NECESSITY.

my of us really and truly sit down ble, and as we should, enjoy our eatEat to enjoy life. We have no doubt that the following narrative will be nized as that of a personal experience any: Arise in the morn early or late, as as may, under protest—a sufficient testy that balmy sleep, his sweet restorer, wiled to make proper connections so to timony that balmy sleep, his sweet restorer, has failed to make proper connections, so to speak; move about, strange to say, stretchy, achey, even tired yet, eyes hard to get open properly, maybe fall over a chair or two, or stoops over to get some article of apparel and is compelled to make an effort. In fact he must go through a bracing up process. After performing his morning toilet he has lim-bered up some, got his eyes open and floundered down stairs to the breakfast table. Looked at the watch and mentally concluded or realized that he must be at business right

Rush out of house for street cars, stands up maybe all the way down town. If he is fortunate enough to get a seat he experiences a sort of relief, and recognizes that he is still tired. Get to work dull and listle. Neces-sities a excitement of work for five hours or jo occupies his attention. Whistle blows, bell rings, clock strikes or friend comes in. Dinner is sought: feels somewhat empty, hardly hungry; eats a fair meal and feels full; empty feeling gone. A desire to rest is experienced—even sleep. Braces up and to the ground. again gets to work for five hours or more; Select sloping has to struggle for a while; eyes are very heavy; senses of discomfort about stomach. Finally time to stop work comes; closes up active effort, but mind and attention still

No seat on cars this way either; recognizes that he is very tired.

Gets home, orawis up the front steps and exclaims: "Supper ready?" "Yes, come right along." He sits down, has no appetite, but eats again, "from necessity." Not much; easily satisfied. Feels sort of weak about his stomach, as well as otherwise. Putters enpertainment, the excitement of which fixes his attention from self. At last be seeks repose exhausted, and maybe sleeps heavy, or not at all. The next morn and day bring the same experience, and so on day after

Eternal effort; eternal desire for rest; eternal lack of enjoyment of life; eternal eating from necessity. Can we wonder that this man eats from necessity? Yet this is an American of today. His distemper is of his own making. He is a robber of nature and has failed to put in practice the full meaning of the divine commandment: "Thou shalt not kill."-Globe-Democrat.

flow Twine Is Made.

Superintendent Hinde, a big, good natured and good looking young giant, led the way into a realm of clatter, roar, rattle and dust, the first impression at sight of which was that it was an inextricable confusion of girls and machinery, that the girls all had their hair in curl papers, and that they were a ime lot of sturdy armed young Amazons.

"The flax fiber," he said "is first combed or, as it is technically termed, 'scutched. Then it goes to the 'spread board,' where it is laid out straight and of as uniform a thickness as possible, in four lines, on endless nprons that carry it up to backle like teeth, that hold it straight and steady while it is subjected to the drawing action of rollers moving faster than its delivery. The soft, even band of straight fibers thus formed is called a 'sliver.' Twelve of these are put into a 'drawing frame,' extended and delivered as one, and this operation is repeated three times, pweive 'slivers' each time being drawn into one which is no thicker than one of the twelve had been before drawing. By this the fibers are all straight and disposed with perfect evenness. The 'sliver' is now slightly twisted, and so becomes a 'rove,' ready for the spinning frame. The processes of spinning and twisting together for the attainment of any desired degree of stoutness are too generall, understood to be worth detailing. Hemp is worked up in the same way as flaz. Tow, which is only used for the coarsest and cheapest strings, is carded like cotton, Instead of being put upon the spread board."
The air was thick with dust from the

fibers; the floor polished by the flax and hemp waste until it had the smoothness of ice. Twelve o'clock on Saturday was drawing near, and one by one the clattering machines were stopped, and the young women working them set to work like practical machinists, taking them apart, cleaning and ofling them, and then putting them together. The whistle sounded, and before its echoes had died away the head coverings that had encouraged the universal curl papers theory were whisked off, hasty washing up was performed, working shirts were thrown off, and the week's work was done.-New York Sun.

Little Men Are Good Natured,

"I have a theory," said Counselor Abe Hummel to a reporter, "which is not founded on anything that I ever read or anything that I ever heard anybody say. It is en-tirely original with me, though it is quite possible a good many other people may have intertained the idea before.

"Produce your theory, please, and end this terrible suspense." "The theory is concerning little men and women. I believe that people of small stature are far better natured than those of average size. Did you ever see a small man who wasn't good humored and inclined to take a rosy view of life! And did you ever know a little woman who wasn't jolly and full of fun? I've studied humanity a good deal and I never yet have encountered a small preson who was surly or misanthropic.
Who are the pessimists? Lank, tall, raw boned, dyspeptie individuals almost invariably. Did you ever see a man five feet six inches that was melancholy? No, and you are not likely to. I tell you the world would be a mighty lonesome place without the little grown up people. They make more than half the fun there is in this vale of

"Little men are invariably good story tell-They are hearty laughers; they are t to see the humorous side of any quesn and they relish a joke even if it is at heir own expense. They make the firmest blends and adhere to those whom they like arough thick and thin. They are seldom uarrelsome, and never conceited. They are ften sensitive, but quick witted people genrally are. Altogether they are the best olks in the world to get along pleasantly with, whether in a business or social way." "Admitting that what you say is correct,

"Don't account for it at all, yet I know it true, because my observation and experi-

mith, do please introduce Mr. re to me!" "It's no good, dear; "No, I know; but I want

Now to Make a Tent. Buy nine yards of good, stout, yard wide cotton cloth and cut into three strips of three yards each. Sew these strips together securely by overlapping, and you will then have a strip three yards square. Make a solution of twelve ounces of lime and five ounces of alum in three gallons of water, and soak the cotton in it for a day. Rinse it in warm rain water and stretch it in the sun to

dry. It will then be waterproof. Having reached your camping out place, cut two poles eight feet long, each with a fork at one end. Sink the other ends in the ground about a foot and beat the earth well to keep them firmly in place. These poles should be about eight feet apart. Now cut another pole about nine feet long and put it on the top of the other two, resting in the forks. Cut two more poles ten feet long for the sides of your frame, resting one end of each off. Braces up again and mechanically, may pole on the cross pole and the other end be vigorously, proceeds to ingest what he can; on the ground. Stretch the canvas over matter of necessity, never hungly for breakcan make the sides of your tent weather proof with the boughs of cedar and other

This is the simples; and least expensive tent you can have, and it will answer your purposes fully. The interior of the tent, however, would be a little more roomy and comfortable if you would put up a second frame in the rear, similar to that in front, say two feet high, and stretch the canvas over that and thence

Select sloping ground to put your tent on, so that if it rains the water will readily run off; and also dig a little ditch around the tent, with an outlet running down the incline. As the front of the lingers. He starts home with heavy legs tent will be open—unless you choose to mid feet; headache; maybe somewhat dizzy; No seat on cars this way either; recognizes had better place it with the front toward the north or northwest, for storms, if you have any, will probably come from

the south or southwest. The rude hut described, for it is little else, will no doubt seem a filmsy shelter to those who have never occupied one, around in or out the house for a while crreads | but for perfect rest and the soundest of the paper; feels a little better; seeks, maybe, | sound sleeping, you will find it superior to the best room in your city house. Chicago Tribune.

Writers and the "Syndicates."

The method of presenting literary mat-ter through a "syndicate" may have its advantage, but I think it shuts off in a sense, a great many writers who might otherwise gradually gain recognition. If a syndicate were managed right, it could pay better prices for literary matter than any one else; the projectors of such an enterprise could afford to pay certain authors enormous sums but, at the same time, such a scheme would work like having no copyright law; it would enable one class of authors to sit down on the others and keep them out. .

A popular journal which had the nerve and enterprise to secure good authors ex-clusively and pay them for their work would put itself ahead of competitors. The trouble with the "syndicate" is that it tends to reduce journals to a dead evel. Robert Bonner, of The New York Ledger, tried the former method; he paid certain authors good prices to write exclusively for him, and found that the undertaking paid him. So, in the present day, an enterprising editor who is on the alert can find young American writers of promise and bring them out, thus not only starting them on successful careers, but greatly benefiting his own journal.—E. P. Roe in The Epoch.

How & Queen Was Shocked.

M. Julien Brault has just published a volume giving a history of the telephone since its continental adoption. He tells an amusing story of its debut in Brussels in 1884. The queen was asked to listen from her palace to a representation at the Monnale theatre. Suddenly, to the surprise of all present, she dropped the instrument, giving a little gasp of dismay. The chorus leader had just been giving his tunnillous crowd a sudden reprimand in the most unparliamentary language, using the name of Divine Providence in a very free and easy manner. Strict orders were given on the morrow to oblige the use of more diplomatic speech, and

the queen was happy.

Brault states that Spain has made no progress at all in the use of the telephone. In 1882 the government began to feel some interest in the matter, and a law was voted allowing its use in the principal cities. Even Russia preceded Spain, for in 1881 the instrument was there used quite commonly, and even at greater distances than in France. Now, in France, in towns boasting of a population of 18,000 inhabitants the telephone is completely unknown. Luxemberg gives the cheapest rates for yearly subscriptions, and Russia the dearest.—Globe-Democrat,

Relics of the Old Stone Age.

The Smithsonian institution has sent out an earnest request that all persons interested in science shall co-operate, with the aim of determining if in America there existed an old stone of paleolithic age. To that end it has requested that implements supposably belonging to that age, be sent to the institution at Washington for examination, Many supposed to be such have already been sent in; and most of them prove to be of a very different origin. None truly paleolithic have been found in the mounds. Meanwhile, a cute Pennsylvania individual has put on the market a quantity of spurious, but well made, arrow heads. He takes the more modern chipped flints, which are abundant, and rechips them into curious and antique forms to make them salable. He has driven a fine business. Genuine Yankees are now quite behind the age,-Globe-Democrat.

Transportation of Dead Bodies.

The baggage agents throughout the country have held a conference for the purpose of adopting rules in connection with the transportation of dead bodies over their several roads. They propose consulting the state boards of health throughout the country and make it ob-ligatory that in cases of diphtheria, scar-let and typhoid fever, erysipelas, measles and other contagious and infectious disand other contagious and infectious diseases, bodies must be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of chloride of zinc, or of bi-chloride of mercury, and encased in air tight coffins, and the body must not be accompanied by those who have been exposed to the infection.—

Philadelphia Times. PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

A "PROFESSOR" WHO MAKES PLAIN FACES QUITE ATTRACTIVE.

Not Recognized as a Regular Physician, but Still He Is Not Without the Patronage of the Fair Sex - Fixing Up

"Making people beautiful? Queer profession!" mused his audience of one. The dark haired man reclined gracefully in his easy chair, passed his white and manicured hand in a contemplative manner over his massive brow, and repeated: "Yes, sir, I devote myself to making people beautiful."

"Doubtless," continued the "professor," 'you think me a charlatan. It is somewhat difficult to make people believe that I am not a fraud. I have no school and am not recognized as a regular physician." "What, then, is your profession?"

"Briefly, I devote my life and mind to practicing the arts that are beautiful. Everything concerning beauty is to me of absorbing tenportance. The development of the figure, the art of pleasing and the mysteries of the toilet are things I am constantly study-ing. How to make the face beautiful, the figure symmetrical, the manners engaging, and to improve the contour of the body and the personal make up, and to turn out a perfeetly harmonious being, is worth knowing; don't you think so?"

"Yes, it is," said the reporter. "While it is not possible to make every woman beautiful, it is possible to improve almost everybody's personal appearance. Corporeal beauty is a development of face. figure, feature, disposition, taste, voice, mannor. See! There is an art in dressing the face, just as there is in clothing the figure. Everybody knows the arts that dressmakers bring to their aid in making a dumpy figure look tall, and a tall figure look dumpy-I mean symmetrical. In improving the face ! bring well known principles of and to bear upon my work. For instance, it is a well established fact that red widens. Thus a hatchet faced woman comes to see me with her hair parted in the middle and drawa back on either side from her farmend. Her face is too long, too thin and too sharp. There is a straight line that rurs directly through the part in her hair down between her eyes and over her nose and to her chin. In glanging at her the first impression one receives is that of great length and narrow-

"To make this woman beautiful I first take down her hair and part it on one side. Then I dress it down over her temples and puff it out above the ears, bringing it down a bit toward her cheeks. Then I take some red and work it in heavily on her cheek bones. After this the eyebrows are darkened a little at the ends farthest from the nose. This always increases the impression of width. The same is done to the eyelashes, making the eyes appear broader than they are. This simple work changes the entire appearance of the woman. You cannot imagine what a difference it makes. In the of the eyes catching a straight line that runs down over her head into the chin, it is caught by the hair, which is parted on the side, and follows an imaginary line running in a mapathy with this part diagonally across the face."

suppose a woman with a broad and fat face asks to be made beautiful?" "It is much more difficult to handle a broad face than a marrow one. I make a theory for every woman I see, and carry it out in her individual case. But in general i may say, if she is a blande, the eyebrows should be darkened near the nose and allowed to remain light and indistinct at the ends. Then some red should be put in front instead of at the side, so as to increase the depth of the

face; and the hair, which is now always banged, should be arranged in ringlets, so that the forenead may be seen through it. This further heightens the face. A woman with a fat face should always part her hair in the middle." "But," added the "professor," stretching himself and again passing his hand over his raven locks, "I perhaps made my most signal

success when I produced my celebrated skin bleacher. It set the women wild. Women come to me with dark faces or with wrinkles. They use this bleacher and, prestet the blemishes and the wrinkles are gone." "Lo you mean to say that it permanently

removes wrinkles!"
"No, not permanently," said the "professor," thoughtfully; "tamporarily. Still it removes them, and that is one thing."

"What sort of people come to you?" "All sorts, Many women who are evidently in fine society, but are not as beautiful as they wish to be, come here. Also many who would be pretty but for one or two defects. Some of them have dark spots on their arms or shoulders. I bleach them. Others have moth spots, freekles, sallowness, I simply make them beautiful. Others have what they call expression wrinkles—that is, when they small too much little wrinkles will come in the corners of the mouth or up about the eyes. These are ladies usually who have advanced to middle age, and it affords me great satisfaction to mitigate their afflictions. Besides this I often color the eyebrows and eyelashes of light haired women. Then there is a good deal done in penciling the eyebrows. The rarest effects are obtained by mingling black with brown. Vivacity of expression can be given to the dullest face by skillful penciling in colors.
"I do not pretend, however, to have orig-

inal creations in everything. For instance, I have photographs of Langtry, Mrs. Potter, Betty Rigl, Maud Granger, Fanny Davenport, and other beauties, and I often make women up after one or the other of them, according to expressed preferences.

These photographs are taken in different poses, so that a fair, all around idea of the style of beauty of each woman can be obtained by my 'patients.' Maud Granger has the most perfect pair of arms on the continent, and only the other day I made up a pair of arms on a society belle who left for Saratoga the next day after this glorious model. It was an almost parient success, and Miss Susio-h'm-is reported by the telegraph to have captured a wealthy young fellow the day after her arrival with those same arms of hers."-Chicago Herald.

How to Eat a Watermelon.

pounder, is not intended to be devoured in public, nor is one watermelon, no matter what its weight may be, more than enough for one healthy person. This fact is probably well known to every country school bably well known to every county search boy. The art of eating a watermelon and keeping cool is as simple now as it was in the days of long ago. The rind should be slit with a short bladed knife, so that when the melon is divided the heart of it shall rest in one of the halves in one luscious, juicy lump. The knife should then be carefully wiped and The knife should then be carefully wiped and then put in the pocket. Then the coat should be taken off and the sleeves rolled up. Plunge the right hand under one end of the heart and the left hand under the other; lift the dripping mass to the mouth and fall to. The juice will trickle down your arms and saturate your face, but what of it! There is plenty and to spare, though the feast is the rarest to be found on earth.—Atlanta ConANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

NOTIONS OF THE PEOPLE WHO BUILT THE PYRAMIDS.

Their Theory Concerning "Doubles"-Origin of the Practice of Embalming. Bodies of Stone or Wood-Why Egyptians Are So Frequently Mutilated.

The oldest form the ancient Egyptians attributed to the soul was that of a shadow -a double born with each person, and following him through the various stages of life, grow ing as he grew and declining as he declined. They applied this theory not only to human beings, but also to gods and animals, trees and stones. Everybody and everything was held to have its double, even beds, chairs and knives. The component particles of these doubles were so minute and subtle that ordinary people could not perceive them. Only a special order of priests or seers, gifted or trained for the purpose, could identify the doubles of the gods, and obtain from them a knowledge of past and future events. The doubles of men and inanimate objects remained securely hidden from sight in the ordinary course of life. Still, they sometimes left the body, endowed with color and voice. and went away to manifest themselves at a distance, after the manner of modern ghosts, THE "DOUBLES" AFTER DEATH.

After death the doubles maintained not only the characteristics of the particular man they had been associated with while in the flesh, but were subjected to the common wants and pains of humanity—to hunger and thirst to heat and cold, to fatigue and illness—with the accordance of the cold

the living have ways and means of self protection against the evils which befall them, the dead are utterly destitute. If test to themselves they were doomed, to roam about the places they had inhabited, and feed upon the refuse of goeses, with a certainty of perishing after prolonging their miserable existence for a short time. If properly attended to-if provided with food and other necessaries-they had a fair chance to live on and gn for an indefinite period. They did not become immortal, "the splendid invention of immortality," as a prominent American statesman has called it, was unknown in primitive Egypt; but at least they often had facilities for survival that were atmost equivalent to immortality, as is pointed out by Mr. G. Maspero, in an interesting contribution to The Princeton Review, entitled "Egyptian Souls and Their Works, from which the facts in this article are mainly derived. It is easy to believe that the germ of the latter conviction of another the latter conviction of ano body-which might continue its existence, under favorable conditions, for an unlimited

Since the double was a perfect image of the being to which it had been linked at birth, it was natural that it should remain near where the corpse was buried, and par-ticipate in its destinies. Having grown with the body, it ought logically to decay with the body, and thus there was reason to believe that the natural term of its existence after the body's death might be measured by the time required for the human frame to disintegrate completely. Therefore, the Egyptian savante decided the best means of arresting the decomposition of the soul was to stop decomposition of the flesh, and to this, Mr. Maspepa suggests, we probably owe the practice of embalming. The drying up and hardening of the mummy enabled it to last for centuries, and to serve as a kind of stay for its double.

STONE OR WOODEN BODIES. But this expedient was not wholly satisfactory, since even the best of mammies could not endure forever-and then what would become of the double? The only way they found out of this difficulty was to provide stone or wooden bodies against the possibility of the mummy moldering away. Most of the statues discovered in Egyptian tombs, Mr. Maspero assures us, were only bodies for the doubles of the men buried in them. To prevent them from being broken to pieces or carried away, they waited them up in dark cells-some standing, some sitting, some squatting, according to faste or convenience; and all were as like the model as art could make them, that the soul might more easily adapt itself to them,

There was no limit to the number of such effigies but the piety or wealth of the surviving relatives; the more numerous they were the better it was for the dead. One statue was, after all, only one chance of perpetuity, and 2, 3, 10 or 20 statues gave the double so many chances more. The statues in the templa had the same meaning as those in the tombs; the doubles of kings or goals-not the whole, but certain particles-were fixed upon them by prayers and consecration, and animated them. Thus it was that they were able to move head or arms, to answer questions, and to give forth oracles. Statues were not mere works of art, they were things alive, and are even to this day, Mr. Maspero de clares, only the double of old has turne? into a bad spirit in modern Egypt, and haunts the spot whore it was revered ages ago as a saintly soul or god. It is wont to frighten men out of their wits, to drive them raving mad, and sometimes to kill them. But it loses its power when the body of stone with which it consorts has been mutilated. That is the reason, Mr. Maspero informs us, why so many statues in our museums display a broken nose or a battered cheek; the fella-heen who found them defaced them in order to lame the double in them and prevent it from doing any harm. The tomb was the house of the double, and there on certain days the family brought provisions of al. kinds-a custom which ultimately took the form of offerings that were mere painted or carved imitations of natural meat and drink. PLATTSMOUTH,

An Artistle Woman's Shrewdness.

A well known New York real estate man has a mother who has made a fortune by her own shrewdness. Yet every one who has contributed to her accumulations thinks her a public benefactor. It is a well known fact that people who accumulate riches in New York desire nothing more ardently than a beautiful and artistically furnished home. Mrs. - discovered this, and, having very artistic tastes, set to work investing in houses A watermelon, even though it be a sixty in the fashionable uptown thoroughfares. Then she went abroad and picked up interesting bric-a-brae and works of art, and when she had completed her purchases she returned, furnished the houses from cellar to

garret, and advertised them for sale. Her excellent taste soon brought customers, and in a very little while she disposed of many buildings, with their furniture and all, at a very comfortable profit. Her fortune, made in this way, is estimated at between \$250,000 and \$300,000, and the purchasers of her property are happy because their friends visit them and congratulate them on the excellent and artistic way in which they have furnished their residen The visitors are never informed that the houses were bought furnished.-New York

What's the difference between an egg and se scene of a rural romance! None, They so both laid in the country.

The Plattsmouth Herald

Is enjoying a Boom in both its

DAILY AND WEEKLY

EDITIONS.

Year 1888

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Political, Commercial and Social Transactions

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