferers, who look appealingly to him, while his own gaze is turned to the desert and the Nile, seeking vainly a sign of human aid. Above and around are angels bearing palms and crowns. I -Chicago Herald.

It was too late. There was a smothered sound, like a howitzer exploding under water, and I felt myself going ap into the air. For at least a second or two I was conseins and then everything grow dark. In eight minutes from the time of the explosion I as have a subset which be a created at the transmission of an orchestre use his gained consciousness and found tayaelf in the gained consciousness and found my self at the Ast, they book a drum, made of place of a water, floating on the debeis of the vessel. I hale meked on a frame shaped like a the was bleeding from several wounds, but still I resolved to except drowning if possible: A small boat showed itself above water, and i serarabled to it, but it rolled and Lalandoned it. I saw that part of the Housateale was not gone, and swam for it, catching hold of some ropes. An officer and a marine were in a small boat hanging on the davide. mnnaged to get into the boat with them and gave orders to cut the ropes. The officer had no knife, and just at that moment the vessel, or rather that part of it left, rolled over and we fell into the sen. The officer never came up again. I sank twice, and disally eaught an oar from the boat and managed i. reach the wreck again, where the analities is the fore rigging of the vessel assisted my The list of killed and drowned was only sla. When the Housatonic begin to settle the men in the fore rigging rushed to the stern and managed to save those who were then a struggling to extricate themselves. My clerk, Mr. Muzzey, who came on dock with me, must have been blown all to pieces, for we never saw his body. I think I must have gone at least thirty feet into the air, and my impression is that I did not lose consciousness until I reached the point where I began to descend. What became of the submarine torpedo boat? I sank it when I fired into it, or a very few minutes afterward. The glass lookout, you see, was water tight, and my discharge of buckshot broke it, and the water rushing in finally sank it. There were six in the torpedo boat and all were drowned.

The Cigar Man's Trick.

-New York Mail and Express.

I had several ribs broken and was paralyzed

Give me the best eigar you've got in your place. Me and my friends never smoke anything but the best," said an individual considerably elevated by sundry smiles over an adjoining bar: "I don't care for the expense. Give me the best." A box was set out, three eights were taken from it, \$1 hid on the case and swept into the drawer. The "best" purchaser looked a little blank but as the attendant's face did not change, nor was change seen on the counter, he turned away with an uncertain smile. The reporter was turning over in his mind what a good thing it was to be rich, when the eigar man with a friendly nod said, "Have one? That up comtry jay is firing off his boodle to make a show, and I've given him something to talk of for the balance of his life. He has been smoking two for five country store stogics all his life. He's come to town to see sport, and when he goes home he'll tell of smoking cigars worth \$1 apiece. This is the box it came out of. Take one." And lo and behold, the reporter viewed his favorite five-center reposing snugly before him. Verily the guile of the deceiver is amusing .- Philadelphia Call.

The Italians of Gotham.

There is no shrewder class of business people in New York than the Italians who have been swarming in here during the past ten years. They have taken up hundreds of small undustries, and are prosecuting them with marked success. They are a most industrious class of people, very economical, and full of hard sense.—New York Sun,

They Meet as Strangers.

Miss Blanche-Have you made any conquests this summer? Miss Lillian-Ob, yes; Mr. Jones proposed the day before we came away. Miss Blanche-Doesn't he pop the question in the most awkward manner imaginable! They meet as strangers .-- Life.

heir Latas facked on within double rout) mails, and was tightered by driving a used ander the edge of the beel and 11 it; then off. The distances look h leaf of brend, and phicking its on a qui support he berna pounding, too. ... which a little copper dram, atom from indicatation and, made the for reproductions the colling, and posse R with a Kille humanier. But here easily the word's feature of

int to wonneed freed Chinaman solger). probals as large as the land of a unfol and damaged them together mellou worthy of a bester can be. The dd d fo flesidiums almit were being -on hitter for finingheef filtin describe in simply appailing and under one's while. This was kept up for some The the enterin's proof, "Oh, of alt miny" discussion with converse which enavined the rein her encoded and and come iver it. a maning the viscous-data York bee-

A Wishington Cateron.

Wormley the ratighty appreciated the octance of good cookery. The made s ut of his skill as a enterer, and he sons to Paris to be educated under the hefs there. I see that his method of n seef tea has been patented, and this ca the ears of the public during the sick-Jarfield, Wormley furnished all the which Garfield ate during his sickn Washington, and the dying president ible to retain this beef ten when he teep nothing else apon his stomach. Wo nude it by taking the best of tendteak cut thick and freed from bones. he broiled slightly over a hot fire, and th put it into a steel press, which by menned a lever, squeezed all the juice out of it. This juice was the pure nutriment of the last. and sensoned and heated it made both an appetizing and a noarishing food.

Garfield, by the way, was somewhild troubled by dyspepsia, and he had a favor be way of eating pointoes. He liked them baked to a turn, and had them brought appear the table with their thins bursted. Taking them hot from the dish he would quieze the menly insides out upon his plate, add a plan of salt and a slight shake of pepper and (the mixture he would pour the rich. The Jersey eream, mixing this together so that it formed a thick paste. He ate it with grant risto, calling it a dish fit for the goals-Frank G. Carpenter in New York World.

Wanted to Realize on Values.

Johnnie, a bright boy of 6 years, while being fixed up for school, observing his fattle overcent much the worse for wear, and [] ing more mended places than he admired, turned quickly to his mother and asked ber: "Ma, is pa rich?" "Yes; very rich, Johnnie. He is worth

two millious and a half."

"What in, mn?" "Oh, he values you at one million, me at a million and baby at half a million." Johnnie, after thinking a moment, suid: "Ma, tell pa to sell the baby and buy us some

clothes,"-New York Evening World.

Scalskins Unlawfully Taken.

Special Agent Tingle, in charge of the Seaizlands of Alaska, estimates that 30,000 colskins have been unlawfully taken during the past year, and on the basis of tou scale killed or mortally wounded by these maranders for each skin they secure, the atomber of seals killed by them during the past year is placed at 200,000 .- Chicago Times.

There are said to be only four horses in Alaska, three at Juneau and one at Sitka.

Will be one during which the subjects of national interest and importance will be strongly agitated and the election of a President will take place. The people of Cass County who would like to learn of

Year 1888

Political, Commercial

and Social Transactions

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of this year and would keep apace with the times should

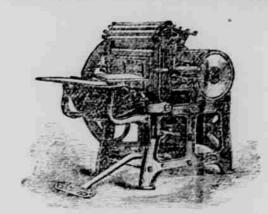
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