

**The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.**

**KNOTTS BROS.,**  
Publishers & Proprietors.

**THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD**

Is published every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Thursday morning. Registered at the postoffice, Plattsmouth, Nebr., as second-class matter. Office corner of Vine and Fifth streets.

**TERMS FOR ADVERTISING:**  
One copy one year in advance, by mail... \$6.00  
One copy per month, by carrier... 50  
One copy per week, by carrier... 15  
**TERMS FOR WEEKLY:**  
One copy one year, in advance... \$1.50  
One copy six months, in advance... 75

**EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.**

The emancipation of the slaves in Brazil will constitute one of the highest and most enduring of the claims of Peter II. to the grateful remembrance of posterity. Seventeen years ago an act was passed by the Brazilian Congress providing for the gradual emancipation of all the slaves in the empire. This law was passed because of the urgent appeals of Dom Pedro to the congress of his country for the freedom of the bondmen. At that time there were a little over 1,500,000 slaves in Brazil. Although the law of 1871 seems to have been administered with a moderate degree of earnestness, it failed to meet the desires of the Emperor and the other friends of emancipation. Only 27,166 slaves had been freed under its provisions up to June, 1885. In that year another and more effective measure of the same class was passed, which has been in operation ever since. Recently a bill has passed both branches of the Brazilian Congress which, if approved by the Emperor, will speedily extinguish slavery in Brazil. This sanction undoubtedly will be given.

The fact that emancipation in Brazil is not the result of hostile pressure on the part of the slaves or their friends, or of noisy and persistent agitation by champions of freedom, renders it peculiarly significant and impressive. It is not a "war measure," as was the freeing of the blacks in the United States a quarter of a century ago, nor is it intended to raise up an element in the State to guard the monarch against the encroachment of the aristocratic castes, as was the manumission of the serfs in Russia two years earlier. The slaves in Brazil are being freed for purely moral reasons. Economic causes may, and doubtless have, something to do in bringing it about, but political or governmental considerations have had no influence in the matter. Emancipation is being decreed because the Emperor and the law-makers of the nation are convinced that slavery is a great moral wrong and opposed to the teachings and tendencies of the times. With the final emancipation of the slaves in Brazil slavery as a legal institution will become extinct in Christendom.—Globe-Democrat.

**A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.**

Those desiring to visit the Pacific coast during the summer will be afforded a grand opportunity by the Burlington and Missouri River railroad. Arrangements have been made with this road whereby all persons desiring to make a visit to the coast or attend the National Teachers' Association at San Francisco can do so for one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at all points from June 15th to July 14th, inclusive. Thirty days will be allowed to make the round trip and stops can be made at any point desired, but not more than 30 days must be consumed in the trip provided also that you do not arrive in San Francisco later than July 18. A choice of 19 different routes is offered and you can select either route desired at the time of purchasing your ticket or should you desire to select your route after you get to San Francisco, you can do so by paying to the Southern Pacific Co. \$10 for change. Also an extension of time can be made as long as desired by paying \$10 for each thirty days extension. The National Educational Association will be held in San Francisco from July 17 to 20, inclusive of both days.

This will be a grand opportunity for all desiring to attend the association, giving them such an excellent opportunity to visit the western country and breathe the health-giving air from the snow clad mountains of that region. The routes take one through some of the most beautiful scenery of the west and those contemplating a trip of this kind will not be afforded a better opportunity. The entire trip can be made for \$62, except to return through Portland, Oregon, or New Orleans, La., in which case \$15 dollars extra will be charged for the Portland route and six extra for New Orleans. Pullman Sleepers will be carried with each train and double births can be secured at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day, affording ample opportunities for rest during the trip. This will be the grand time of the season to visit this part of the country, everything will be in the zenith of its beauty and the trip cannot help but be enjoyed by all who will undertake it.

ONE of the best features about the Presidential canvass which is just opening is the apparent assurance that it will

be prosecuted without the disturbance to business which has characterized so many previous campaigns. The *Dry Goods Chronicle*, an intelligent trade paper, says that "all the conditions promise a fair year's trade"; that "business in all channels seems to be conducted on a very conservative basis"; and that there seems "no disturbing element likely to prevent a cheerful and prosperous business for the remainder of the year." The *Chronicle* attributes this in part to the fact that the more intelligent people become the less they are influenced by politics, or the less a presidential year is felt to be an off one, and it says that the chicanery and trickery of politicians, their hidden ways and dark means of exciting or disturbing the business interests of the country, are now pretty well understood, and are no longer very potent for ill. This is undoubtedly true as far as it goes, but there is another consideration which enters into the case this year for the first time since the war there will be a campaign in which the "scare" argument plays no part—the argument, that is, that the country might be ruined if there were a change of administration. This argument has been very potent in the past, and has exerted a baleful influence upon business in a presidential year, since many presumably intelligent men feared that the success of the democrats might cause a financial convulsion. But the democrats succeeded four years ago, and with business more prosperous now than it was then, it is doubtful if anybody will have the impudence to present the "scare" argument, and if anybody should be foolish enough to do so, it will produce no effect upon business men.—N. Y. Post.

**A Warning.**

The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from disease of the throat and lungs than any other. It is probable that everyone, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercle Germs into the system and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, at first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and if allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing Consumption and to the head, causing Catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to continue will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as you feel that something is wrong with your throat, lungs or nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boshée's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

**Fire Escape for School Buildings.**

A novel system of fire escape for school buildings has been suggested by Capt. Reagan, assistant chief of the Boston fire department, which upon its face looks as if it might prove of considerable practical value. His idea is to utilize the large yard area to be found about nearly every school house in Boston and erect an ornamental iron tower a short distance from the building. This tower would contain a broad iron staircase leading from the top to the ground. From each floor of the school house a covered bridge would lead into the tower, and the door leading from the school room to the bridge would be kept unlocked during school hours. The rooms on each floor would connect with each other, and in case of fire the scholars could have unobstructed access to the bridge. By such an arrangement, whenever a fire broke out there would always be an egress open, and even if matters became serious, the iron tower and bridges would remain unharmed. The plan appears to be perfectly feasible, and the expense would, it is said, not be much more than what is laid out on the present fire escapes. And we should think the same plan might be adopted for factories and other buildings where numbers of persons are employed on the different floors of the building.—Fire and Water.

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**CUTTING OFF A LEG.**

**AMPUTATION REALLY AN EASY AND BLOODLESS OPERATION.**

**Practical Surgery in a Hospital—A Patient on the Surgeon's Table—How Hemorrhage Is Prevented—The Knife at Work—The Forceps.**

An amputation, while a serious one is really a very simple operation. A layman who sees an amputation of a leg for the first time is surprised that there is about it so little that is startling or shocking to his nerves. He naturally expects to see serious hemorrhage and rapid work to prevent the patient's bleeding to death. He is surprised to find that, on the contrary, it is one of the most bloodless operations performed on the surgeon's table. The first leg amputation seen by the writer was performed upon a man of middle age, who was suffering from advanced necrosis, or death of the bone of the right leg, just below the knee. The patient had been brought into the amphitheatre of the city hospital for treatment two weeks before the time of amputation. On the first occasion he was not ready to submit to amputation, although the doctor advised it, and the surgeon then operated upon the bare chance of saving the limb. He found on examination, however, that a great cavity had formed in the bone, the first cause having been an injury, and there was hardly a chance of saving the limb. The patient not having consented, however, to lose the leg, the treatment at that time was limited to merely cleansing the wound and closing it up. The doctor stated then that even if the disease was checked and a cure was begun, it would require at least two years for enough fresh bone to form to make a whole limb.

Mechanical appliances in the way of artificial limbs are now so skillfully made that a wooden leg, as it is ordinarily called, is almost as good as one of flesh and bone. It certainly is not worth two years' time to a man in active life to spend in trying to save a badly damaged leg. At all events, this patient seems to have come to that conclusion, and two weeks after his first appearance he was again upon the surgeon's table, and the necessary arrangements for amputation were by the side of the operator. It was deemed necessary to take off the leg just above the knee joint. The appliance which does away with all hemorrhage in amputation is called the Esmarch bandage. This is simply a long belt of India rubber about two and a half inches wide, which is wound tightly about the limb, beginning at a point below where the amputation is to be made, and extending spirally, like the stripes of a barber's pole, but overlapping towards the body for eighteen inches or more, and then at the point of the bandage nearest the body a stout rubber cord is tied very tightly. The rubber band is then unwound and the limb is left altogether bloodless, and with the blood vessels tightly compressed at the point where the rubber cord remains. The effect of winding the rubber about the limb in this way is to drive the blood from all the veins and arteries back into the body, and leave behind nothing but the bone and tissue of the limb.

Then the surgeon begins his work. He need not hurry—he has plenty of time to do his work carefully and thoroughly. In the case in point he proposes to cut the bone about three inches above the knee joint. The flesh was sound and healthy from the knee joint upward, and it was necessary in this, as in all cases of amputation, to so cut the tissue that there would remain a flap, as it is ordinarily called, of flesh which should completely cover the end of the bone where it was taken off. Taking a rather narrow bladed scalpel or surgeon's knife, sharp pointed and with a blade about 12 inches long, he rapidly cut the flesh from the knee pan diagonally upward to the point where he proposed to sever the bone, and likewise on the opposite side of the limb, making a V shaped incision on each side of the leg through all the tissues to the bone. Not a drop of blood followed the course of the knife in all its work. The cutting of the tissues occupied scarcely three minutes, and then the surgeon was ready to use the saw. This instrument, although, of course, of finer make, was practically the same as that used in an ordinary butcher's shop and the surgeon used it in about the same way and about as rapidly as a butcher would cut through a leg of beef. This finished the exact part of the operation, and it had occupied scarcely five minutes.

The more delicate and more tedious part of the operation followed. This comprised the taking up of the large and small blood vessels and tying up or ligating them. The important arteries and larger veins were easily discovered and the ends of them seized with artery forceps. These forceps were applied and left hanging to perhaps a quarter of an hour before the ligating began. This work was done by the surgeon's assistant. It consisted in tying the ends of the vessels, just above the point where they were gripped by the forceps, with strong catgut thread. Especially in the case of the arteries it was necessary that this should be done with the greatest care, for if for any reason one of these threads should give way, the blood would be the greatest danger of the patient's bleeding to death before the hemorrhage could be checked. After all the blood vessels in sight had been thus tied up, the rubber cord which bound the limb near the body was loosened, and then occurred the only hemorrhage of the entire operation. There remained in the exposed stump of the limb fifteen or twenty small blood vessels which could not be detected by the eye while the limb was bloodless, and the location of which was shown by the flow of the blood itself. When the bandage had been loosened, the surgeon, standing ready with a handful of artery forceps, rapidly seized the ends of the exposed bloodvessels as fast as the location of them was indicated, and in two or three minutes the hemorrhage was checked, and the end of the limb was hung with a great bunch of curious little steel implements. These smaller vessels were taken up one at a time by ligatures, in the same manner that the others had been, and when the last had been tied, and the last pair of artery forceps had been removed, the wound was ready to be closed up.

It was first treated with antiseptic solution and powder in order to reduce to a minimum the danger of inflammation and to increase the chance of the wounds healing by first intention. Then the two flaps above and below the bone were brought together over it, and the edges of the skin were carefully sewed opposite to each other, and the operation was over. It had occupied altogether about forty-five minutes. The patient during this time remained apparently asleep. The operation had been entirely painless, and when the bandages had been applied and the ether cord removed from the patient's face, he was carried from the amphitheatre just as he began to show signs of consciousness.—Boston Cor. New York Sun.

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